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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

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OL. XXXIX, No. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 14, 1897.

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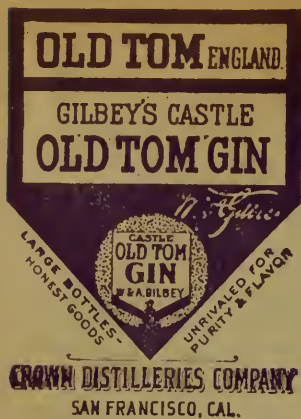
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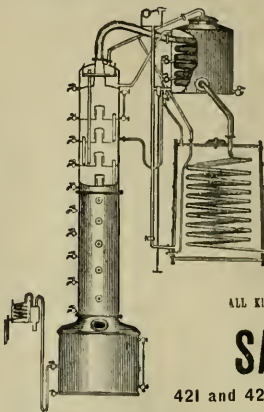
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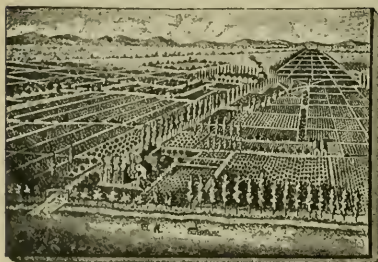
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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Announcement.

Winfield Scott, editor and one of the founders of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW, has disposed of his interests in this journal and severed his connection therefrom, to engage in other lines of business. He has the best wishes of the REVIEW for success in anything he may undertake. There will be no radical change in the publication of the REVIEW, but we will always use our best endeavors to improve it, and trust we will deserve the encouragement of our patrons.

Moved Again.

Business changes in connection with the publication of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW have made it necessary to move our offices. After the 16th of August we will be located at the old stand, 402 Front street, where we will be glad to see our friends.

FOR SALE—For sale in bond at St. Helena, Cal., 50 half-barrels of Chas. Krugs' dry wine brandy, December, '95; will either sell whole or part of it; make offer; will submit sample. A. M. SMITH, 249 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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CALIFORNIA WINES.—From most sections come the reports that the vines are doing well, and promising an extra crop. However, this does not apply to Sacramento or San Joaquin where sun burn did serious damage. On the other hand, late advices from Sonoma county are highly gratifying, the outlook being for a very large crop. The question of prices for grapes remains unsettled in most districts, except where growers are bound by contract with the Wine Corporation. Whether the expectations of the earlier part of the season as to the value of grapes will be realized, remains to be seen. Business holds about as usual this season, but by reason of the increasing prosperity throughout the country, the wine men feel that the long-promised good times are at hand. All that is needed now is a settlement of the present uncalled for war of prices, and if the new President of the Wine Corporation wants to distinguish himself, he will signalize his advent into power by finding a means by which the fight can be stopped, and business allowed to take its normal course.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "The reports that the makers were about to come to an understanding with the dealers have not been confirmed; on the contrary, each still claims to be in a position to dictate to the other. In the meanwhile business continues to be exceedingly quiet, diminishing but slightly the large quantities held by the receivers. Prices remain unchanged, as a rule the buyers paying without difficulty, knowing that the quantities they are using are too small to cut any figure. On larger quantities, no doubt, lower figures would be met. The better classes of brandy are still in good demand in a small way, as are also the sweet wines."

The Southern Pacific Company has announced a reduction in its rates on wine from California to points in Texas. The reduction, it is explained, is made necessary by reason of the rate war now in progress between the Mallory line of steamships, plying between Galveston and New York, and the Lone Star line, plying between the same ports. It has been possible lately with a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds between California and New York over the Southern Pacific for shippers to send goods destined to Galveston and Houston all the way to New York via the Southern Pacific and reship to Texas via the steamers of the rival lines for less than the 75 cents, the rate now in effect between here and the points named in Texas. To prevent this the Southern Pacific Company has found it necessary to reduce its rates to Texas. California wine in wood will hereafter take a rate of 55 cents per 100 pounds to Galveston and 58 cents to Houston. These rates apply only to carloads. The reduction took effect on the 12th inst.

General trade conditions are steadily improving throughout the United States. *Bradstreet's* reports an increase in the bank clearings of New York City of 37 per cent the past week, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of 25 per cent throughout the country. Everywhere general trade conditions are improving, and have been for some time, and it requires no prophet to foretell that before much time elapses our own trade will catch on to the steady advance, and the upward trend in prices and assured improvement in business are welcomed already by all sensible dealers. The good time is coming! Thanks!

The exports of California wines by sea in July, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York	5	298,843	\$108,568
Chicago (via C. P. R. R.) .....	...	2,500	800
Central America	383	13,648	7,940
Mexico	244	14,081	6,216
Hawaii	5	5,213	2,177
British Columbia	11	1,589	710
Japan and China	137	7,793	3,349
Great Britain .....	...	6,000	1,875
Germany .....	...	...	...
Other European .....	...	140	200
Tahiti .....	...	6,219	1,931
All other foreign	12	...	58
Total	797	356,026	\$133,824

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—There is nothing of particular importance to be said on this line. Stocks hold about the same, and the outlook is for a reduced production this season. Under such conditions values ought soon to shade up.

The exports of California brandy by sea in July, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports .....	...	103	\$142
Germany .....	...	...	...
Great Britain .....	...	...	...
All other foreign	101	...	660
Total	101	103	\$802

WHISKIES.—Trade is showing indications of a healthy advance for the fall and winter months. As a consequence, we hear less complaints among jobbers, while the better class of retailers are talking more encouragingly. Another satisfactory feature is that money is gradually loosening up, and promises well for the future. Receipts have been about an average, and exports better.

A dispatch from Chicago dated August 5th says: "The Times-Herald this morning announces that the efforts of leading distillers and distributors to form a combination to control the production and price of spirits has at last been successful. Each distiller producing more than his percentage allotment pays monthly into the pool a certain sum on the surplus. Each distiller producing less than his allotment draws out a similar sum for each gallon short of the allotment."

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in July, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbbs.	Hf-bbbs.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports .....	...	128	1	..
" re-imported .....	...	157	...	..
By rail overland and via Vancou'r	363	659	78	..
Total	363	944	79	..

The receipts of alcohol by rail overland in July were 70 barrels; of spirits, 915 barrels.

The exports of American whiskies by sea to foreign ports in July were 809 cases and 235 gallons, valued at \$6759.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The number of gallons

of re-imported whiskies remaining in bonded warehouse in San Francisco on July 31, 1897, was 160,507.

IMPORTATIONS.—Now that the tariff muddle is settled, and the importers know "where they are at," they are not so cross, and inclined to think that things are not as bad as they might be. They look for a steady improvement from now on, and there is not much danger of their being disappointed.

The principal importations in July were as follows.

Foreign whiskies (by sea)—75 cases, 8 casks.

Champagne—340 cases.

Still Wines—733 cases, 1 puncheon, 4 casks, 26 octaves, 2 packages.

Brandy—141 cases, 10 casks, 45 octaves; also via overland, 27 barrels, 28 half-barrels.

Gin and Geneva—330 cases; also via overland, 10 barrels, 104 half-barrels, 20 kegs.

Vermouth—500 cases.

Rum (via overland)—1 barrel.

Undesignated Liqueurs.—144 cases; also via overland, 15 cases, 10 barrels, 4 kegs.

Undesignated Spirits—1188 cases.

Kirsch—1 case.

Bitters—100 cases.

Mineral Water—110 cases, 25 baskets.

Ale—10 barrels.

Foreign "Beer"—200 cases, 50 casks.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—600 barrels, 391 half-barrels, 404 quarter-barrels, 260 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—940 cases, 355 casks, 30 barrels; also via Vancouver, 120 casks, 80 barrels.

Cider (by sea from Atlantic ports)—100 cases.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer to foreign ports in July were as follows:

Bottled—1500 cases, 391 casks, 170 barrels.

Bulk—4 barrels, 154 half-barrels, 295 third-barrels, 117 sixth-barrels, 151 kegs.

Total value—\$14,129.

Upper Sonoma County.

The northern portion of Sonoma county promises to be the scene of a big struggle this year between the Corporation and the Association. The *Healdsburg Tribune* gives the following account of improvements in that locality:

"Miller & Hotchkiss have let a contract for the erection of a winery at Windsor, which will be 180x140 feet, and have a capacity of 500,000 gallons. It will be ready for this season's vintage, and with the other cellar at the same place will enable the firm to make 800,000 gallons of wine in our near-by town.

"The Trenton winery, operated by Miller & Hotchkiss, is being enlarged, and 400,000 gallons of wine will be made at that establishment.

"Improvements being made at the cellar of Hotchkiss & McCoy will increase the capacity of the cellar to 90,000 gallons. F. Schmidt is enlarging his winery below town, and will handle more grapes than usual.

"P. & G. Simi are adding enough cooperage to take 2000 tons more grapes this year than ever before.

"Mr. B. W. Paxton is arranging his fine cellar so as to be in a position to take all the grapes he can procure.

"J. Fredson, Claus Meyer, J. J. Gobbi, Feldmeyer & Stammer, and in fact all the Corporation members are preparing for a heavy run, and there will be no trouble in handling the immense crop of grapes coming on.

Alex. Wilberforce, the importer, is away in the "Big Tree" section, and will for a short time combine business with pleasure. He reports his trade picking up nicely, and looks for good times this fall and winter.

Material Change in Wine Fight.

There are plenty of surface indications to show that the struggle between the California Wine Makers' Corporation and the two largest shippers of the State will soon come to an end. The situation is one presaging changes of moment almost any day, and it will be no surprise if an announcement is soon made that past differences have been healed, and a schedule of prices agreed upon.

During the fortnight, at the instance of John T. Doyle, George West and other large wine makers who are not connected with the Corporation, a meeting was held at the Occidental Hotel, and, as a result, a Peace Committee was appointed to see what could be done in the way of stopping the ruinous fight which began in May. The committee consisted of H. W. Crabb, John Swett, George West, C. L. La Rue and F. Korbel, all non-members of the Corporation and yet all friendly to the leaders of the opposing sides. It is still at its labors, and has undoubtedly accomplished much.

The Corporation has been undergoing many changes. About the 1st of the month John H. Wheeler handed in his resignation as Secretary and Manager. It was accepted, and W. J. Hotchkiss, of Healdsburg, a well-known wine man, was chosen as his successor. Hotchkiss was a member of the Corporation, and very active in advancing its policy. It was largely through his influence that the grape-growers of Sonoma county were secured to the support of the Corporation. It was also rumored that P. C. Rossi would resign his position as Vice President, but this was denied.

On the 6th the directors of the Corporation met, and at this meeting arrangements were made to secure the advance of \$5 per ton on all grapes being contracted for by the Corporation under its present plan. At the same time Colonel Bendel offered his resignation as President and Director in the following terms:

"To the Board of Directors of the California Wine Makers' Corporation — Gentlemen: I respectfully herewith tender my resignation as President of your Board and as a Director thereof, and would request that this resignation take effect at once. In thus severing my official connection with your Corporation, I beg to assure you that I shall always cherish the most sincere desire for your success, and you will always have my active co-operation as a member.

"I thank you for all the many courtesies shown to me during the term of my office, and bear the most cordial good will to all.

"Wishing you every success, I remain very respectfully yours,
H. BENDEL."

The resignation was accepted with expressions of regret, and then the name of H. J. Crocker, as successor to Mr. Bendel, was presented. The Board was ready for the nomination, and he was elected by acclamation. In accepting the office Colonel Crocker outlined the objects of the association as follows:

"I believe the grape grower, who has had the enterprise to set out his vineyard, the patience to wait for the growing of his crop, with all the risks attached to his industry, should receive a fair remuneration for his labor and capital invested. I believe that the wine maker who has erected the wine cellar and procured machinery at large expense, and brought to the industry the intelligence required in making and curing the fine wines, which he has demonstrated to the world can be produced in California, should receive a fair remuneration for his enterprise, labor and capital invested in his plants. I believe also that the wine dealer, who has through his enterprise introduced our wines, not only throughout the United States, but also in the adjoining Republics, and even in Europe, to compete with the wines of Italy and France; the wine dealer who, in order to properly transact his business, is under heavy expense, is compelled to have large ledger accounts which are not always available when required, is also entitled

to a fair remuneration for his enterprise, and for the capital and risks attached to his business.

"It is not only the desire of the persons directly interested, but it is also the wish of the bankers, financial men and that of every person who has the progress and success of the viticultural industry of the State of California at heart. With the laudable object that we have in view, of doing harm to none but good to all, our Corporation, I can assure you, will receive all the financial aid which it may require for the proper taking care of the grapes and wine, not only of this year, but of years to come, which will enable the wine maker who has ambition to keep, age and improve his wine, to do so, and enable him to supply our customers with as good wine as can be obtained in any part of the world.

"We know that we can produce in this State 1000,000,000 gallons of wine per annum, just as good as that which can be produced in any part of the world. I consider it the duty of every good citizen to help this important industry, so that the time may come when the wine industry of California will be to this State what the wine industry of France is to that favored country.

"With these aims in view, I cheerfully accept the honor which you have tendered me, and I doubt not with your assistance the Wine Maker's Corporation will become one of the most successful institutions in the State of California."

The officers of the Corporation are: President, H. J. Crocker; Vice-President, P. C. Rossi; Secretary and Manager, W. S. Hotchkiss; Directors, John H. Wheeler, B. W. Paxton, C. F. Monteleagre, Peter Ball, H. B. Chase and D. M. Delmas.

As to the present operations of the Corporation, it may be said that meetings are still being held in different vineyard centers, and that grapes are being contracted for as rapidly as the work can be pushed along.

A dispatch from St. Helena says: The coming vintage is looked forward to by the grape growers of the Napa Valley with feelings of encouragement. The crop will be large, notwithstanding the ravages made by the phylloxera. Some vineyards, heavily loaded with fruit, will be greatly injured on account of loss of leaves, thus allowing the berries to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, thereby greatly reducing the amount of the juice and destroying the flavor. It is expected that the Wine Makers' Corporation will hold the entire crop of this section, having offered \$5 per ton on the delivery of the grapes, and \$1 per ton for every cent extra per gallon when the wine is sold. The wineries are disposing of all the wine possible to make room for this year's yield. Several new cellars are being built and other places are being enlarged. All the available cooperage is being put in order for the season's work.

The other day, when the question was asked as to the California grower who made a specialty of light, delicate table wines, a representative of this paper heard the name of Julius Paul Smith mentioned first, and his wines of this class were held to be as fine types as any of the imported. This goes to show that it pays an American wine maker to get a reputation for his brand of goods, which have a character of their own. In this way our wine makers in the East and in California will become well and favorably known among those who are competent to pass on good, pure wines. There is no doubt that Mr. Smith has done good work by helping to create the fashion for domestic wines, especially for his light table wines, which he is not afraid to have critically compared with the imported kinds. His wines go under the brand of "Olivina," and have won recognition on their merit. Among the "Olivina" vintages, Mr. Smith commends his Malbec and Cabernet (Medoc types of Claret), and the Sauternes. These are essentially table and club wines, and they are appreciated by sensible people, who have no such foolish notion as that "the label makes the wine."—*American Wine Press*.

H. H. Sherwood, of Sherwood & Sherwood, has gone to Alaska on a six weeks' pleasure trip.



JOHN C. LYNCH.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—FIRST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

We take pleasure in placing before the readers of the REVIEW the portrait of John C. Lynch, the newly-appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of California.

Mr. Lynch was born in Ohio, and is a graduate of the University of Chicago. Before going to Chicago he served as Assistant State Engineer of Missouri, at St. Louis. He is Manager of the Cucamonga Land and Fruit Company, and is very prominent in the fruit-growing industry of Southern California. He was for two years a representative from San Bernardino county in the lower House at Sacramento, and the Republicans in State Convention in 1896 supported him for Lieutenant-Governor for the unexpired term of S. G. Millard. He secured the office, but Mr. Budd's appointee was placed in the position by a decision of the Courts. Mr. Lynch is a popular citizen, and had the support of United States Senator Geo. C. Perkins for the position he now occupies.

The above is a good portrait of the gentleman.

Merely buying whisky for another whose money is used in making the purchase, does not, as a matter of law, constitute the person so doing the agent of both the seller and the buyer, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Evans vs. the State. The court said that while in the trial of an indictment for selling liquor unlawfully the accused may justly be treated as the seller, if it be proved that he received the money of another and shortly thereafter delivered whisky for the same, yet if there be nothing either in the evidence or the statement of the accused to show from whom the whisky was obtained, or that some other person was the actual seller, the mere failure of such person so delivering the whisky to disclose at the time of so doing the name of the person from whom he bought it, will not of itself necessarily warrant the conclusion that he is himself the seller to the person to whom he delivered the whisky.

P. C. Rossi and his family are spending a vacation at the property of Mr. Rossi's father-in-law, Mr. Justinian Caire, Santa Cruz Island, off Santa Barbara.

Riverside Prohibition to Go.

There is a rumor going the rounds that those of the citizens of this city who are opposed to the present prohibition ordinance, and they are many, intend to get up a monster mass meeting in the near future to remonstrate against the law in question. An attempt was made to run down the rumor, but without success. Several who were approached stated that they, too, had heard the report, but not one talked with would admit that they knew positively that such a move was on foot.

It will be a wonder, indeed, if some move of the nature referred to is not made by the Prohibitionists, for it is certain they are most emphatically opposed to the law as it now stands.

It may be argued right here, also, that the high-license advocates are quite as strongly opposed to the law, for as one of the leading men of that party said to the *Enterprise* yesterday: "It seems a queer law that taxes me heavily for conducting my business, while it permits the sale of wine and beer without the payment of any license."

Another well-known Riversider, and one by the way who pays about as big a property and business tax as any other man in town, was heard to remark yesterday, apropos of the liquor question, "that this was about the only town or city in this or any other State that did not exact a good stiff license for the privilege of selling liquor."

Judging from the talk upon the streets, it is pretty evident that the recent change in the prohibition ordinance does not seem to suit but a very few people of this city.—*Riverside Enterprise*.

Bah!

The granting of a license to open a saloon at the Seven-Mile House, on the Los Gatos Road, by the Supervisors last week, was one of the most outrageous proceedings that has occurred in the county affairs in a long time. The protests of a large number of citizens of that vicinity were ignored completely by three of the Board, a number sufficient to make the protests of no avail. A similar action was taken with regard to a saloon at Mayfield, where the Faculty of the Stanford University, Trustees of the Mayfield School District, officers of the M. E. Church and other prominent citizens were arrayed against the granting of the license. These instances of utter disregard for the wishes of the decent people by a majority of the Supervisors but emphasises the fact that if we want protection against the destructive influences of the grogshop and kindred evils we must elect men to office who are known to be opposed to all these evils and who are willing to definitely declare their standing with regard to them.—*Campbell's Visitor*.

The Liquor Problem.

We have hitherto had the pleasure of referring to the latest publication on the liquor question. "The Liquor Problem," by Frederic H. Wines and John Koven, issued under the direction of the Committee of Fifty to investigate the liquor question. This book deals entirely with the legislative aspect of the question, and is one of a series of four reports to be made by the same authority. The book contains the results of nearly a year of careful research in eight States, where eight different forms of liquor legislation have been tried. The Publication Committee of the Brewers' Convention, recently held in Buffalo, N. Y., commented thus favorably upon the book: "In its entirety, this first printed report of the group leaves very little to be desired in regard to the accuracy and impartiality of its statements of facts." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers, and the book can be had from Payot, Upham & Co.

Squabbling in Pomona.

The Methodists in Pomona are having a nice squabble among themselves, which, to say the least, is diverting to outsiders. It appears that some of the denomination are in favor of letting the two saloons now in operation in the town transact business in peace. This has aroused the wrath of the more godly members of the church, and there are threats of church discipline in consequence. This is a fight which can be viewed with perfect equanimity by the liquor trade.

Liquor Houses in England.

For nearly thirty years there have been no important changes in the English methods of regulating the liquor trade. In fact, the changes made in the course of a century are exceedingly few, and in its main features the English licensing system is pretty much in the condition that it was when the century opened. From 1828 to 1869 England tried the experiment of free trade in beer. For many years almost anybody who liked could set up a beer shop. But the experiment was a direful failure. In 1869 it was finally abandoned; not, however, without leaving disagreeable traces, which are easily discoverable to-day in every old English town. Wherever half a dozen squalid beerhouses stand side by side there is a monument of one of the most daring experiments ever made in regard to the liquor trade. In 1870 grocers were permitted to retail beer, and in 1874 the hours of closing of public houses at nights and Sundays were fixed by Parliament. These are the only important changes of the century. In other respects English public houses are controlled by laws which were passed last century, and now, as then, the local magistrates appointed by the Lord Chancellor administer the licensing laws and issue licenses for the retail sale of all intoxicating drink.

Quite recently the English people have been taking stock, as it were, of their licensing system. Lord Peel, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, is at the head of a royal Commission which has been inquiring with much detail into the working of the licensing laws, with a view to discovering at what point they stand in need of amendment. The Commission is one of the most interesting of the numerous royal Commissions of the Queen's long reign. It has thrown much light on the social and economic changes which have been taking place in England during the last two or three generations.

Perhaps the most outstanding of these changes is that which has come over the beer trade itself. Two generations ago, except in London, brewing was still a domestic industry. Thousands of the old-fashioned inns brewed their own beer, and those inns which did not brew on the premises bought their supplies from brewing concerns usually owned by small and individual capitalists. To-day there are less than nine thousand brewers in England, and some of these brewing concerns rank among the greatest industrial undertakings in the banking business as well as in that of brewing. Formerly the inns and public houses of England were owned by the people who occupied and managed them. To-day an inn of this kind is the exception. The great brewing concerns have purchased them all, and the inns have become what are known in England as tied houses. Their occupiers and managers are tenants at will, very much tenants at will, of the mammoth brewing concerns, and they are all compelled to buy their beers and liquors from the brewery to which the houses are tied.

With the economic change there has come a great change in the social character of English public houses. They have approximated in structural arrangement and in their general character to the American saloon. The long bar and the gaudy decorations have taken the place of the cosy bar parlor and the convivial, although somewhat noisy taproom. The old-time victualler department has disappeared. Nobody nowadays ever thinks of getting a meal in an ordinary public house; and the sole reason for public houses is to sell beer, the more of it the better. Even the quality of English beer is said to have deteriorated; for the tied-house plan gives a brewery a monopoly and the managers of its houses have to take and sell whatever stuff in barrels is supplied to them from the concern to which the houses are tied. These changes in a measure account for the bogus clubs which exist in large numbers in most of the English cities. These clubs are a source of great trouble to the police; but one Superintendent of Police after another has assured Lord Peel's Commission that nothing can be done with the bogus club until the police are vested with powers of search. They now exercise these powers with much freedom in connection with the public houses, but a club properly organized is, according to English law, as sacred from police intrusion as a dwelling-house.

One other point which the inquiries of the Commission have brought out is that England has a Sunday-closing ques-

tion which is as difficult to deal with as ever that problem has been in New York. During those hours on Sunday when by English law people are supposed to be at church, public houses are closed. They are not closed, however, to any one who has journeyed three miles from home—to any one who thereby has become what the law describes as a bona fide traveler. As a consequence, in the suburbs of all the large cities there are scores of public houses, which are never really closed on Sunday, but are crowded all day long with professional bona fide travelers, a race of public-house frequenters who are the biggest humbugs known to English law.

'Twas a Christian Endeavorer
Who thought he'd be cleverer
Than the rest of mankind.
He sat down at the table
And thought he was able
To leave the rest behind.

SEQUEL:

He wanted to "see" the other hand,
And it took six dollars to look,
When three little aces
Turned up their faces
And emptied his pocket-book!

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

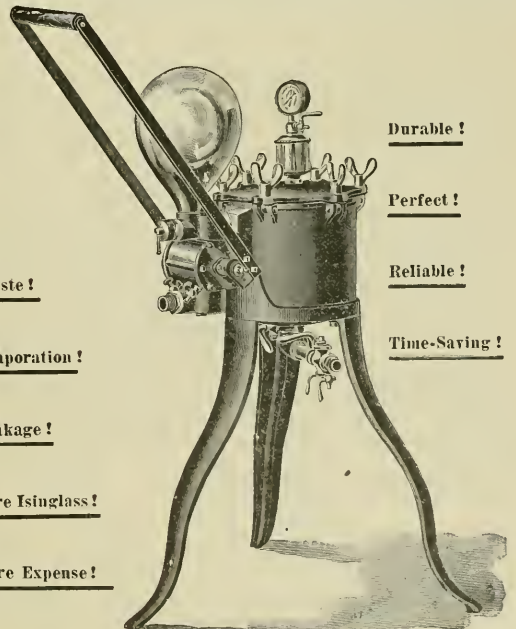
O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Loew's System Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

The Prohibs Are Losing Their Grip.

The latest and most notable defection from the Prohibition ranks is that of Lady Henry Somerset, a woman as well known in America as in her native land, and everywhere recognized as an able and thoroughly disinterested advocate of prohibition. Indeed, she has been up to date the champion par excellence on both continents of the very strongest type of prohibition, and now she has thrown up the sponge.

Her strong, native common sense, her long and fruitless struggle, her disinterested desire to do something for the betterment of the thoughtless masses, has convinced her that prohibition is totally impracticable as a reforming force, and, being an honest, noble woman, she fearlessly proclaims her convictions in words that leave no room for misapprehension.

In her evidence given before the Licensing Commission in London, Lady Somerset gave it as her opinion that prohibition was impracticable, but, not satisfied with that, Lady Henry goes still further, and at the earliest opportunity given her after giving her evidence before the Commission, relinquishes Prohibition, and practically throws the U. K. A. overboard. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bristol Women's Temperance Association upon the female franchise, she held that prohibition was impossible in the present state of public opinion in England. Short of absolute revolution it could not come, and if it came now, if every public house in the country were closed by law, prohibition would not come to stay. The spirit of our existing legislation with regard to the liquor traffic was admirable. What was wanting was the machinery to enforce the law, and to make plainly known the feelings of the people concerning the liquor trade planted in their midst without their consent.

If this is true of England it is equally true of this country, and ought to set our Prohibitionists thinking out some new scheme to take the place of prohibition or they will be left without a job.—*Mida's Criterion*.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.

Sept. 6

Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

WM. RUEFF,

No Fig Brandy.

Figs are not berries. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, after considering briefs on both sides of the question, in which citations were made from Horace and other classical authors, Consular and Agricultural Department reports, and from President Jordan, has so decided.

The question arose in Fresno. The A. Tenney Canning Company, in the course of its business, having more figs than it could dispose of otherwise, decided to use them in making fig brandy, for which there is a small but very excellent market, a certain class of gourmands and connoisseurs in Europe esteeming it very highly. The law prescribes what kind of materials may be used in distilling brandy, and it does not mention figs. It does mention berries, however, and after taking counsel, the Company decided that figs came within the list of permissible materials under the classification of berries. But when returns of the distillation were made to the Internal Revenue office, the Collector was not so sure of the matter, and detained the fig brandy in custody while he referred it to the Department and got a ruling. This was several months ago. The Department asked the Company to submit argument on the question, which it did, through its broker, Captain Youngberg. In his brief, Youngberg submitted the opinions of President Jordan of Stanford, besides that of several of the professors of that institution and of the State University. Dr. Jordan said that, while the fig was not, botanically, a berry, neither were a great many other fruits that were called berries—strawberries, for instance—but it did have more of the characteristics of a berry, botanically speaking, than many of the so-called berries. It was shown that in some languages the word corresponding to our word "berry" was used to include figs, and that at some times and in some places it was commercially known as a berry. The argument was made that, as the failure of Congress to include figs by name as one of the materials from which brandy might be distilled, made its use merely *mala prohibita* and not *mala in se*, their use should be permitted if authority could be shown to class figs as berries. Such authority it was sought to show in various ways.

The Department looked at it otherwise, however. But as it was clear there was no intention either to violate the law or to defraud the revenue, Acting Collector Thomas was instructed to permit the Company to pay the tax on this particular distillation and sell it, but hereafter brandy may be distilled only from those fruits specified in the law, namely, apples, peaches, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, prunes and berries.

Elysium.

Kentucky! O Kentucky!

I love your classic shades,
Where flit the fairy figures
Of the dark-eyed Southern maids!

Where the mocking-bird is singing
'Mid the blossoms newly born!
Where the corn is full of kernels,
And the colonels full of corn!

—James Barrett Kirk.

Commercial Machine Works.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX
Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press
(Patented.)

Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty.



Continous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

620 622 Commercial St.,

Bet. Leary and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Cal.

Send for Circular.

Canadian vs. American Whiskies.

The American people are essentially a people of fads and innovations.

Each fad or innovation runs its short-lived course, and a new fad is then in order.

The fad or innovation need not necessarily be the product of skill or brain.

This year's fad was the "Yellow Kid," which was a successful hit.

A few years ago the Government stamp on bottled Canadian whiskies took the public fancy, and proved to be a popular hit.

The Canadians were most likely much surprised at the demand that suddenly sprung up, and the popularity so rapidly attained.

Some managers, inflated by their temporary success, attributed the steadily growing sales to their superior managerial abilities, or profound knowledge of the wants of the public.

They mistook a mere fad for a solid success, and misunderstood the American people as much as they overrated their own ability.

Only goods possessing superior merit can secure a permanent hold on the American public. We see this exemplified in the finer grades of foreign wines, brandies, malt liquors, etc., which, despite the high duties, are regarded to-day with as much favor and appreciation as they ever were.

The Americans concede that in finer grades of wines, brandies and malt liquors, such as ales, porter, etc., the Europeans, by reason of their long experience, are ahead in the finer lines of what is produced in this country.

Canadian whiskies are far inferior to the straight whiskies produced in this country. They are practically distilled by the same process as our continuous distilled spirit is made, and which in this country is not considered good enough for aging purposes.

The Canadian whiskies are run through charcoal, put in large copper tanks in bond, and allowed to be manipulated, sweetened and reduced in proof in bond, before bottling, in the same manner as permitted to rectifiers in the United States.

The Canadian distiller is then permitted to put an official stamp over the neck of the bottle, "Bottled under Government supervision," etc., and distribute it direct to the retail trade as a "Simon Pure" superior goods.

The fad took, the stamps sold the goods, the managers rubbed their hands in glee, attributing to themselves the success which was, however, merely a temporary fad, and which is rapidly passing away with the others.

As against American whisky, with its intrinsic and superior merit, no Canadian brand can maintain a permanent and successful competition. That the Canadians were aware of this fact, and feared the competition of American whiskies on their own ground, was clearly shown in the framing of their laws, requiring packages of not less than 100 imperial gallons to enter the Dominion. We are not allowed to send to Canada, even for storage purposes, whiskies in our original barrels.

Years ago, when the export of whiskies was inaugurated, the distillers in Canada, by their united stand, defeated our efforts to have the laws amended, with the cunning plea that it is essential to check the smuggling along the St. Lawrence. That their plea was a mere pretense needs no emphasizing, for our effort was made distinctly to admit the entry of whisky in our standard barrels for storage purposes only and re-exportation to this country.

Their action was an indirect homage paid to the superiority of our goods, and this fact is certainly well recognized by the American public.—*Mida's Criterion.*

The show window of Tom Ferguson's famous "Barrel House," 719 Market street, contains very novel advertising features. The place makes a specialty of "Old Crow" and "Chicken Cock" whisky. Three lively black crows and a Bantam game cock occupy the window and a large part of the attention of the thousands of people who daily pass the place. It is a clever idea and works to perfection.

Harvey Brown, of the Vma Distillery, has been confined to his home during the past week, due to illness.

Mr. Luyties, of the house of Luyties Bros., New York, is in the State looking up the various connections of the firm.

A. M. Bergevin, an extensive dealer in California wines in Chicago, has returned to town from an extensive tour of the wine districts throughout the State, and is at Palace with his wife.

A building belonging to the Crown Distilleries Company of San Francisco, and located at Barstow, Cal., was totally destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. The loss was \$1500 — fully insured.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, dated 29th July, says that severe storms had prevailed throughout Catalonia for a few days with devastating effect among the vineyards. Out of 130,000 hectares of vineyard, scarcely 5000 have escaped.

The Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. has completed the alterations to and enlargement of the offices of the Company at 404 Front street. The offices have been entirely remodeled and rearranged, and a liberal use of white paint has made them as light as any in the city.

Ed. Bailey, who succeeded to the business of Cables & Bailey, reports trade highly satisfactory. The house has long been a successful one, and under the popular management of Mr. Bailey must meet with continued prosperity. First-class goods and gentlemanly treatment will always win.

Paul Trommlitz, of the Italian-Swiss Colony, has gone East again after a short stay in San Francisco. He came from Chicago with an excursion of Christian Endeavorers, in spite of the fact that he scarcely belongs to that clan himself. He will be away about five months in the interest of the Colony's business.

Jesse M. Levy & Co. are meeting with gratifying success in the sale of their "Golden Gate" champagne. Aside from a healthy local and coast trade, they are developing a good Mexican, Central American and Eastern business. The enterprise of this house is proverbial, and their success has been equally commensurate.

The A. P. Hotaling Company has been incorporated by Anson P. Hotaling, Lavinia J. Hotaling, Anson P. Hotaling, Jr., Richard M. Hotaling and Frederick C. Hotaling. The Company will engage in a general mercantile business. The capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, of which amount \$12,500 has been subscribed by the incorporators.

Melvin E. Reynolds, who has been in the employ of Adkins & Co., the popular liquor dealers of Stockton, since the firm was started, has purchased the interest of J. C. Adkins and formed a partnership with Hugh L. Adkins to continue the business under the same firm name. Mr. Reynolds was born and reared in San Joaquin county, and has many warm friends who will wish him a full share of prosperity. The new firm will sustain the popularity of Adkins & Co., and merit a fair share of the public trade.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET.**

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. COLON, July 28, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
San J de Guatemala.	Morton Drayage Co.	4 barrels.	200	\$ 84
"	M Arner & Co.	2 hf-barrels.	50	50
Corinto.	Crown Dist Co.	20 cases.	100	100
La Libertad.	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels.	230	68
"	C M Mann.	4 barrels.	210	104
Ocos.	Lachman & Jacobi.	20 kegs.	200	75
Corinto.	Guadluch-Band W Co.	4 hf-barrels.	110	57
Champerico.	"	90 cases.	50	202
Panama.	F Chevalier & Co.	3 barrels.	153	71
Champerico.	C Schilling & Co.	76 cases.	70	344
"	"	24 kegs.	240	150
Corinto.	"	2 kegs.	30	22
Total amount 186 cases and.			1,423	\$1,327

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, July 28, 1897.

Jersey City.	Farnsworth & R.	2 barrels.	106	\$ 53
New York.	Lachman & Jacobi.	198 barrels.	10,027	2,547
Englewood.	C A Worth.	1 barrel.	50	25
New York.	Cal Wine Association.	150 barrels.	7,500	1,874
Boston.	It-Swiss Colony.	50 barrels.	2,627	1,025
Total amount.			20,310	\$5,524

TO MEXICO—PER STR. COLON, July 28, 1897.

Acapulco.	Cal Wine Association.	2 kegs.	20	\$12
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.	1 barrel.	53	24
"	Redington & Co.	1 hf-barrel.	28	21
Mazatlan.	C Schilling & Co.	1 keg.	30	15
Total amount.			121	\$72

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. CITY OF PAPEETE, July 31, 1897.

Tabiti.	Cal Wine Association.	51 barrels.	2,788	\$840
"	"	3 hf-barrels.		
"	Michel & Nongier.	1 barrel.	50	12
"	F A Braun.	3 casks.	180	73
Total amount.			3,018	\$925

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, August 3, 1897.

Mazatlan.	Guadluch-Bnn. Wine Co.	1 keg.	15	\$ 11
Altata.	H Levi & Co.	2 barrels.	81	36
Gnaymas.	"	3 bbls 16 pkgs.	888	316
"	"	22 kegs.		
"	W A Schnitz & Sons.	2 barrels.	57	28
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	10 kegs 1 bbl.	151	50
Mazatlan.	B Frapoli & Co.	4 bbls 51 kegs.	715	228
"	"	4 casks.	240	64
Santa Rosalia.	"	4 kegs.	17	9
Ensenada.	"	5 barrels.	263	59
Mazatlan.	It-Swiss Colony.	1 barrel 1 keg.	74	41
Gnaymas.	"	9 bbls 5 hf-bbls.	1,090	420
"	"	59 kegs.		
La Paz.	C Schilling & Co.	3 casks.	175	58
Mazatlan.	"	0 cases.	36	36
"	"	1 barrel 6 kegs.	84	35
Hermosillo.	Crown Dist Co.	2 barrels.	106	53
Magdalena.	"	1 barrel.	57	40
Calican.	"	2 barrels 20 kegs.	308	154
Gnaymas.	Cal Wine Association.	4 bbls 20 kegs.	408	159
Ensenada.	"	1 bbl 1 keg.	62	20
Mazatlan.	"	7 casks.	451	127
Santa Rosalia.	F Santellier.	6 cases.	24	24
"	"	4 hf-barrels.	108	38
Total amount 6 cases and.			5,350	\$2,006

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CHINA, August 5, 1897.

Yokohama.	Southern Pac Co.	28 cases.	250	\$140
"	J C Amelung.	5 barrels.	250	100
Hongkong.	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	24 cases.	104	40
Tientsin.	C Schilling & Co.	2 casks.	354	\$380
Total amount 52 cases and				

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, July 21, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	45 barrels Whisky.	Overland F T Co.
	20 hf-bbls Whisky.	"
	5 barrels Whisky.	Meyerfeld, M & Co.
	10 barrels Whisky.	Rheinstrom Bros
	5 barrels Whisky.	Livingston & Co.
	7 barrels Whisky.	Order
	21 barrels Whisky.	McCarthy Bros
	20 hf-bbls Whisky.	"

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, July 16, 1897.

	120 casks Bottled Beer.	Hilbert Bros
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FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, July 20, 1897.

	10 barrels Whisky.	Dickson, De Wolf & Co.
	10 cases Mineral Water.	Mack & Co.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHARLES E. MOODY, July 23, 1897.

Flint & Co.	100 cases Cider.	J F Chapman & Co.
	10 barrels Bottled Ale.	"
	25 cases Mineral Water.	"
	33 barrels Whisky.	"
	20 packages Whisky.	"

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP STAR OF RUSSIA, July 28, 1897.

	500 cases Vermouth.	A Vignier
	60 cases Cognac.	"
	105 cases Liqueurs.	"
	4 casks Wine.	"
	120 cases Wine.	"
	40 cases Champagne.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	15 cases Geneva.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	3 cases Wine.	Levi Strauss
	45 octaves Brandy.	Jas de Fremery & Co.
	160 cases Wine.	"
	104 cases Wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	30 cases Wine.	Order marked FH
	31 cases Wine.	Order

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. NEWPORT, July 28, 1897.

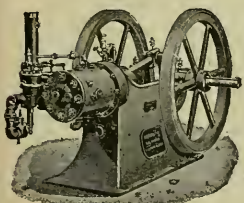
	27 cases wine.	Dibo, Newman & Ikenberg.
	4 casks Cognac.	"
	24 cases Liqueurs.	"
	26 cases Cognac.	Louis Tanssig & Co.
	1 cask Brandy.	J F Plunel & Co.
	5 casks Cognac.	A Vignier

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, August 5, 1897.

	120 casks Beer.	Hilbert Bros
	20 cases Wine.	Macondray Bros & L.

FROM HAMBURG—PER BRITISH SHIP GALATEA, August 6, 1897.

	50 barrels Whisky.	F Chevalier & Co.
	200 barrels Whisky.	Order
	250 barrels Whisky.	Order marked H.
	20 barrels Prune Juice.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	25 casks Prune Juice.	Order marked W in dia
	13 cases Wine.	Inglenook Vineyard Co.
	20 cases Wine.	Bloom Bros.
	3 bogheads Wine.	"
	6 casks Brandy.	A Repsold & Co.
	25 cases Liqueurs.	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE, AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

1 H. P. TO 200 H. P

LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

OFFICE, 405-407 SANSOME STREET.

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231 BAY STREET.

2 1/2 H. P. \$185.00

Discount for Cash.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.



IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	50 cases Whisky.....	James Whitelaw.....
.....	8 casks Whisky.....	.....
.....	15 cases Gin.....	Order marked McE & Co... ..
.....	3 cases Wine.....	.....
.....	25 cases Wine.....	William Wolf & Co.....

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
City of Peking	Hongkong	S F Breweries, Ltd.	180 casks bottled.....	\$1,500
City of Sydney	Ocos	William Wolf & Co	5 casks bottled.....	50
"	Acapulco	S F Breweries, Ltd.	7 casks bottled.....	60
"	Champerico	"	250 cases bottled.....	900
"	"	"	120 cases bottled.....	400
"	La Libertad	Sherwood & S.....	2 barrels bottled.....	26
"	Amajala	Buffalo Brew Co	70 cases bottled.....	321
"	Ocos	William Wolf & Co	20 cases bottled.....	76
Moana	Christ Church	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 cases bottled.....	300
"	Melbourne	"	30 cases bottled.....	135
"	Apia	"	4 1/2-bbls bulk.....	20
Martha Davis	Honolulu	Hilbert Bros.	14 casks bottled.....	142
Colon	Corinto	Buffalo Brew Co	39 cases bottled.....	195
"	Ocos	Anheuser B Co	130 cases bottled.....	320
"	Acapulco	"	150 cases bottled.....	750
"	Champerico	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 cases bottled.....	30
"	Corinto	"	30 cases bottled.....	150
"	Acapulco	"	5 cases bottled.....	24
"	Acapulco	Hilbert Bros.	100 barrels bottled.....	875
"	La Libertad	"	125 cases bottled.....	825
"	"	"	25 barrels bottled.....	76
Homer	Champerico	C Schilling & Co	20 cases bottled.....	20
"	Tahiti	S F Breweries, Ltd	1 barrel bottled.....	9
Cy of Paapele	"	B E Ayer.	1 cask bottled.....	10
Total—1055 cases, 211 casks, 123 barrels bottled; 4 half-barrels bulk....				\$7,444

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Peking	Yokohama	Macondray Br & L.	1 keg B B Brandy.....	\$ 7
City of Sydney	Amajala	Wetmore-B Co	2 cases Liqueurs.....	22
"	"	"	4 cases Vermouth.....	25
"	"	Southern Pac Co	14 cases Liqueurs.....	126
"	La Libertad	Pascal, D & Co.....	3 cases Champagne.....	30
"	Puerto Angel	F S Kordl	6 cases Gin.....	96
Gifford	Liverpool	E Jacob	29 cases Champagne.....	347
Doric	Yokohama	Mattson & D.....	5 cases Champagne.....	76
Colon	San J de Guat'la	Castle Bros.	4 cases Champagne.....	50
"	Panama	P M S Co.	2 cases Bitters.....	14
"	Acapulco	Redington & Co.	2 cases Bitters.....	16
Total amount 71 cases, etc.....				\$809

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Peking	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co.....	6 cases.....	.....	\$ 58
"	Hongkong	"	25 cases.....	.....	225
"	Nagasaki	"	1 barrel.....	46	55
"	"	"	10 cases.....	.....	90
S G Wilder..	Honolulu	"	1 case.....	.....	13
City of Sydney	San J de Guat'la	William Wolf & Co	30 cases.....	.....	150
"	Champerico	"	10 cases.....	.....	75
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	1 barrel.....	41	49
"	San Benito	Crown Dist Co	50 cases.....	.....	506
"	Panama	"	15 cases.....	.....	131
"	San J de Guat'la	C W Craig & Co...	1 barrel.....	36	50
Moana	Sydney	Crown Dist Co.....	1 case.....	.....	13
Colon	Champerico	Braunweiger & Co	12 cases.....	.....	90
"	San J de Guat'la	William Wolf & Co	100 cases.....	.....	750
"	Champerico	"	50 cases.....	.....	375
"	"	Castle Bros.	100 cases.....	.....	650
"	"	Crown Dist Co.....	52 cases.....	.....	466
"	Panama	"	50 cases.....	.....	475
"	"	F Chevalier & Co.	2 barrels.....	84	143
"	"	"	1 case.....	.....	8
Total amount 503 cases.....				207	\$4,372

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
S G Wilder...	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n...	4 cases.....	.....	\$ 19
"	"	C Schilling & Co	250 kegs.....	1,250	437
City of Sydney	London	Cal Wine Ass'n	120 barrels.....	6,000	1,875
Andrew Welch	Honolulu	It-Swiss Colony...	32 barrels.....	1,688	656
"	"	Williams, D & Co.	1 case.....	.....	4
Gifford	Stockholm	Chanche & Bon	4 barrels.....	140	200
Moana	Sydney	Crown Dist Co	10 cases.....	.....	5
Consuelo	Mahukona	C Schilling & Co	1 keg.....	5	5
Doric	Yokohama	Cal Wine Assn	13 barrels.....	650	175
Umatilla	Victoria	St George V Co...	1 bbl 4 bf-b.	162	99
"	Vancouver	"	1 barrel.....	49	17
"	Chicago, Ill	Cal Wine Ass'n...	50 barrels.....	2,500	800
City of Pnobia	Victoria	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel.....	53	25
M W Tuft	San Blas	B Frapoli & Co.	16 kegs.....	217	66
"	"	Napa & S Wine Co	3 kegs.....	60	50
Homer	Tahiti	Lachman & Jacobi.	10 barrels.....	515	130
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 bf-bbl.....	26	13
"	"	B E Ayer.	7 barrels.....	340	93
Total amount 15 cases and.....				13,655	\$4,714

Herman Pyhr, of Freiberg in Baden, whose father has been in the wine business for many years, and who himself was a visitor to the Coast about four years ago as the guest of Charles Meinecke & Co., has entered business on his own account in Cologne. He will do a general wine business, and starts under the most favorable circumstances. It is his intention to re-visit the Coast some time next spring with a view of adding a line of California wines to his business.

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

'PHONE MAIN 447.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

'PHONE RED 1791.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

'PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS

EXTRA PORTER STOUT, the finest brew.)

E. & J. BURKE'S IRLISH and Gertrick Scotch.

DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

Ale in Wood.

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

SLOE GIN.

D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and

Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale

SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goslerham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Artiste Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage, M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Thome and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER and BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			BRANDY.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbl.	Kegs.	Bbls. $\frac{1}{2}$ -bbl
Crown Dist Co.....	60	130					
William Wolf & Co.....	10	55					
Jones, Mundy & Co.....		65					
Louis Taussig & Co.....		65					
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.....				47	30		
S. McCartney.....				61			
L Siebenhaar.....				9			27
B M Thomas.....							
Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....				5			
Carroll & Carroll.....				5			
B F Armstrong.....				2			
Livingston & Co.....				5			
Jno Sroufe & Co.....				70			
J L Nickel & Co.....				2	2		
Sherwood & Sherwood.....				1			
L Dabovich.....				1			
P Harting.....				1			
N Warnke.....				1			
Heischlauger Bros.....				1			
C C Rhymer.....				1			
P Callaghan.....				1			
H Chusto.....				1			
A F Benzard.....				1			
J Shulker.....				1			
Fisher & Dickerson.....				2			
W A Field.....				1			
Jas Atkinson.....				1			
W A Van Goethen.....				1			
M Dunphy.....				1			
H Oterson.....				1			
Total.....	70	315	43	223	32	3	27 28

* And 2 half-barrels Gin, 1 barrel Rum and 15 cases, 10 barrels and 4 kegs Liqueurs.
 † 10 barrels, 102 half-barrels and 20 kegs Gin.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From July 15th to July 31, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls	Kegs.
W Bogen & Co.....				65	45	120
Hilbert Bros.....	125	245		110	20	64
C A Zinkand.....	10			135	161	120
Royal Eagle Dist Co.....		97				
W A Loaliza & Co.....	305					
E G Lyons & Co.....	500		30			
Hansen & K, Oakland..		3		30		100
Total.....	940	345	30	3 0	226	284 120

The new winery that Joshua Chauvet will build in Santa Rosa will be an important enterprise. Its proprietor is one of the leading vineyardists and wine makers of the State. His Glen Ellen place has long had an enviable reputation for the excellence of its products. He has secured much of the machinery and cooerage of the Kohler & Frohling winery. This is to be taken to Santa Rosa so that the new winery will be well equipped at the minimum expense. Work is to be pushed right along as rapidly as possible, and the place will be ready for the crop of the present year, thus giving vineyardists an additional market for their grapes.

It is a pleasure to note the business success of reputable houses, and it is particularly so in these times. Among these is Messrs. Saunders & Co., the leading coppersmiths of the Coast. Notwithstanding the times, their factory has been running to its full capacity for some time, and has several large contracts on hand. Their continuous still is always in demand, and their new wine filter is more than meeting their expectations.

Because of "Hayden."

There is no bosh, and there is no josh,
 In the whisky of which I sing.
 It's good for the old, it's good for the young,
 It is good for everything.
 It gives you the joy galore, that your fathers had of yore,
 It makes you glad, but never sad,
 And you usually ask for more.
 For it hits the stomach right,
 At morning or at night,
 And you may feel sure that your "skee" is pure,
 And going "out of sight."
 For at morn you'll not awake,
 With an awful thirst to slake,
 Because of "Hayden" you were well laden,
 And that's why you felt all right.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
July 1.....	27,400	
2.....	24,100	
6.....	58,700	
7.....	25,600	
8.....	36,500	
9.....	24,200	
10.....	30,000	
12.....	24,600	
13.....	18,500	
14.....	15,000	
15.....	51,100	
16.....	26,500	
17.....	34,450	
19.....	29,800	
20.....	34,400	350
21.....	17,300	200
22.....	39,550	400
24.....	43,800	100
26.....	46,100	
27.....	40,600	5,700
28.....		
29.....	49,900	
30.....	37,200	
31.....	48,900	
Total.....	784,300	6,750

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOWES and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



MARTIN ERLBACH,
 PACIFIC COAST AGENT

209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.



M. HAHN & CO.,
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS
 25 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....	6	10	3		San Francisco.....	99	7,068	1,352	322,936
Other New England points.....			62	8,115	Oakland.....			7	87
Buffalo.....			2	15	Martinez.....			7	175
New York.....	7	4,232	205	254,526	Concord.....			2	3,061
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....	1	139	25	1,087	Livermore.....			2	8,470
Philadelphia.....		340	113	4,528	San Jose.....		26	7	74,211
Pittsburg.....			22		Santa Clara.....				10,949
Other Penn. points.....	3		40	429	Irrington.....			5	300
Baltimore.....			1	76	Palo Alto.....				2,475
Washington.....			1	3,060	Mountain View.....				5,325
Other Md. and Va. points.....			2	31	Los Gatos.....				114
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.....	3	31	42	301	Santa Cruz.....				103
New Orleans.....	1	235	110	312,816	Stockton.....		10	15	306
Other Louisiana and Miss. pts.....			28	7,743	Sierra Vista.....				23,465
Mobile.....				2,477	Fresno.....			1	8,023
Birmingham.....				5,018	Bartons.....				8,130
Other Ala. and Florida points.....	10		33	10,359	Malenoro.....				3,625
Galveston.....			29	8,722	Sacramento.....	5	149	125	7,970
Houston.....			11	98	Napa.....		18	1	7,572
San Antonio.....			5		Oakville.....				76,711
Other Texas points.....	22	97	66	3,552	Rutherford.....				10,100
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....	6	30	8	63	Zinfandel.....				23,505
Memphis.....			1	43	St. Helena.....		1,453		15,493
Louisville.....		25		2,624	Baro.....				3,040
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....			2	903	Calistoga.....			4	87
Cincinnati.....		199		10,560	Cordelia.....			74	10
Cleveland.....			6		Santa Rosa.....				34,463
Toledo.....				25	Shelville Junction.....		70		3,143
Other Ohio points.....			6		Vineyard.....		25	1	3,914
Other Indiana points.....			5	3,101	Korbels.....				11,780
Chicago.....	22	5,335	208	56,310	Healdsburg.....				28
Other Illinois points.....			8	112	Lytton.....				5,910
Detroit.....		140		3,300	Asti.....		140	11	71,805
Other Michigan.....			2	5,120	San Rafael.....				93
Milwaukee.....		753	1	6,401	Folsom.....				47
Other Wisconsin.....		41	7	295	Natoma.....				11,130
St. Louis.....			23	10,568	Placerville.....				95
Other Missouri points.....			6	344	Auburn.....				27
Council Bluffs.....				36	Ione.....				217
Other Iowa points.....	1		23	245	Marysville.....		21	1	2,453
St. Paul.....		480		2,000	Vina.....		4,925		4,260
Minneapolis.....				163	Los Angeles.....	4	645	345	6,824
Other Minnesota points.....	1	110	16	499	Shorb.....		480		2,000
Omaha.....			3	52	Cucamonga.....				27
Nebraska and Kansas points.....		66	24	286	San Gabriel.....				3,295
Dakotas.....		62	50	2,384	Santa Barbara.....			1	291
Denver.....	6	908	135	12,419	Wintrop.....				38
Other Colorado points.....	6	290	10	10,380	Anahim.....				24
Utah.....	20	382	112	3,558	Santa Ana.....				61
Santa Fe District.....			49	1,912	Sunny Slope.....				
Idaho and Montana.....				11,295	Arcadia.....				
Mexico.....	5	612	145	2,792	Pomona.....				
England.....				7,440	Downey.....				
Fort Worth.....					Colton.....				
Dallas.....					Riverside.....				
Columbus.....					Norwalk.....				
Indianapolis.....					Ventura.....				
Peoria.....					Colfax.....				
Kansas City.....					Towles.....				
St. Joseph.....					Latrobe.....				
Dubuque.....					Elk Grove.....				
Sioux City.....					Oroville.....				
Canada.....					Gualti.....				
Total.....	110	15,080	1,888	777,621	Total.....	110	15,080	1,888	777,621

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

-AGENTS FOR-

MESSRS. MOIT & CHANDON, EPERNAV, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvee), Brut Imperial
 JO LANNIS LO, JOZANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPHO WOLFFSESON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
 MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes.
 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
 MR. F. CHAUVENET, Nuits, Cote d'Or, Burgundy Wines.
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherry.
 WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherry.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.
 MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO LAPPE, NEUDTENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Mariner.
 MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILS AINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueher dem Juchtschplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations a firm shed on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Tariff Law Text.

Herewith is the full text of the Dingley Tariff law as affecting wines, spirits, etc., as finally passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President:

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.

SPIRITS:

289. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon.

290. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by means prescribed by existing law or regulations: And Provided, further, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs or other packages of distilled spirits, wine or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than ten gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

291. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

292. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, atafia, and other spirituous beverages, or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided in this Act, two dollars and twenty-five cents per proof gallon.

293. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

294. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

WINES.

295. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per dozen bottles, on

the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

296. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing fourteen per centum or less of absolute alcohol, forty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, fifty cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: And *Provided* further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottle or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

297. Ale, porter and beer in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, twenty cents per gallon.

298. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, twenty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, forty per centum ad valorem.

299. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine and other fruit juices not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, sixty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto two dollars and seven cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

300. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar beverages containing no alcohol in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, eighteen cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each, and not more than one and one-half pints, twenty-eight cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and a half pints each, fifty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

301. All mineral waters, and all imitations of natural



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Champagne Co.**

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IN THE MARKET..**

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mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, twenty cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than one pint, and not more than one quart, thirty cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, twenty-four cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

RECIPROCITY.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary; or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements, in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and, whenever the Government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act, on such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five per centum ad valorem.

Brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, one dollar and seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, six dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of one dollar and ninety cents per gallon.

Still wines and vermouth, in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and twenty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending July 15, 1897:

Per Ems, June 16, 100 cases Fernet Branca.

Per Werra, July 2, 34 tubs Parmesan cheese, Bolenghi brand; 350 boxes Genoa macaroni, R. Profumo.

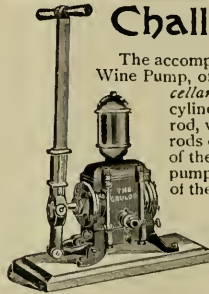
Per Massilia, July 6, 50 cases cherries in spirit, Ciaro & Co.; 47 cases assorted Naples wines, P. Scala.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

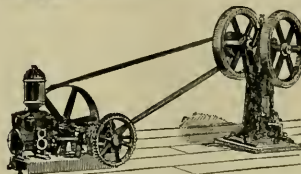
Theodore Egersdorff, representative of the Californi Wine Association of San Francisco and New York, with headquarters at Chicago, died two weeks ago at his hotel at Cincinnati. He was attacked by paralysis, and lay in an unconscious condition until death came. Mr. Egersdorff was well known in Chicago and other cities as a successful business man. He was at the head of a wholesale drug business in Leavenworth and Kansas City for twenty-five years before coming to Chicago five years ago. He was born at Luneberg, Germany, and was fifty-eight years old.—*American Wine Press*.

Challenge Wine Pump.



The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the pistons, rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

This Pump is in use in almost all the wine cellars of California. Send for special circulars and prices. We also carry Wine Hose, Wine Tanks and Power Wine Pumps.



1/2 Horse Power—Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.

Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.00

3/4 H. P. Simplest and Cheapest Gasoline Engine made. It requires no engine. All expense stops when engine stops. Ready on five minutes' notice. No Ashes, Smoke or Dirt. Engine can be left alone while running for hours. It is designed for running Pumps, Printing Presses, Blowers, Grinding Mills, Fanning Mills, Machinery of all kinds—in fact, for general farm and wine makers uses. Send for Special Catalogue and Prices, Mailed Free.

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CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1897.

Mr. Winfield Scott, Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—

DEAR SIR: I inclose copy herewith for publication of letter of July 22d from Mr. J. W. Atherton to Messrs. A. M. Hellman & Co.

I have authority from the Messrs. Hellman & Co. to request its publication, and I understand Mr. Atherton has said that the Messrs. Hellman have a right to publish it if they see fit.

You will admit that it is an important communication as voicing a sentiment among distillers which hitherto has found its utterance only quietly as a matter of conviction.

Trusting you will see no obstacle whatever to publishing the letter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

E. L. SNYDER, Pres.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1897.

To Members—Our President, Mr. E. L. Snyder, has given due notice in accordance with Article VI of our Constitution, and Section XIII of By-Laws, of his intention to propose the following amendments at the convention at Manhattan Beach, beginning August 17, 1897, to wit:

Add to Article III of the Constitution:

"Any firm, person or corporation or its representative, in good standing in the United States, actively engaged in the distillation of spirits, whether holding a wholesale liquor license or not, and having subscribed to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association, shall be eligible to membership therein, with capabilities of holding office as set forth in Article IV hereof."

Further notice is given of an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution, eliminating from the elective officers that of Secretary, making them consist only of a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President and a Treasurer.

Striking out the name of the Secretary in Article IV of the Constitution, in which he is made a member of the Advisory Committee, so that the Advisory Committee is constituted only of the Board of Control, the President, the First and Second Vice-President and the Treasurer.

Add to Article IV of the Constitution:

"Distillers shall not be eligible to the offices of President or First Vice-President.

"Distillers also shall be eligible only to three places in the seven members of the Board of Control annually elected; they shall also be limited to two places on the Executive Committee chosen annually out of the Board."

Notice is further given of an amendment to Section I of the By-Laws, adding the clause, "The President shall appoint a Secretary of the Association, and shall remove or replace him at his pleasure."

Amending Section III of the By-Laws in reference to the salary of the Secretary, making that to be fixed by the Executive Committee, and independent of any other expense of the Association, that is to say, simply omitting the words, "covering necessary clerk hire and office rent."

Amending Section III of the By-Laws, "Duties of the Secretary," changing "He shall devote the requisite time to the duties of his office," to read, "He shall devote his entire time to his duties."

Striking out in relation to Secretary in Section III of By-Laws, the word "office" after the words "at the expiration of his term," and inserting the word "appointment" making the clause to read, "At the expiration of his term of appointment"

Wherever "his office" occurs it shall be stricken out, it being understood that his position is that of an appointive and not an elective officer.

Amending Section VII of the By-Laws in reference to dues, making the same \$35.00 per annum, which is the average dues already our experience.

Above copy of proposed amendments is mailed to you in compliance with Article VI of Constitution and Section XIII of By-Laws.

Very truly yours,

DAVID STANBURY,

Acting Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1897.

To Distillers—GENTLEMEN: It is no doubt a matter of interest to you to learn that the feeling originally influencing the Constitution of this Association, of prejudice against distillers, has been modified during the past year, especially on the part of those who have the greatest interest of the trade at heart.

The undersigned, appreciating the effect of time in the modification of harsh feelings, has sent notice to the present membership of this Association, of an amendment admitting distillers to membership.

I believe that a broad basis of operations is vastly better for the successful erection of permanency than a narrow one, which forbids construction upon a scale sufficiently comprehensive.

There is no doubt that a faction representing a single interest in the trade will be powerless at the next session of Congress to propose any legislation at all to its favorable consideration.

With this belief, it is the intention of the writer in a humble way to inaugurate the cult of common action.

With this intention he appeals to you to be present at the convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association at Manhattan Beach on the 17th of August next, you understanding that an amendment admitting you to membership in this Association will be proposed and probably carried prior to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Personally I extend you an invitation to be present, and will protect your rights at the time.

Very truly yours,

E. L. SNYDER,
President.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1897.

To Wholesalers—GENTLEMEN: Prior to the constitution of this Association several attempts had been made to combine interests and create a national body vigorously conserving the rights of the trade, and making an intelligent and forceful representation of our wants at Washington, and had failed.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of our undertaking it was begun, and, gentlemen, in spite of opposition—organized and unorganized—detraction and vilification—personal or corporate—and of every obstacle, even the obstacle of attempts to create dissension in our own Executive Committee, this Association is now closing its first year after having fully proven both the necessity for such an organization, and that, working under the disadvantage of not including the entire trade in its membership, it is a *great power*, bearing within itself the seeds of growth.

There is no reason, with the further earnest co-operation of every dealer, why we should not include in our membership all wholesalers and every distiller whose interests are ours, and who is willing to depend on us for his orders, and not, by himself becoming a dealer, enter into competition with us; and there will be an opportunity afforded at our next convention called for New York City on the 17th of August, 1897, to propose such amendments to our Constitution as will remove some obstacles to this apparent necessity, and further strengthen us by the admission of friendly distillers.

The dealers of New York City are maturing a plan for furnishing entertainment to visitors attending our convention; but whether their efforts to raise a fund for this purpose succeed or not, we trust that the magnitude of the probable operations of this Association in the ensuing year will encourage you to join us at the convention.

Trusting you will find it to your interest to be present, and that you will enjoy the trip, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

E. L. SNYDER,
President.

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co., 61 Mark Lane, London, E. C., held July 8th, the following was sold:

9 half-barrels California brandy, vintage of 1890, from San Francisco, February, 1894, at 2s 4d per gallon (56 cents).

24 half-barrels California brandy, vintage 1889, from San Francisco, July, 1892, at 2s 4d to 2s 9d per gallon (56 to 66 cents).

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bottling and Bonded Period.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22, 1897.

Messrs. A. L. Hellman & Co., 508 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.—GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 20th received and contents carefully considered. We reply promptly, as we think we have gone so thoroughly over this whole subject that, right or wrong, our minds are thoroughly well made up.

Let me say at the very outset that our firm is unalterably opposed to the restrictive legislation which seeks to benefit distillers at the expense of the dealer, and would be equally opposed to legislation intended to benefit the trade at the expense of the distiller.

From our standpoint the interest of distillers and dealers in our line are identical, and neither can prosper when the other loses money.

The Thorn law of this State was conceived in ignorance and enacted into a law by prejudice. Its purpose was to coerce trade generally into buying certain brands or kinds of whiskies out of which distillers of this State, as a whole, thought they could make money.

It was far more censurable than trusts, because trusts have never yet been bold enough to ask the State or nation to formally and openly legislate in their favor.

The bottling law is class legislation of the worst kind, and was likewise intended to benefit Kentucky distillers whom experience, it seems, has taught their inability to make money in the broad field of competition.

Every merchant is entitled to good will as to profit, and if the business is thoroughly and honorably conducted good will becomes an asset, not intangible, but tangible and saleable.

Every merchant is entitled to advertise himself.

While the bottling bill attempts to compel the trade to advertise the distiller and concentrates all the volume of good will in a few distillers in this State, for they are, in number, few, as compared with the great body of the trade throughout the country.

The consumer goes to the party from whom he bought, for redress, and there can be no impropriety in that party openly stamping his name on any merchandise, for the quality of which he is responsible to his customer. So much on that subject.

Now as to the tax and the bonded period: We feel great confidence in the opinion that the only course which holds out any hope of success is in the request by the distillers and dealers over the country for a repeal of the act of 1894 and a re-enactment of the old law—90 cents tax and three-year bonded period.

We should ask that the tax of 90 cents be paid upon all stocks in bond, and that the three-year bonded period should apply to all goods made after the passage of the law. The first is eminently just, fair and indispensable. The second is just and necessary to avoid precipitating the maturity of all the different crops at one time to the extent that the holders could not furnish money to pay the tax.

This is simple, and by Congress and every member of that body, easily and readily understood. It means, in substance, that the trade, distillers and dealers, are not satisfied with the act of 1894, and prefer turning away from experimental laws to laws that were in force twenty years prior to 1894, and which operated with satisfaction to the Government and with less objection to the trade than the present law; for as long as the revenue received from whisky is unsatisfactory to the Government, or the mode of collection is difficult and expensive, the trade will feel that the matter of tax is unsettled, and this will, in turn, unsettle the whole business.

We do not believe it possible to get a 70-cent tax, nor do we think there ought to be any other modification in the simple repeal of the Act of 1894 and the re-enactment of the old law than above suggested.

We object to the eight-year bonded period on its merits.

I was opposed to the extension of the bonded period in 1894, but worked faithfully for months, in Washington, in behalf of that extension, because the Kentucky distillers, as a

whole, with scarcely an exception, at that time wanted the extension.

I believed then that it would work injuriously in practice, and it is an illustration that we can all understand, the difference between theory and practice. On theory, the long-bonded period, or an indefinite one, is sound. In practice it is bad. Why? Because human nature, as we find it, is not under that degree of wise and conservative control which is necessary to secure for the theory a successful application in practice.

If human nature were wise, conservative and under control, there would not be much risk in lending money to be paid back at the borrower's convenience; but the effect in practice of such a course would be fatal to both borrower and lender, as we all know.

We all over-discount the future. We live forever on hope.

There will always be over-production of Kentucky whisky under a bonded period longer than three years. This will result from the weakness inherent in human nature, which no statute can change and no school can eradicate.

In the very nature of our existence the younger people want the experience and not the advice of older people, and life, after all, is made up of our individual experiences; and if we enter upon our career, with all the experience and soberness of age, much that is worth living for in life would be lost.

So it is useless to expect the distillers to become wise in the school of adversity as now taught by the existing legislation.

The slightest improvement in the market would be followed with a production that would forever destroy the last hope of better times.

I agree with you in your comments generally as to details; and I know of no respect in which the eight-year bonded period has benefited anybody. It certainly has never helped the revenue as far as the Government is concerned—certainly has never helped our business in any respect, and never will.

The average distiller concluded that because whisky improves with age in quality, it will therefore improve correspondingly in price, and the experience of those who have gone before him to total financial wreck does not seem to impair his confidence in the future of old whisky.

My candid judgment, and in this my son heartily concurs, is that there is but one sensible course to pursue. The distillers East and West, and dealers everywhere, should unite in a request to be laid before the regular session of Congress in December, to repeal the Act of 1894 and go back to the old law taxing stocks in bond 90 cents and requiring all whiskies or other distilled spirits made from and after its passage, to come out in three years, as provided in the old law.

I may be asked, Did not I ask Congress to extend the bonded period in 1894? Yes, out of deference to the views of others. I did it apart from this consideration and looking at it from this standpoint. I would reply by asking another question. Does Congress know of any one who did not want their obligations extended in 1894?

We may be asked, Will you ever ask for an extension of the bonded period beyond three years? to which we could reply: No, unless another panic closes the doors of the banks against borrowers who would put up even Government bonds as collateral, and under those circumstances we might again be compelled to seek relief at the hands of Congress, but under other circumstances that we will not ask Congress to again disturb the tax or bonded period. Now comes the trouble. Can the distillers of Kentucky be brought to this agreement? This I think extremely doubtful.

The Kentucky distillers are a curious piece of mechanism.

Their chief ambition in business seems to be to keep everybody else from making money. This seems to absorb much more of their time and thought than any effort to make money for themselves.

Still, the great majority of the distillers here may be brought to join in this request. I think the dealers, by some united action, may exert necessary influence.

I am free to say, however, that as long as Kentucky distillers, who have been able to dictate the course of State and National legislation more or less in the last year or two, remain in authority, business will continue to get worse and worse, and that at no distant period the distilling business of Kentucky will be involved in one substantial wholesale bank-

ruptey. A few will doubtless escape this result, but I fear it will be the fate of many.

Yours truly,

J. M. ATHERTON.

[An Answer to the Argument on the Part of the Distillers Before the Senate Committee on Finance.]

Twice within the period of nine months has the distiller appeared before the law-making power of this country to have laws enacted for his sole benefit. To obtain the same he saw fit to malign the wholesaler, his sole, or which should be, his sole customer.

That the Government and its laws exist for the benefit of the people at large the distiller seems to forget, and if he does know, he does not care. The distiller considers himself a government unto himself. His will shall, must, become a law.

Any fair opposition to his view, from those off of whom he lives (the wholesaler), is considered arrogant. Instead (as every good business man would) of consulting the just needs of his patron, he denies him the privilege to think and act for himself. The wholesaler must not be heard; the distiller gives himself power of attorney from the wholesaler, to speak for him, even in the legislative halls, and woe to the wholesaler if he tries to shake off the yoke of the unauthorized mouth-piece!

The wholesaler is considered a bad, vicious, unruly, thoughtless boy, unable to take care of himself; he must have a guardian, who shall be the distiller. When the distiller asked for the privilege to bottle whisky in bond, after it is four years old, and the wholesaler requested the same privilege to bottle his whisky, for which he had paid the distiller four years ago, he was told that that is not his function. He was called an adulterator, notwithstanding that the distiller, before he framed and asked for the bottling bill, at first proposed, in conference among themselves, to have the law so framed as to allow him to reduce, sweeten and blend whisky in bond, at any proof, and as low as 80 per cent, but this provision was finally left out of the bill, simply out of fear of being unable to obtain it. This is indeed sublime consistency!

After the bottling bill became a law, which reads that distillers and owners shall have the right to bottle in bond, the distiller can nullify the owner's privilege for bottling by claiming he has no space for it. If the wholesaler, then, in order to bottle, desires to remove his whisky to a special bonded warehouse, to find space to bottle, the distiller will say, "I will not allow the whisky to be removed," and he will refuse to allow his bond to follow the whisky. If the wholesaler owns four-year-old whisky, and asks the distiller to bottle it for him, some distiller will say, "I will not bottle for you; I will buy your four-year-old whisky which you bought originally from me, at a price I set on the goods, and I will sell you this very age of whisky, bottled by myself, in 100-case lots, at a certain price, which you have to sell to the people of the United States at a certain price, as stipulated by myself, and after you have disposed of the same, and proved you have not cut my figure at what it must be sold, then, and only then, will I give you a rebate." Sublime justice, indeed!

When the distiller came before Congress and asked for a reduction of tax, at a time when the Tariff Bill was being enacted to raise revenue, he asked for a reduction of the tax; not for himself, he said, but that the Government would get more revenue. He first presented before the Ways and Means Committee of the House statistics, saying the 70-cent tax yielded more revenue than the 90-cent tax, hence the present tax of \$1.10 should be reduced to 70 cents, which would fill the coffers of the Treasury. To prove the unimpeachable correctness of his philosophy, and his deep knowledge of mathematics, that a 70-cent tax would bring more revenue than the present \$1.10, he submitted the following figures:

Seventy-cent tax, with average yearly consumption or withdrawal amounting to 117,582,395 gallons, yielded a revenue of \$82,408,865.

Under a 90-cent tax, the average yearly consumption or withdrawal, amounted to 90,904,010 gallons, yielding a revenue of \$81,453,609.

The distiller solved, as far as he was concerned, the mathematical problem very satisfactorily unto himself—that an in-

creased tax of 20 cents, or a 90-cent tax, brought less revenue than a 70-cent tax. He reminds me of a lazy school-boy who has a lesson to solve, and which the impatient boy does solve—that is, by his own methods—and insists upon being correct, independent of his teacher's trying to show him to the contrary.

Kind reader, do not study, in this hot weather, to see whether the distiller is right or wrong; the following will prove how incorrect and inconsistent he is. Before solving the problem, I must not fail to state that no "statistics of actual consumption" exist; under the word "consumption" is simply meant withdrawal or taxpayment of whisky.

While on the face, the distiller's figures show an increase of 26,679,385 gallons more for consumption (by which is meant withdrawal or taxpayment) the revenue amounted to only \$955,256 more, under a 70-cent tax than under the 90-cent tax. If the distiller would have been kind enough to tell Congress that under the 70-cent tax a one-year bonded period existed, without any allowance for evaporation, and under the 90-cent tax, an allowance for evaporation of 7½ gallons per barrel, and a three-year bonded period existed, he could never have proved, by his own peculiar method, that a 70-cent tax yielded a larger revenue than the 90-cent tax.

Divide 90,904,010 gallons withdrawals, under the 90-cent tax, by 45 gallons to the barrel, and you will find 2,011,200 barrels were withdrawn; multiply them by 7½, and you will find 15,084,000 gallons evaporation for outage allowed. Multiply these by 90-cent tax, and you will find that if the bonded period would have been the same, that is, only one year, without an allowance for outage, under the 90-cent tax, as under the 70-cent tax, the revenue of the Government would have been \$13,575,600 more, annually, under the 90-cent tax than under the 70-cent tax, and still the distiller insists that a 70-cent tax, retaining the present eight-year bonded period, will be a greater revenue producer than any law we ever had.

In answer to the distiller's claim that the 70-cent tax caused larger consumption than under the 90-cent tax, he is mistaken. If, under the latter tax, a one-year bonded period would have existed, the allowance for evaporation on the average annual withdrawals, denominated consumption, having amounted to 15,084,000 gallons, would have had to be added to the annual withdrawal, which would then have been only 11,594,385 gallons less, not 26,679,385 gallons, as he gives it.

If it is also taken into consideration that since the 70-cent tax existed, twenty years have almost elapsed, during which time (although the population has increased), on account of the enormous increase of grape culture, the consumption of domestic wines, as well as on account of the enormous increase of the consumption of beer, has taken place (and neither are a despicable factor as a stimulant, consumed by all, and especially the laboring class), hence, it is easily perceived that the consumption of ardent spirits has only slightly decreased, and nothing else but the natural causes and their consequences, that is, the change of tastes on the part of the people, are accountable for the slight annual decrease of the consumption of spirits, which no law nor any rate of tax are able to change. And probably the enormous use of wood alcohol, for manufacturing purposes, which takes the place of grain alcohol, might be, by itself, responsible for any apparent decrease, and if the latter were taxable the consumption, as well as the revenue, would not show a decrease, but, to the contrary, an increase.

We must not be astonished about the mode and ways of the distiller's calculation. This present century is one of science, and unquestionably the distiller has found a new method of calculation, and instead of going before Congress with such statistics, he should devote his time to compiling arithmetics for the youths of this country, in order that they are as quickly as possible distributed among the public schools, to teach the coming generation that a lower compensation, or earnings, enables one to more quickly accumulate wealth, or that a lower tax enables the Government to obtain more revenue under the same conditions governing the question at issue.

From the above is shown that the immaculate distiller has the right to frame his argument and base his demand for a reduction of tax, on the above figures, whether the same are in accord with common sense or not.

If, then, the wholesaler also goes before Congress and asks for a reduction of tax, simply because it is too high, but qualifies his request that the present eight-year bonded period shall

be reduced to three years (as per the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury) in order that the Government shall not lose anything by a reduction of the tax, the wholesaler is again assailed, and is told he has no right to be heard.

The distiller then claims the eight-year bonded period is the only salvation for the whisky business. Without it goods would have to be exported, although exportation is only made, under the plea that the goods are sent to foreign countries for the purpose of being sold there, but very little, if any, were ever sold. In pleading for a reduction of the tax alone the distiller tried to prove by figures given above, that the 70-cent tax is the revenue producer, but since the 70-cent tax was a revenue producer simply because there was no bonded period existing, how does he expect that the 70-cent tax and an eight-year bonded period could be the revenue producer, with the nine gallons outage allowed per barrel? He must simply think that the Congressmen and Senators will not investigate, but take his argument as infallible.

The distiller is up in arms against the wholesaler, when the latter asked for a reduction of the bonded period, because, first, it prevents over-production; second, he is not compelled to pay storage on his whisky to the distiller; third, the distiller cannot make whisky and sell the same at cost, satisfied with simply making the storage, and the profit by feeding cattle; fourth, he will not, by a short bonded period, after having sold the wholesaler whisky at 100 per cent higher than he would sell it now, become the direct competitor of the wholesaler; fifth, it will minimize the danger of duplicating warehouse receipts; sixth, it will prevent the issuing of iron-clad warehouse receipts with a purchasing clause, thereby preventing keeping up retailers who are not worthy of credit, and detrimental to those who are; seventh, the Government would get its revenue very quickly, and since the Government, as the distiller says, is not interested in anything else but to collect the tax, there can be no objection on the part of the Government to reduce the bonded period, making the same one year, or making the tax payable at the still, for the distiller himself says, as mentioned above, that the Government is interested in nothing else but the collection of the tax, and the distiller can also have no objection, for not he, as he claimed before the Finance Committee of the Senate, pays the tax, but the wholesaler does.

Notwithstanding this indisputable fact, he demands the

Government to retain the eight-year bonded period. The function of the distiller, as a manufacturer, is to make whisky on order, or to sell the same when made. After he has disposed of the same, and it is the property of the purchaser, the wholesaler is perfectly willing and satisfied that the Government makes the law that that whisky shall be taxpaid after one year, or even at the still, what objection can the distiller have to such a request on the part of the wholesaler, as long as he has transferred the title of said whisky to the wholesaler? This being an indisputable fact, where is the correctness of the attitude of the distiller in opposing the wholesaler's demand for a shorter, or a very short bonded period, he willing to age his goods at his own expense, and which is undeniably in favor of the Government as a revenue producer? Notwithstanding this positively logical view the distiller insists upon remaining the custodian of whisky not belonging to him, and it reminds me as if a tailor would make a man a suit of clothes, and after he has delivered the same and has his pay for it, he still wants to dictate to the owner of said suit where and how often he shall wear it. For the whisky the distiller makes for himself, beyond that made for his customer—which he ought not to make to protect his customers—he desires the Government to be his banker.

The State of Kentucky collects the State and county tax on all whiskies owned by the wholesaler, and stored in the bonded warehouses of that State, at the expense of every city and county of every State in the Union.

The distiller also takes vital interest in the welfare of the people. He needs the eight-year bonded period, pleading the pure food law. How ridiculous that attitude of his! Every man with common sense knows that cologne spirits is the purest of spirits in existence; that the consumption of spirits, as a stimulant, calls for the purest of spirits, and since the laboring class consumes the greater part of spirits, he naturally buys the cheaper article, which is cologne spirits, which is tasteless, and in order to make it palatable it is flavored. But whether one drinks six-year-old whisky or three-days-old spirits, the result—the stimulation of the nerves—is the same. This is surely correct from a scientific standpoint. As the cream of the cow's milk, if frozen and dished up as ice-cream, would not be so palatable, unless flavored with the essence of vanilla, strawberry, pineapple, etc., in consuming ice-cream, after all, the cream of the milk is consumed; hence,



To the Trade and the Public :

The **"R. B. HAYDEN"**

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by



GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,
Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



just the same is the consumption of spirits by the laboring class, flavored with pure ingredients. But as the occupation of producing and selling such an article is sanctioned, under the law, and those occupied in that traffic are denominated by the law as rectifiers, the distiller calls them poison-mixers, for it suits his purpose. After the right to rectify, which means compounding and blending, has been sanctioned ever since the Government has taxed whisky, and with which the distiller never found any fault heretofore, it is rather late in the day to attack their existence and question their vocation now.

The distiller even goes so far, in opposing the reduction of the bonded period, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Treasury recommended a reduction of the tax with a reduction of the bonded period, as to say: "It must not be forgotten that an indefinite extension of the bonded period has been recommended and indorsed by every Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and by every Secretary of the Treasury for the last twenty years. The Secretary of the Treasury is the only one who has had the temerity to suggest a reduction of the bonded period, and, inasmuch as he states no reason for such reduction, it is obvious that he has failed to consider carefully the subject." Even the Secretary of the Treasury is brought to task. Why not? I said before that it seems the distiller believes himself to be a government unto himself; his will must be law; hence, what right has the Secretary, according to the distiller's idea, to recommend anything?

Distillers, go ahead, and paddle your own canoe, but do not forget, in your rage and agony, that the wholesaler is here to stay, and will exist when some of you are gone. He will defend his fireside and his rights, don't forget, and justice is bound to prevail. If you want to be a little just, probably you will change your mind (likely you do), oppose not the wholesaler, your customer, be not your antagonist, do not abuse him, do not think he is your enemy; he is a fair-minded man; he loves peace and harmony, and you can get peace, harmony and prosperity by consulting the wholesaler, and acting jointly upon reasonable ground, thereby protecting your interest, the wholesaler's interest, and last, but not least, the Government's interest, which is the interest of the people at large of this great nation.

Respectfully, A. M. HELLMAN,
Of A. M. Hellman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A Bar-Tender's Tab.

[A Colorado Bartender's Memoranda about Some of His Patrons.]

An old sheet of wrapping paper on which a Colorado bartender kept his memoranda has come to light. A few of the entries are as follows:

Little cross-eyed man, sometimes gets hot but takes a stand-off peaceably.

Jim ———, check shirt, two guns. Owes eleven. Paid three. Can't be pressed.

Long-legged galoot from the Gunnison. Always wants to fight. Licked him I I I I I I I I I times and got money every time.

Henry Barber. Promises, but never comes down unless jumped upon. Give him a drink when he asks hard.

Tuttle family. Won't stand, and never ask a second time. Pay once in a while.

Old man Bleebe. Killed three bar-tenders and crippled two.

Tin Cup Tom. Big bluffer.

Sam Coon. Shot in the neck by a Denver bar-tender, and can't get over it. Better let him alone.

The Lumleys. Always take what they want, and smash things, but always pay.

Jim. Likes to jump on a bar-tender. Never hurts.

Billy Bleeder. Throws gun on bar and calls for drinks. Lick him every time he tries it.

Hank Smith. Needs killing. Better watch him.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Her-cules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

When you come to the golden shore,

Where the gods of fortune wait,

You should keep on asking

For more and more

Of the good old "Golden Gate."

Not the "gate" at the "heads,"

Where the skippers drop leads,

But the sparkling wine that's always in line,

And never develops "heads."

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead,"

Was "Davy" Crockett's rule.

He fought on this line till he was dead,

And Davy was no fool.

For he took his whisky straight,

And he always "paid the freight."

He drank "Davy Crockett" for the good of his pocket,

And he never regretted his fate.

Davy was all right.

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FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....Jamaica Rum.
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GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

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SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

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Mount Vernon

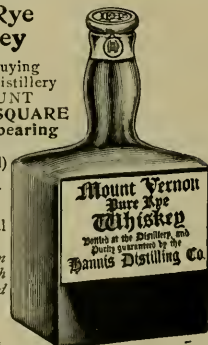
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The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

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511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Quarts	
Burgundy.....	\$ 9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Jurançon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France.....	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	6.00
Zinfandel.....	5.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, S2.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, S2.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, S4.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel S3.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

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Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86.....	5.50
Gutedel, Classelas Vert, 1889.....	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

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Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
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Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
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Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
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Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25
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Tokay.....	4.50
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Riesling.....	3.50
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Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
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Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
..... El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
..... Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
..... Claret.....	5.00 6.00
..... Burgundy.....	8.00 9.00
..... Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscatel.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
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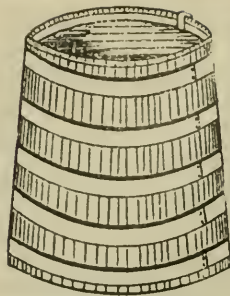
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PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

" Fili. Gancia & Co., Candel (Aust.)	18.50
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00
" " " 24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00
" " " 24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
SHERRIES.	
Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.....	\$ 1.50 \$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case.....	12.00 16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.....	1.75 5.00
PORTS.	
Olney, per case.....	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Olney, per case.....	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
A. de Linz & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Linz & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and red, per case.....	15.00 to 23.00
D. M. Feuerbecher, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerbecher, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 3.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madera.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	5.50
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mainz Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o M Rhine wines per case.....	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
ESCHENATER & CO., BORDEAUX.	
Quarts.	
Medoc.....	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....	7.50
Bouillac.....	8.00
Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50
White Seal.....	10.00
Poniet Capet.....	11.50
La Rose.....	12.00
Gold Seal.....	13.50
Graves.....	8.50
Sauternes.....	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,

76 Pearl street, New York.	
ITALIAN WINES.	
RED WINES.	
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno.....	7.50
Capri.....	6.50
Capri, 24 pts.....	7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.....	1.05 per gal
WHITE WINES.	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 7.50 per case
Falerno.....	7.50
Capri.....	6.50
Capri, 24 pts.....	7.50
SPARKLING WINES.	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$19.00 per case
" 24 pts.....	20.50
(L. Laborel Melini, Florence)	
Chianti wine in flasks without oil	
Cases of 2 doz. qts.....	\$12.50 per case
" 4 " pts.....	14.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Jerez de la Frontera.	
SHERRIES.	
No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40
2 P Full and round	1.70
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.85
3 P Full body, soft, rich	2.15
3 VP Very pale, light, full	2.50
4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.75
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15
5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.75
6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75

7 Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty.....	2.85
8 CLO GORONA, mellow soft.....	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine.....	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty.....	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine.....	5.63

SPECIAL WINES.	
Velvet A Clean, sound wine.....	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich.....	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine.....	1.60
" W Dark, full body.....	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino.....	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry.....	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity.....	3.45
C N Superb table.....	3.10
Corona Delicacies and delicate.....	3.25
Special S Grand old wine.....	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.....	4.05

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.	
Per Case.	
Landheimmer.....	\$8.00
Diehlheimmer.....	8.50
Niestheimer.....	10.25
Hockheimer.....	10.50
Liebfraumilch.....	13.25
Foster Jesuitgarten.....	13.75
Rudesheimer.....	14.00
Ebachner.....	14.75
Gesenheimer.....	17.25
Marcolbrunner.....	17.50
Raunthaler.....	19.00
Geisenheim Rothberg.....	21.00
Nelheimer Rehbach.....	21.50
Rudesheimer Berg.....	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.	
Silva & Cosens.	
Per Gal.	
R—Tawney.....	\$1.90
T—Extra full body and rich.....	2.05
T T—Very tawney.....	2.25
T T—Very old tawney.....	2.50
T P—Extra tawney, delicate.....	2.50
T P—Tawney, extra old.....	3.10
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port.....	3.20
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow.....	3.50
S O—Superior old.....	3.85
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine.....	4.75
M C R—Choicest royal.....	6.35
Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.	

TARRAGONA WINES.

Jose Bonle, Tarragona.	
qrs. & octs. per Gal.	
* Fine, clear and smooth.....	\$1.15
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich.....	1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old.....	1.25
These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)	
Clarets in cases of 60 gals.....	\$95.00 to \$160.00
(F. Chauvener, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)	
Burgundy wines in cases.....	\$10.00 to \$52.00
(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)	
Hock and Moselle wines.....	\$8.00 to \$32.00
(Morgan Bank, Port St. Mary.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Port and Sherries in cases, per case.....	\$10.00 to \$18.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)	
* Good Luck Monogram, per case \$ 9.00	
** 10.00	
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blue Grass, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, ".....	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,	
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Gal. Per cs.	
Nonpareil.....	\$3.50 \$7.50
Nonpareil A.....	4.00 9.00
Nonpareil AA.....	5.00 12.00
Canteen.....	3.50 8.00
Canteen O P S.....	5.00 11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.	
Per doz. Bottles.	
Gold Run.....	\$ 6.50
Native Pride.....	8.00
McBrayer.....	9.00
H. S. Pepper.....	10.00
Native Pride, OPS, full qts.....	12.00
Rock Corn, full qts.....	12.00
J. M. L. Bourbon.....	8.00
J. M. L., Private Stock.....	11.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)	
John Gibson Son & Co.....	\$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.	
Per Gallon.	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " pf	4.00
B " " "	3.00
C " " "	3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3 50 to 5.00	
A in A cases.....	11.00
C in cases.....	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.	
Phenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75
" " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " " 90 pf	2.50
" " " " OK, 100pf	3.50
" " " " Pony, Prist St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.....	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club " " "	2.25
Superior Whisky.....	1.75
" BB Whisky.....	1.50
Liquors—in cases.	
Phenix Bourbon, O.K. in 5s	\$10.50
" " " A1.....	7.50
" " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " A1, 4 1/2 pt	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Black Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.	
\$ 3.00	
Kentucky Favorite.....	3.50
Extra Kentucky favorite.....	2.50
O. P. T.....	5.00
O. K. Old Stock.....	2.00
Harris' Old Bourbon.....	8.50
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	9.00
H. O. B. Jugs.....	10.50
O. F. C. Jugs.....	7.50
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
O K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Ilvank.....	2.75
Golden Pearl.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '89 per gal.....	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported Spring '86, per gal.....	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case.....	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case.....	15.25
Mascol Bourbon in bbls per gal.....	2.25
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.....	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.....	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.....	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	1.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.....	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand	2.65
Mad, Spring '90.....	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '89.....	2.85
Atherton, Spring '90.....	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.....	1.85
Hume, Spring '89.....	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Perrier Jonet & Co., "Special" \$35.50	\$35.50
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jonet & Co., Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pils "Special" \$42 in es of 48	44.00 46.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Krug & Co., "Private Cuvée" per case.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co per basket.....	19.00 20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.....	17.00 18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,

124 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
AGENTS	
Lonis Roederer, Carte Blanche.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
Lonis Roederer, Grand Vin Sec.....	34.00 36.00
Lonis Roederer, Brut.....	34.00 36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
DEUTZ & OILDERMANN, AT., CHAMPAGNE.	
Gold Lock Sec, per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lock Sec, 6 Magnums per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bskt	25.50 27.00
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS	
Carte Branche, per case.....	21.00 22.00

D. P. ROSSI,

N. E. Cor Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.	
Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case.....	\$12.00
" 24 pints ".....	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00	34.00
" Brut Imper 135.00	37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

39 Broadway, New York.	
SPARKLING SAUMUR.	
Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.	
Dry Royal.....	\$21.00 \$23.00
Brut ".....	21.00 23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco	
QUARTS. PINTS	
White Seal (Grande Cuvée).....	34.00 36.00
Brut Imperial.....	38.00 40.00

JOHN CAFFEY, (representing CHAS. GRAEF & Co., New York)

21 Sutter street, San Francisco.	
Vve. Pommery Fils & Co., Rheims.	
Pommery & Gienno "Sec".....	\$34.50
" " " pints.....	36.00
Vin Nature (Brut).....	37.50
" " " pints.....	39.00

Imported Brandies.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,

123 California street, San Francisco.	
(H. Cuvelier & frere Cognac.)	
Quarts.	
Fine Champagne, "Reserve," 1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)	
*** Albert Dubois & Co., Cognac, 12 quarts.....	\$11.75
*** Ruyppart & Co., 12 quarts.....	10.50
ITALIAN—FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.	
Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix	
Rouge, per case.....	10.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.	
E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.....	5.50 6.50
In cases, see special advertisement.	
Cognac in octaves, per gal. 5.65	6.50
Planat & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves, per ga	5.25

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - - - -	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	- - - - -	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	- - - - -	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - - - -	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	- - - - -	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - - - -	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	- - - - -	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	- - - - -	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - - - -	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - - - -	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - - - -	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	- - - - -	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	- - - - -	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	- - - - -	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	- - - - -	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS,	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.00
Fine champagne.....	22.00
Grande champagne vieille	25.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	30.00
" " " V. O. P. 1838	30.00
" " " S. O. P. 1847	35.00
" " " V. S. O. P. 1834	50.00
In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vineyards.....	11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
COGNAC BRANDIES.	
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.	
Vintage.....	Qr. Casks, per gal.
1886.....	\$4.85
1884.....	5.40
1875.....	6.55
1869.....	7.40
1840.....	12.25
V S O.....	17.50
Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.	

Cases.....	14.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	16.20
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.80
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, " per case	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	32.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection".....	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Special"	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.86
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whiskey.....	\$12.50
Royal Hghld Scotch Whisky	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	14.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
The Ardberg Distillery Co., Islay.	
New.....	Qrs. Octs.
One Year.....	\$3.85 \$3.90
	4.20 4.25

Two Years.....	4.55	4.00
Three Years.....	4.95	5.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	one doz. bot.	\$11.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.		
Qrs. Octs.		
New.....	\$4.00	\$4.05
One Year.....	4.40	4.45
Two Years.....	4.70	4.75
Three Years.....	5.05	5.10
Four Years.....	5.45	5.50

CASES.		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 doz bot.	\$12.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	14.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,		
329 Market street, San Francisco.		
Canadian Club.....	per case.....	\$15.00
IRISH WHISKIES.		
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin.)		
Green Diamond, per case.....	10.50	
Gold Diamond " " " " " "	11.50	
Three Diamond " " " " " "	14.50	
In octaves, proof 122, per gal.....	4.00	
SCOTCH WHISKIES.		
(Andrew Usher & Co.)		
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case.....	12.00	
Special Reserve, per case.....	13.50	
"The Very Finest," per case.....	30.00	
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.....	4.25	

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,	
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Prices on application.	
Liberal discount to the trade.	

FRASH & CO.	
87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New Y k	
Imperial Cabernet, quarts.....	\$7.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00
A discount to the trade.	

ARPAD HARASZTHY.		
San Francisco, California.		
THREE NEW BRANDS.		
"Haraszthy Sec".....	\$16.50	\$19.00
"Haraszthy Dry".....	15.50	18.00
"Haraszthy Brut".....	14.50	17.00
Eclipse Extra Dry.....	14.50	17.00
Two years' natural fermentation in bottle.		
Trade discounts mailed on application.		

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.	
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
Monteristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
Monteristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

	PAUL MASSON,	
	San Jose, California.	
	Less than 5 cases.	
6	Premiere Cuvee, Dry.....	\$16.00 \$18.00
0	" " Special....	16.00 18.00
0	Special discount for quantities of	
	cases or more.	

0	A. WERNER & Co.,	
	52 Warren street, New York.	
	Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)	
ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened).....	\$10.50

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)	
Flli. Mancabelli, Brescia.	
Anesone, cases of 12 bottles, per case.....	\$11.50
FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.	
Flli. Branca & Co., Milan.	
25 case lots and above, qts.....	11.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
Case of 24 pint bottles.....	10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankenhaym & Nolet.	
Union Gin.....	2.60
Old Tom Gin, in cases.....	11.00
Orange Bitters.....	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz.....	3.00
Guinness' Stout, " " " " " "	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ casks	
per gallon.....	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks	
per gallon.....	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de	
Pisco, per case.....	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	
KOLB & DENHARD,	
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—	
Lots of 5 barrels.....	\$12.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
Net cash.	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	\$11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " " " " " "	12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	23.50
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case.....	24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Peres	
Bavarian Highland, per case	20.00
Swan Gin in $\frac{1}{2}$ cask.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.	3.00
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple Brand Ja-	
maica Rums in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.....	5.25 to 6.50

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39 Broadway, New York.		
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	Qrs.	Octs.
A—Full body.....	\$3.90	\$3.90
B—Rich, fat and old.....	4.30	4.30
C—Superfine, extra.....	5.05	5.05
MAGNUM.....	3.10	3.10

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Old Tom Gin, quarter casks.....	\$3.35
Old Tom Gin, octaves.....	3.50
Cases, one dozen each.....	8.75

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large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, me-	
dium white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood hds.....	\$50.00
Joules Stone Ale in wood,	
hlds.....	50.00
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.....	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	7.00
" Tonic Water, " " "	7.00
" Potash Water, " " "	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to	
gal, per case.....	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to	
gal, per case.....	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to	
gal, per case.....	3.60
" Lime Fruit Juice 8 to	
gal, per case.....	4.50
" Orange Bitters, per case.	8.00
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dbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Guinness' Stout, pts	
per dbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum, per	
case.....	12.50
" Old Tom Gin " " "	10.75
" Dry Gin " " "	10.75

Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per	
case.....	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd	
per case.....	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.15
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Cider, per case, pints.....	4.00

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" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Cantrell & Cochran Belfast Ginger	
Ale per barrel of 10 dozen.....	15.00
Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
quarts.....	9.50
Wolff's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
pints.....	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts.....	20.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromaticke	
per case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel per case.....	12.50
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Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read	
Bros., London.....	14.60
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass.....	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass.....	14.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.40
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Crene de Menthe, E. Cusenier filis	
Aine & Co., " " " " " " " "	10.00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co.	
Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara.....	15.50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles.....	12.00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116,	
per gallon.....	4.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Bros., Munich	
Nordhaus Kornbranntwein, cases 12 juars	
Red label.....	20.00
Black label.....	16.00
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French Vermouth Nolly Pratt & Co.	
Grand Mariner, 12 bottles, large.....	20.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21.50
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pints.....	11.00

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Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.25
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" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.25

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OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
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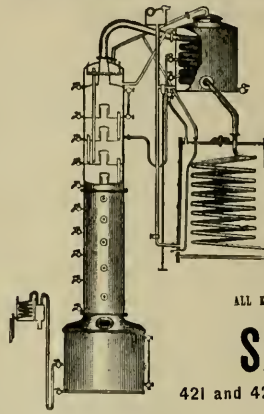
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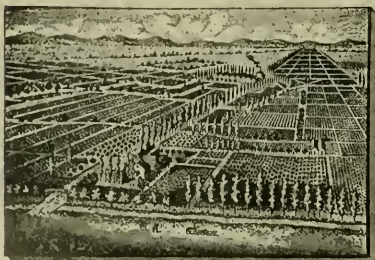
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REMOVAL.

Business changes in connection with the publication of the *PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW* have made it necessary to move our offices. After the 16th of August we will be located at the old stand, 402 Front street, where we will be glad to see our friends.

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—While there is no particular news to relate with respect to the wine market, it can be truly said that there has not been a time in many years when there was such general confidence in the welfare of the industry for the future. Barring the fight on prices that has been on for several weeks, there is no possible reason why the business should not enjoy a full measure of prosperity. Even under the handicap of a disastrous national financial depression, the demand for California wines has steadily increased, and the reputation of our products has made gains proportionately. At the same time, there has been a steady decrease in the output, due to phylloxera, Anaheim disease and the uprooting of vineyards by discouraged vignerons. Had the conditions of 1890-91 continued to prevail, we venture to say that there would not have been stocks of merchantable wines sufficient to meet the growth of the demand. It is true that in many cases grape growers are replanting vineyards that were destroyed by phylloxera, and in other instances there are new plantings; but for a number of years to come there can be no increase in the yield. With the gradual improvement in quality, and the assured return of prosperity which will enable wine drinkers to gratify their tastes, there is no question but that our industry will proceed on wealth-producing lines. These statements are not the result of a dream about wheat, but a deduction from facts with which the base of the staff of life has a great deal to do. In short, if the wine men of California do not for several years to come reside "on the sunny side of Easy Street," it will be their own fault. From now on let harmony, progress and prosperity be the watchwords, and we will all be happy.

Exports during July were of better volume than could be expected for the season, aggregating about a million gallons and over three thousand cases. The outlook for fall and winter orders is good. With few exceptions reports indicate that the vintage will be of good volume, and it promises well for quality.

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in July were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea	792	353,526
By rail overland	2,606	676,047
Total	3,398	1,029,573

BRANDY.—It would seem at the present time that the more one discusses brandy, the less is known about it. As we go to press we hear it reported that it is probable there will be a much larger production than was estimated a short time ago. It is true, large holders are reducing their stock to a handier size, but we do not see where the call is for the pro-

posed extra quantity. Perhaps, however, the wave of prosperity will create a demand for it. It is to be hoped it will. Trade is exceedingly quiet, and the shipping movement small.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in June were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea.....	101	103
By rail overland.....	172	20,573
Total	273	20,676

WHISKY.—The jobbers are beginning to have that "all right" feeling, the development of which has been so long and impatiently awaited. There is with them, as with other lines, no doubt as to the fact that the good times have come. They came sooner than was expected, and it is generally believed they have come to stay a long time. Buyers will now begin to "loosen up" the strings of their order book, and the tightness of money will be gradually relieved. There should be a good fall and winter trade for those who hustle for it. In fact, with some of the larger houses the reaction is felt at this time, and the forward movement will not be slow. Business conditions throughout the country fully warrant these statements. Advances from the East are of the same tenor. The *Criterion* of August 16th says:

"Peace and plenty prevail. Confidence is restored, and it is expected that this fall will witness a revival of trade such as we have not seen since the beginning of the panic. The statistical position of both Kentucky bourbons and Eastern ryes is much stronger than appears on the surface. The bulk of goods are in strong hands, and a few hundred thousand dollars expended in purchases either by an individual or a syndicate would be sufficient to remove the floating weak lots, and advance values very materially. Of the seventy odd millions of gallons of Kentucky whiskies, original gauge, in bond, it is estimated that 40 per cent. is held by eight strong firms, who can well afford to carry it until the trade calls for it."

Receipts of whiskies by rail during the fortnight were of moderate volume.

IMPORTATIONS.—There is naturally a better feeling all along the street. Leading houses report business fair in all lines, and under the new financial and tariff conditions they confidently look for a steady improvement. Like others, they have had a hard siege of depression, and accept the change most gratefully. Imports nominal.

A Queer Order.

Manager Sagar of the Eisen Vineyard Company is breathing several sighs of relief these days, as a result of peculiar and arduous duties. Some time ago, as a result of the wide popularity of the wines of this company, an order was received from South Carolina for eleven hundred gallons of sherry wine. This seems very simple considered as a customary order, but was nothing of the kind. It called for eleven hundred separate packages. The wine had to be placed in gallon demijohns, and these packages each in a box. Every box had to be marked to the consignee, and shipping papers made out and receipted eleven hundred times. The shipping clerk and drayman had a choice assortment of fits before the trouble was over, but they survived the ordeal. The result was that the record was broken, and a car left this city with eleven hundred packages of wine in it. These demijohns go to that cranky State where nothing but "original packages" can be sold, and this is the mystery of this strange order.

Mayrisch Bros., the wine and whisky jobbers of Third street, are well pleased with the business situation. Their trade is good, and they look for satisfaction all along the line from now on.

Crops, Prices, Etc.

Livermore Valley grape growers will be paid by the home members of the Wine Makers' Corporation on the first installment of grapes an increase of \$2 per ton over any other section of the State, or \$7 here and \$5 elsewhere, where sales are established on the sliding scale.

The balance will be paid as soon as the price is set by the Corporation. It was through the efforts of Mr. Buckley, ably assisted by Messrs. Concannon, Wentz, Wagoner and Paris that these prices rule throughout the valley. President Dan Inman of the local Wine Makers' and Grape Growers' Association, Mr. A. A. Fargo, T. E. Knox and others, have also stood faithfully by the Corporation and have assisted in bringing about the present encouraging condition.

Grape picking in this valley will be commenced about September 10th, and the yield is expected to reach about 10,000 tons.—*Livermore Herald*.

The coming vintage of Napa Valley, and especially the upper section, is looked forward to by the grape growers with feelings of encouragement, says the *Calistogian*. The crop will be immense, notwithstanding the ravages made by the phylloxera. Some vineyards, heavily loaded with fruit, will be greatly injured on account of the pest destroying the leaves, thus allowing the berries to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun, thereby greatly reducing the amounts of the juice and destroying the flavor.

It is expected that the Wine Makers' Corporation will hold the entire crop of this section, having offered \$5 per ton on the delivery of the grapes, and \$1 per ton for every cent extra per gallon when the wine is sold. The wineries are disposing of all the wine possible to make room for this year's yield. Several new cellars are being built and other places are being enlarged. All the available cooorage is being put in order for this season's work.—*Star*.

A. A. Fargo, of Valley View Vineyards, is putting in extra cooorage for this year's vintage. He will care for 40,000 gallons of wine this year. This season's pear crop at the Valley View Vineyards will be large. Picking has commenced and Mr. Fargo expects 500 boxes of the dried fruit.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., nine agreements or contracts were filed at the Napa County Recorder's office, in which E. and T. A. Light of Calistoga were parties of the first part, and the following names appeared respectively as the parties of the second part: W. T. Hudson, John A. Hansen, J. W. Goodman, John S. Butler, Nathan Sharp, John Strebel, McCann Bros., William Irvin and Judson Arnold.

Each of the parties of the second part, who are all large grape growers in Napa County, agrees to sell their entire wine grape crop for five years to E. and T. A. Light, to be delivered this year at Calistoga, and each succeeding year at a point in Napa County near the Tarwater school-house.

The terms are very similar to those embodied in the agreements entered into between the Wine Makers' Corporation and growers, with this exception: Instead of paying \$5 per ton on delivery, the Napa County vinters agree to pay \$10 per ton, and like the Corporation, \$1 per ton for every cent per gallon above 10 cents that the wine made therefrom is sold for.

From the clause in the agreement that the grapes are hereafter to be delivered at a point near Tarwater school-house, it would probably indicate the possible establishment of a winery near that locality in the future.

At a recent meeting of wine men and grape growers at Cloverdale, addresses were made by P. C. Rosst, John H. Hotchkiss and others, but the main speech of the evening was that of A. Sbarboro, of the Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Sbarboro made the important announcement that it was the intention of his Corporation to build at once a cement reservoir at Asti capable of containing 500,000 gallons of wine. He said that this was rendered necessary by the fact that the colony grapes would fill every inch of its cooorage in spite of the additions being made to it this season. Therefore, to provide for the grapes of this neighborhood and manufacture them into wine, it had been decided to construct the great vat, and that it would be in readiness in ample time for this year's vintage. Meeting

an objection that had been made by some of the grape growers that they had no representation in the Board of Directors of the Wine Makers' Corporation, Mr. Sbarboro held that it was well founded, and added that he was in favor not only of giving the growers such representation, but the dealers as well. From the inception of the organization of the wine industry he had been in favor of such an arrangement, and he thought it could be fixed so that each of the three interests could have an equal voice in the management of the affairs of the Corporation. His own idea was that the grape growers, the wine makers and the dealers should each have three Directors.

Canadian Club Whisky.

Hiram Walker & Sons' Answer to the Attack of the Criterion.

In the last issue of the REVIEW appeared an article quoted from *Mida's Criterion*, criticising Canadian whiskies. As we believe in fair play, and are not of the kind that throws bricks at our neighbors, we take pleasure in affording Messrs. Walker & Sons an opportunity to answer the article in question.

To those who read the quotation in the previous issue, the following will be read with interest. It appeared in *Bonfort's* of August 10th, 1897:

In a recent issue of this paper (*Bonfort's*) we showed how the *Criterion* had bitterly attacked Canadian whiskies in general (and including, of course, our brand, "Canadian Club"), after having for years, time and again, referred to our product in the most flattering terms, and we offered as the most likely explanation of that attack a letter of ours to The *Criterion* Publishing Co., reading as follows:

WALKERVILLE, June 7, 1897.

"The *Criterion Publishing Co., Traders' Building, Chicago*
—DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of 2d instant, we beg to say that our advertisement with you was discontinued by Mr. Channer upon our instructions, and for the reason that we can neither afford to support those organs which are constantly giving encouragement to our deadly enemies, the imitators, nor do we care to be seen in the same company with people of that class. From time to time the *Criterion* has puffed some of the very houses which we know to be a disgrace to the liquor business, as well as specially obnoxious to ourselves. This sort of thing has, on several occasions, been brought to your notice, and not having been discontinued, we can only assume that your policy is different from what we had supposed when we first gave you our contract. Our intention always has been to be associated only with such of the trade journals as are opposed to that which is illegitimate, and we were greatly disappointed when we found that, whether accidentally or by design, some of the most notoriously piratical concerns were repeatedly referred to in flattering terms by you.

"Yours very truly,

"HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited."

The *Criterion* again vented its spleen in its issue of the 16th inst., which affords us another opportunity of showing up its self-contradiction.

It will be noticed that the *Criterion* has not the courage to mention us or our brand by name; but those familiar with the facts will have no doubt as to the attack being directed against us. If the *Criterion* is referring only to us, it is most unfair to the other Canadian distillers not to say so; if it refers to the others and not to us, that is unfair towards ourselves; and if it refers to all, perhaps it will explain the obvious discrepancy between the quotations below. *The Criterion would be more worthy of respect if it had the courage to be more specific.*

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

WALKERVILLE, Canada, July 29, 1897.

QUOTATIONS FROM "MIDA'S CRITERION."

Oct. 1, 1894: "So marvellous is the success of this firm . . . their main product being their justly celebrated 'Canadian Club.' . . . A great factor in their success is that, like Napoleon, they have the faculty of choosing marshals who can carry their plans to success. These representatives are all men who have achieved success in business, of such gentlemen

as . . . any firm might well be proud. Mr. . . . upon whose shoulders the multifarious details of this world-wide business rest, is the very personification of a clear-headed, courteous and punctilious business man."

July 16, 1897: "The American people are essentially a people of fads and innovations.

"The fad or innovation need not necessarily be the product of skill or brain.

"A few years ago the Government stamp on bottled Canadian whiskies took the public fancy, and proved to be a popular hit.

"The Canadians were most likely much surprised at the demand that suddenly sprung up, and the popularity so rapidly attained.

"Some managers, inflated by their temporary success, attributed the steadily growing sales to their superior managerial abilities, or profound knowledge of the wants of the public.

"They mistook a mere fad for a solid success, and misunderstood the American people as much as they overrated their own ability.

"The fad took, the stamp sold the goods, the managers rubbed their hands in glee, attributing to themselves the success which was, however, merely a temporary fad."

How harmless must be the abuse of such a journal, and how worthless its praise, in the light of the foregoing!!

Market for American Ales.

In discussing the question, Can a profitable market for American beers and ales be created in Chili? United States Consul Dobbs of Valparaiso expresses some very decided views in a recent communication to the State Department. He holds that the possibility of creating a market for ales is good, but that there is little reason to look for an outlet for American beer in the South American republic. He says:

"During the last three years several consignments of light beers have arrived in Chili from the United States, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, have been disposed of for about one-half or two-thirds of their value by the persons receiving them. There is no market here for lagers or Pilsners of either American or European manufacture; but, every now and then, some would-be promoter of American goods, either here or on his way here, discovers that he can secure a consignment by convincing some manufacturer that he can revolutionize the trade in this article by having a few dozen bottles here as samples. The fact is, the beer made here is almost, if not quite, as good as either American or German, and is a little heavier, which latter reason makes it all the more suited to the demands of the people. The duty on foreign beer is 3.3 cents per half-bottle, and the price it will have to sell for to give any profit would be about 40 centavos (14.5 cents), while the native beer sells for from 15 to 20 centavos (5.25 to 7.25 cents) per half-bottle and 2 to 2.50 pesos (72 to 90 cents) per dozen half-bottles. Even if foreign beer could be sold at the same price, I doubt if there would be a market for it. In regard to ales, the situation is quite different. It is my opinion, as the quality of ale made in the United States compares so favorable with the English or Bass ales and is so much cheaper. American ale would soon become popular if placed on sale here. A few experimental consignments from our manufacturers should at least not result in a total loss, as has been the case with lager or Pilsner. The duty is 79 cents per dozen large bottles, two small bottles being counted as one. No ale is manufactured in the country."

—Gazette.

Auction in England.

At the auction sale of Southard & Co., 2 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., held on July 29th, the following California brandy was sold:

102 barrels "California," ex "Megantic," from New York; entered July 16th, 1897, 2s 1d to 2s 6d per gallon (50 to 60 cents).

22 barrels "California," vintage 1895, ex "Beechbank," from San Francisco; entered January 5th, 1897, 2s 3d (54 cents.)

After-Dinner Claret.

Of the various changes in the Wine and Spirit Trade that have taken place in the last few years, there is, perhaps, none more marked than that which has attended the consumption of what is known as fine Claret. Since the lowering of the duties on foreign wines in 1862, from which date French red wines became an article to be used for beverage purposes, it may be said that their tendency has been an upward one, checked here and there, it is true, owing to the inferior quality of certain vintages which were offered to the public. Thus, from a clearance in bond in the year in question of red wines from France of 1,385,318 gallons, the deliveries during last year reached 4,712,138 gallons. It is true that this is less than the zenith year of 1876, when the duty payments were on 5,147,865 gallons, after which an intermittent fall set in, but at the same time the figures have attained a point in sufficient proximity of the record to show that, as beverage wines, the red product of France is fairly holding its own.

The object of our present remarks, however, are not the cheap varieties at from £5, or even less, to £10 per hoghead, which now form the staple trade, but to that class of article which did so much to make the reputation of claret in this country, at a time when it was looked upon, not as a wine of commerce, but as a *bonne bouche*, to be consumed, occasionally, with the roast, but as a rule after dinner, carefully, critically, and almost reverentially. A hoghead of fine claret was looked upon, not as a matter of commerce, but a luxury to be discussed with bated breath, while the suggestion of mixing the same with water for drinking purposes would have turned grey the hair of our forefathers who were the proud possessors of a cellar stocked from Bordeaux.

Nor, indeed, need we go entirely to past history for examples of this, for there are still many among us who remember Johnstone's No. 1 as a wine to be produced only on special occasions. The price, it is true, was high, and no further specification was vouchsafed; the wine, however, was excellent and was treated with the respect which became its quality.

Now, however, as *Messieurs les Producteurs* would themselves say, *nous avons changé tout cela*; no longer is the *ipse dixit* of the shipper looked upon as a warrant of quality. The consumer must now be acquainted with the growth which he is purchasing, but we very much doubt whether, in the end, he is better off than when he trusted implicitly to the merchants who placed their knowledge at his disposal.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," wrote Alexander Pope more than a century and a half ago, and if we may adapt his lines to the level of commerce, no better illustration can be afforded than in connection with the claret trade. The public have become familiarized with Lafite and Margaux, with Latour and Haut Brion, with Mouton and Léoville, with Larose and with Pontet Canet. Rightly enough these are looked upon as among the best growths of the Medoc, but, taken without vintage, the terms are but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. What, for instance, are any of these wines of the early eighties, compared with a common bourgeois of 1874, 1875, or even 1878, to say nothing of 1888 and 1893, which latter, however, has yet to make its reputation, fair as its present promise may be? And yet is this quasi-knowledge which to our mind has been the greatest enemy to the claret trade in this country. When men knew less—or rather knew less than they think they know now—they were content to place themselves in the hands of their wine merchant, and to benefit by his experience. Now, however, thanks to public sale and the advertising circular of each and every dealer who may purchase at the same, they have received a smattering of education which has not resulted to their own advantage, and on the other hand, has brought discredit on the claret trade in general. Certain names they have glibly on their tongues—Chateau this and Chateau that—but in the matter of vintage they have no discrimination, and hence wines of the poorest caliber, but of reputed growths, are apt to find their way on to the dessert table as fine clarets.

To these circumstances we, in the main, attribute the fact that claret, as an after-dinner wine, has to such an extent gone out of fashion in this country. Whatever may be taken with the meal, the *post-prandial* potation, of necessity, becomes a matter for criticism, and if it be not good it will promptly be forsaken for something else—port or Burgundy on the one hand, coffee, brandy, with the inevitable—we had

almost said accursed—cigarette on the other. Not, perhaps, that we ought to be too hard on the production of Cairo, as we fear that it is the loss of interest in after-dinner clarets, which has caused this innovation to be tolerated. Port and sherry can stand it to a more or less extent, and hence their votaries do not disturb the social harmony. Were, however, 1847, 1848, 1864 or 1875 clarets on the table, and the amateurs of Bordeaux wines present, we could well conceive an ebullition of righteous indignation.

In speaking as we have about the idea of growths which now obtains among the public, we do not wish it to be thought that we have any desire to limit the knowledge which thus reaches it. On the principle of the poet whom we have already quoted, we would rather suggest, "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring." Having in a measure mastered the growths, let the consumer study vintages. Thus, for instance, let him know that, whereas a Bourgeois of 1875 like Pomys was comparatively Nectar, Lafite of 1883—the first growth of all—was scarcely fit to pour into a gutter. *Ceteris paribus*, Lafite would fetch and be worth many times the Pomys, but taking the vintage into consideration, the position would be reversed. This is a point which those individuals who are flooding the market with inferior claret take great care to conceal, and to the door of these we lay the charge that the taste for after-dinner claret has so largely declined.

While speaking thus of vintage versus growth, the fact must not be lost sight of, that during the last two and twenty years there are few yields which, at their best, could be described as really fine. The elegant 1875's were, of course, far and away the best of the period, and to these succeeded the 1877's and 1878's, each useful wines, but neither aspiring to the superlative degree. Thence, until 1888, there is little to record, mildew having ruined the majority of years, with the exception of 1887, which was big and useful, but at the same time never likely to develop great excellence. In 1888's we have always been believers, despite the fact that certain growths have turned light. Among them, however, are some wines of a most elegant type, which have well repaid the original holders and bottlers. As regards the succeeding vintage, it has its votaries, but the concensus of opinion, in the nature of comparison, is largely in favor of 1888. The 1890's are full-bodied and useful, while the 1891's are light and rather elegant. The 1893's, so far, are promising well, but it is early to speak of them as vintage wines. The 1894's are thin and light, the 1895's irregular in their fermentation, while the 1896's are too young for discussion from this point of view.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a certain amount of reason has accompanied the change in public taste, seeing that for really fine—and we emphasize the adjective—the supply is but limited. Few houses have 1875's to offer in a commercial quantity, if at all, while even the 1888's have been consumed to a great extent. With these exceptions, and pending the development of the 1883's, it is difficult to know where to turn for anything exceptional. That there are sound beverage vines galore we know full well, and they are gradually coming into consumption. These constitute the bulk of the business between Bordeaux and this country, but, on the other hand, they do not meet all requirements. Excellent as are the 1888's, it requires an optimist to place them on the same level as the 1875's, while to quote any existing vintage in the same breath as 1848 or 1864, would be desecration. Much, therefore, as fashion, in collusion with the cigarette, is accused of this change of taste which has come over the quondam claret drinker, it should not be lost sight of that vintages have changed also, and that the inducement to sit over claret, which existed in former days, is no longer present, or if so, in only a markedly less degree. When we get another 1864 it is possible that we shall get another boom in high-class Medoc wines.—*Ridley's*.

Herman Denhard, of Kolb & Denhard, has gone to the country for a two weeks' outing. If there is anybody in town who knows how to enjoy life on a vacation it is "Denny," and we expect some highly colored reports regarding his experiences. As a precautionary measure it may be well to state that the gentleman has an extremely vivid imagination, and whatever statements he may bring back may safely be taken with caution.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM JAMES LEVY & BRO.

CINCINNATI, July 19, 1897.

We expect to be prepared to bottle the following brands of the respective distillers and under Governmental supervision about August 1st: Tea Kettle, Richwood, Pilgrimage, Crab Orchard, Susquehanna Pure Rye. We shall try to protect the wholesale trade by offering the following safeguards:

First—We shall not bottle for our own account.

Second—We will not bottle less than ten barrels at a time of any one brand.

Third—We shall bottle for such firms only as have purchased or shall purchase not less than twenty-five barrels each of three consecutive inspections, commencing with either '92s or '93s.

By placing the bottling privileges under the above restrictions, our aim is to offer the greatest possible incentive for our customers to handle our brands, by which we practically guarantee immunity from destructive competition. It will be readily understood that, if a dealer be compelled to invest in seventy-five barrels of one brand, and, say, 125 cases (which is equivalent to ten barrels bottled), he will be slow in cutting prices and destroying values on property in which he himself has a large interest.

Naturally the continuance of this policy will depend entirely upon the support it receives from those in whose interest it has been adopted, namely, the wholesale trade.

Fourth—All the whisky will be put up at 100 proof and in seamless, amber-colored bottles under uniform labels, packing and cases.

The policy of rebottling the following brands, W. H. McBrayer's Cedar Brook, Bond & Lillard, Waterfill & Frazier, must be finally determined by the actual owners of the distilleries, as we simply control the output, and must be governed in bottling by their wishes. The trade will be duly advised as soon as the proprietors of these last-named distilleries decide what course they will pursue.

Respectfully,

JAMES LEVY & BRO.

FROM A. OVERHOLT & Co.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 29, 1897.

As soon as the Government issue stamps, which we expect to receive not later than August 5th, we will be prepared to bottle goods in bond, commencing with fall of 1891, and ending with spring 1893 inspection. If you desire goods cased we will be pleased to quote you price per case on bottling quarts, pints and half-pints.

Yours truly,

A. OVERHOLT & Co.

FROM HOBBS, WALL & Co.

We beg to inform you that we have removed to our new factory and are prepared to fill your orders for boxes and shooks of every description with promptness and dispatch.

In connection with this notice, we beg to inform you that we have succeeded to the box business of the Truckee Lumber Company, and are prepared to furnish any of their customers with our usual promptness.

Soliciting your esteemed orders, we are

Yours truly,

HOBBS, WALL & Co. (Incorporated).
488 Beale Street, San Francisco.

FROM CHARLES GRAEF & Co.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1897.

DEAR SIRS: Having received from the Apollinaris Company (Limited) large shipments of "Apenta" Hungarian Aperi-ent Water before the duty was advanced, we are able to continue to offer Apenta Water in ten-case lots at \$7.50 per case of 50 large bottles, subject to the semi-annual rebate of 50 cents per case, as heretofore.

The Apollinaris Company has also authorized us to reduce the price of Apenta in cases of 100 small bottles to \$6.50 per case, subject to the semi-annual rebate of 50 cents per case.

The Apollinaris Company reserve the right, however, to raise the above prices so as to cover the increased duty, when selling future importations.

Awaiting your esteemed orders, we remain,

Yours truly,

CHARLES GRAEF & Co.

The Revenue Tax on Certain Beer and Ale.

Acting Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, made a decision recently to the effect that certain beer and ale, though slightly fermented, are subject to the payment of revenue tax. In a letter on this subject to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Portland, Ore., he says:

Your letter of the 16th inst. has been received, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you on March 23d last by Mr. J. D. Carter, and a copy of your reply, concerning his right to manufacture and sell, without the payment of revenue, "a kind of beer or ale composed of hops, yeast, molasses, salt and eggs—no hops in it."

The opinion which you have given him, that a fermented liquor brewed from these ingredients is subject to a tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws on fermented liquors made from malt, or from a substitute for malt, is correct, if the quantity of molasses used is sufficiently large to make such beer a similar fermented liquor to weiss beer, or any stronger malt liquor.

The beverage in question, it is understood, is similar in taste and appearance to malt liquor. If so, even if the quantity of alcohol developed therein by fermentation is (as in weiss beer) so small that it can hardly be regarded as intoxicating, the person who manufactures it for sale is, nevertheless, required to give bond and pay special tax as a brewer under Section 3339, R. S.

Root beer, ginger ale, etc., not being similar fermented liquors to any malt liquors contemplated by Section 3339, R. S., are not subject to tax under that section, and therefore special tax is not required to be paid for their manufacture and sale.

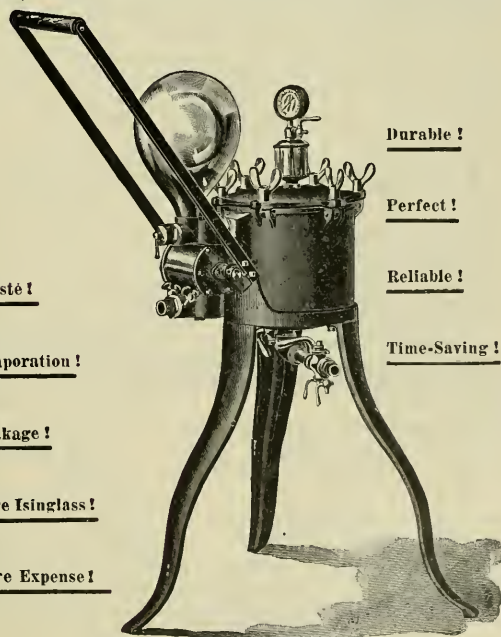
For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Solonis and Lenoir as Grafting Stocks.

William Pfeffer contributes a very interesting record of local experience to the *Tree and Vine* on this question of vexed character among vine growers. He says:

Since we growers have been told last winter by the highest authority in the land that "Vitis Solonis was a very poor grafting stock" I commenced feeling uneasy, because we had planted considerable of this species during the month of February, 1896, and which we intended to graft during this last spring and the following season of 1898, and I set out inquiring of practical men. One of the foremost I consider Mr. W. Wehner of Evergreen. It is true we have grafted Solonis in the years 1895-96 in small quantities, but mixed up with Riparia, and I marked only a few vines of which I can tell positively these are on Solonis. Knowing that Mr. Wehner has made large use of Solonis as graft stock, I requested him to give me his opinion and experience on these three points. Since it is of interest to the grape growers generally, I trust Mr. Wehner will not find fault with me when I give it to the public:

1. Does Solonis take the scion easy or with difficulty?
2. Do you find early or late grafting in the spring the better?
3. Do you find any difference in the age of the stock, in its taking the stock more readily?

Mr. Wehner's Conclusions.—His reply reads: "Solonis, when young, takes the scion very easy. I have not lost 2 per cent. of last year's tongue grafts. Small cuttings (one-eighth of an inch thick) planted last year are in many instances fit to graft this season, and will be grafted. Whatever variety I have grafted, always those done early in the season have proven most successful.

"I have never grafted Solonis above two years old, but understand that in France the best success is with young stocks. The wood is hard and may not take as well when three or four years old. This I will try to-morrow, having a few four-year-old Solonis to graft. Solonis does remarkably well in my gravelly soil, but not so well in clay the first year; but it seems when once established it grows fairly well in a clay soil and outdoes Riparia two to one in size. Champini seems to be fully as thrifty, and I plant nothing but these two, placing Champini in the hardest ground. Will be glad to have you come over and see them."

It is needless to say that I drove not only once but twice to his place since the above was written (March 8th), and the distance is fully twenty-five miles, because I wanted to see how he is grafting and, later on, how the grafts are growing.

Mr. Pfeffer's Results.—Now I will give my own experience and observation: What Mr. Wehner does is done in a practical, thorough way; every spot on his extended, beautiful place gives evidence of it, and most certainly growers can, living at a greater distance, find a visit to Evergreen interesting and instructive.

But, to come back to the Solonis as graft stock, I am happy to say whatever we grafted during this grafting season, in April (we cannot get ready as early as Mr. Wehner), has done remarkably well—yes, sir, better than I expected. Our Solonis cuttings planted in February, 1896, grafted in April, 1897, nearly all are not only successfully grafted, but they will also have some good, ripe grapes before this season is over.

Lenoir.—Besides Solonis we grafted some Lenoir, planted as rooted cuttings, at the same time as Solonis, with the same success, and, though I never believed it, "the grafts that take the best (on Lenoir) and thrive are those that are made on vines that are several years old—six, seven, and more." I am glad, all the same, to have them alongside the Solonis, to show them to all those who find it worth the trouble to come what difference there is between theory and practice.

It is sufficiently demonstrated in practice that Solonis grows readily from cuttings. Not the best selected Riparia can beat it. It takes the scion easy and makes a perfect, smooth union; it is quoted in the scale of resistance with No. 15, while Lenoir with No. 12 only; it does remarkably well with Mr. Wehner in his "gravelly soil," while I thought it only suitable for clay soils such as I have. It is the best graft stock, said Mr. Wehner, to which I agree, and add to it, so far as our experience goes with graft stocks.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Heracles" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

Commercial Machine Works.

TOULOUSE & DELOHIEUX

Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press
(Patented.)

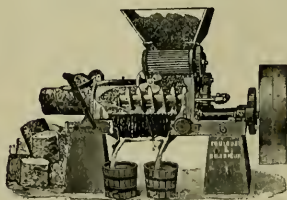
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Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty

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Send for Circular.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF JULY, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	3,448.6
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	11,278.8
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	23.2
Exported.....	12,455.5
Tax-paid.....	514,311.7
Remaining in bond July 31, 1897.....	

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

The California Wine Association made another large shipment of wine to New York on the 9th inst., aggregating 528 barrels.

Mr. W. A. Taylor, of W. A. Taylor & Co., New York, who has been in Europe for the past two months, returned by the steamer Majestic.

Julius Paul Smith has come from New York to be present during the vintage at Olivina. He reports the demand for his wines growing nicely.

The Crown Distilleries Company have received another handsome lot of the famous "Cyrus Noble" old bourbon destined to tickle the palates of their many customers.

New York took about a quarter million gallons of wine by rail, and New Orleans went her considerably better during last month. Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati did as well as could be expected.

John C. Nobman preserves his good nature, and keeps on filling good orders for good wine for the Hawaiian market. The young man has his competitors guessing how he does it in such a hotly contested field.

The Gundlach-Bandschu Wine Company shipped 100 barrels per the "San Blas" on to New York on her last trip. It is not necessary to say that the wine was good, or that the buyer will be well pleased, as the reputation of the company covers all such matters.

During their busy days of selling wines, brandy and whisky, Messrs. Kolb & Denhard find time to sell a lot of beer. Their latest arrival was ninety barrels, and the trouble is that such a lot does not last long, and the boys have to order more. These are hard lines surely.

Our old friend, Secondo Guasti, has purchased the interests of John Bernard, and the firm name has been changed, as per advertisement in this issue. Mr. Guasti has one of the largest and best equipped plants in the south, and he not only makes a lot of good wine, but he knows how to sell it.

Elsewhere in this issue Messrs. Woodin & Little set forth the merits of their popular "Challenge Wine Pump." It has been improved to perfection, and is a standard piece of machinery in the wineries and wine cellars of California. Its chief merits are simplicity, durability and effectiveness.

The cry just now among wine makers is for tanks and "cooperage." While the old pioneer house for tanks—F. Korbel & Bros.—are rushed with this class of work, they make it a point to fill orders promptly, and their output is always of the best quality. This fact accounts for the popularity of their goods.

A. P. Adams & Co., proprietors of the Lind Vineyard Company, on First street, have built up a very desirable trade in this city and elsewhere, and look to the future with thorough satisfaction. Their motto is "good goods and modern methods of doing business." This is a policy that almost invariably wins.

John Caffrey, Pacific Coast agent of Charles Graef & Co., is on a trip to the northwest in the interest of Pommery Sec. If there is any market for champagne in the upper country, and there should be, Mr. Caffrey will surely find it, as he is one of the active hustlers on the Coast. He will return about the first of the month.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has amended the regulations concerning the bottling of distilled spirits in bond so as to require the date prescribed by law to appear on bottle strip stamps to be printed or engraved thereon before they leave the Internal Revenue Office. Hitherto this date has been permitted to be written on the stamp by the distiller.

"There are rye whiskies and others," said the man from Pennsylvania, "but when you want to place yourself outside of a *great* rye whisky, call for 'Guckenheimer,' and you will smile all over." Of course there are other fine ryes, but when you want a big, full-bodied whisky, with an aroma like a bunch of flowers, try that brand, and then congratulate yourself.

Our friend Bunton, who so successfully promotes the interests of the famous "Blue Grass" whisky for Hellman Bros. & Co., is in a comfortable frame of mind. He finds that the time is ripe for an all-round, healthy improvement in business, and confidently expects a return of the comfortable old days when it was a pleasure to offer high-class goods to the trade.

Speaking of the bottling-in-bond proposition, jobbers will find something to interest them in the trade circular announcement of Messrs. James Levy & Bro., appearing elsewhere in this issue. Every brand mentioned is a standard one, and the house shows its broad-gauge ideas of business by the safeguards it guarantees its customers. Such a policy must of necessity win.

There is a big institution on the corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets that does not trouble itself to make much noise, but devotes its energies to keep a brusky business moving along at a good rate. It is only necessary to say that the aforesaid business is the promotion of the sale of "O. K. Rosedale" bourbon, the pride of the house of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann.

The firm of Fible & Crabb, distillers, of Eminence, Ky., made an assignment on August 5th. The assets are said to be \$180,000, and the liabilities about \$100,000. Dull trade and poor collections are said to be the cause of the assignment. The firm is well and favorably known, and had a good trade. Their brand of whisky, the "Blue Ribbon," was quite popular, and was held at a good price.

"Harry" Poulin, the local salesman of the Eisen Vineyard Company, succumbed to the Trinity County gold fever, and has resigned his position and gone to court the fickle goddess with a pick and shovel. He is accompanied by his brother Armand, of the Royal Wine Company, and two other gentlemen. They were well equipped, and they have the best wishes of the REVIEW for success with the young lady with the shifty affections.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET

Mr. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of "Old Taylor" fame, is visiting the Chicago trade. We have recently had occasion to examine Messrs. Taylor's bottled whisky, and can state unqualifiedly that no whisky has ever been put on the market more perfect in quality, clear and brilliant, and more inviting in its general appearance as to the shape of bottle, label, cork, etc. The price, considering its quality, is exceedingly reasonable. —*Criterion*.

"Cresta Blanca," aside from being a famous brand, is a synonym for standard excellence in California wines. It has not only brought high honors to the State from America and abroad, in the shape of gold medals and diplomas of honor, but continues to draw a large and rapidly increasing aggregation of the elusive dollar to California each month. And this is why there are large and continuous smiles on the countenances of Messrs. Wetmore and Bowen, and they don't care who knows it.

If you want to see one who goes cheerfully and successfully on his way, take a look at Martin Erlenbach, the importer, and you will find what you are looking for. And if you want to buy some prune juice, it will take him only a few moments to prove to you that what you want is the "Perfection Turkish" brand of M. Hahn & Co., New York, for which he has built up a large and increasing demand in this market. As a hustler he is hard to beat, and his goods back up his statements.

Judge Simonton of the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., filed his decision on August 7th defining an original package, and thereby settling a disputed feature of the dispensary law. The court holds that the original package is the form in which the liquor is delivered to the initial carrier at the point of shipment. If a box of liquor is imported the whole box must be sold, and not a single bottle from the box. The decision will require all dealers to import liquor in single packages.

The long drawn-out case against Food Inspector Dockery for having attempted to prevent the export of rectified brandy, was decided by the exoneration of that officer. Commissioner Heacock, in reviewing the testimony, declared that the Inspector was guilty of a technical violation of the law; but that inasmuch as his intent was clearly commendable, the case should be dismissed. What our courts would say to such a ruthless destruction of their mouldy and time-dishonored marriage to technicalities can only be matter of conjecture. However, if the healthy common-sense of Heacock's findings were applied in our temples of justice, it might make them worthy of that name. It would over-crowd the penitentiaries, and afford court litigants justification for the belief that the dice were not loaded.

The man who wouldn't be pleased to have the hay fever if he could catch it by kissing a pretty grass widow oughtn't to be allowed to live in this world.

Edward Gerlach of this city claims to have perfected a device which will prevent the refilling of bottles. His contrivance is made entirely of glass, which is something that has heretofore been considered impossible. Many efforts have been made in the past to invent a bottle which cannot be re-filled. It is a recognized fact that the manufacturers of staple liquors, sauces and perfumes have suffered great loss by unscrupulous dealers refilling their bottles with cheap and spurious imitations. It is recognized that any other material than glass is not practical, as metal would corrode and create a sediment. The invention consists of a tube or hollow glass stopper containing spherical valves, which act as a check-valve, always resting against the valve seat, and then closing the aperture of the tube except when the bottle is tipped over on an angle of 45 degrees, then they open and admit the contents to pour out freely. The stopper is fastened in the neck of the bottle, with a cork washer, which, besides holding it in place, makes a tight joint, thus compelling all liquids to pass through the aperture in the stopper. The stopper is inverted after the bottle is filled, and cannot be removed again without breaking.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

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REPRESENTING

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DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Aug. 9, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Puntas Arenas.	Castle Bros.	4 cases.		\$ 25
"	Italian-Swiss Colony.	3 hf-bbls.	84	24
La Libertad.	C M Mann.	8 barrels.	419	164
"	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels.	250	84
Puntas Arenas.	St George Vineyard Co.	10 barrels.	530	180
Acajutla.	"	20 barrels.	1,043	361
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 barrels.	206	82
"	F S Kordt.	10 cases.		35
La Libertad.	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 bbls 10 hf-bbls.	486	295
Puntas Arenas.	Cal Wine Association.	6 barrels.	300	130
Total amount 14 cases and.			3,318	\$1,380

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Aug 9, 1897.

New York.	Cal Wine Association.	528 barrels.	26,400	\$ 7,550
Unionville, N Y.	Lenormand Bros.	15 barrels.	775	204
New York.	Lachman & Jacobi.	122 barrels.	6,186	1,593
Jersey City Heights.	"	20 barrels.	1,017	254
Philadelphia.	"	25 barrels.	1,267	316
New York.	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	100 barrels.	5,192	1,312
"	It-Swiss Colony.	50 barrels.	2,623	653
Boston.	"	10 puncheons.	1,680	607
Total amount			45,149	\$12,488

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, Aug. 13, 1897.

Honolulu.	Crown Dist Co.	10 cases.		\$ 40
"	Cal Wine Association.	15 cases.		60
"	"	30 barrels 220 kegs.	2,650	1,042
"	J C Nobmann.	52 bbls 50 kegs.	3,100	1,181
"	F Cavagnaro.	1 barrel.	50	20
Total amount 25 cases and.			5,800	\$2,343

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STE. BELOIC, August 14, 1897.

Yokohama.	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	1 case.		\$ 14
"	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	3 barrels.	155	53
Hioo.	Gundlach-Bund, Wine Co.	5 barrels.	260	96
Yokohama.	Macondray Bros & L.	17 cases.	830	70
"	"	2 barrels.	104	42
Hongkong.	Cal Wine Association.	6 barrels.	310	116
Shanghai.	"	10 barrels.	516	190
Total amount 18 cases and			1,345	\$521

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, August 18, 1897.

Acajutla.	Castle Bros.	10 cases.		\$ 64
La Libertad.	C M Mann.	4 barrels.	211	96
San J de Guatemala.	Gaddini & Cioeca.	5 barrels.	244	146
La Union.	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	11 cases.	110	64
La Libertad.	"	3 barrels.	156	62
"	"	4 cases.		31
Acajutla.	"	27 cases.		284
Amapala.	"	13 barrels 26 kegs.	977	565
Champerico.	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	70 kegs.	700	360
Acajutla.	"	2 barrels 3 kegs.	163	85
Ocos.	It-Swiss Colony.	3 hf-barrels.	83	29
Champerico.	C Schilling & Co.	15 kegs.	125	109
La Libertad.	"	10 cases.		30
"	"	3 kegs.		15
Acajutla.	Kutner, Goldstein & Co.	17 barrels.	872	400
Champerico.	Lachman & Jacobi.	32 kegs.	295	201
"	"	20 cases.		
Total amount 82 cases and.			3,871	\$2,541

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP MANUEL LLAGUNA, August 17, 1897.

New York.	Los Gatos & S Wine Co.	1 half-cask.	32	\$ 12
"	Fountaingrove V Co.	115 barrels.	5,446	2,178
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	50 barrels.	13,497	5,398
"	It-Swiss Colony.	50 barrels.	2,500	1,000
Total amount.			21,474	\$8,588

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, August 18, 1897.

New York.	F Chevalier & Co.	78 barrels.	3,939	\$ 1,182
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	325 barrels.	16,494	3,930
Boston.	It-Swiss Colony.	10 barrels.	510	128
New York.	"	50 barrels.	2,600	1,040
"	Beringer Bros.	1 barrel.	52	80
"	Cal Wine Association.	430 bbls 7 hf-bbls.	21,689	3,740
Total amount			45,284	\$12,109

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, August 18, 1897.

Manzanillo.	Williams, D & Co.	1 hf-barrel.	26	\$ 15
San Benito.	W A Schultz & Sons.	10 kegs.	100	60
Manzanilla.	B Frapoli & Co.	2 bbls 5 kegs.	127	39
"	B Capurro.	1 barrel.	47	20
San Benito.	C Schilling & Co.	1 hf-bbl 1 keg.	46	30
"	"	16 kegs.	160	69
"	I Gutte.	15 kegs.	154	93
Tonalá.	Cal Wine Association.	67 kegs.	670	286
"	"	13 kegs.	260	140
Total amount			1,590	\$752

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, August 19, 1897.

Victoria.	It-Swiss Colony.	5 barrels.	262	\$112
Vancouver.	"	2 barrels.	105	63
"	"	8 cases.		30
Nanaimo.	St George Vineyard Co.	3 barrels.	150	52
Victoria.	Alec B Witherforce.	1 case.		6
Total amount 9 cases and.			517	\$263

TO HONOLULU—PER BRIG W. G. IRWIN, August 19, 1897.

Honolulu.	A Vignier.	4 cases.		\$ 42
"	Cal Wine Association.	235 kegs.	1,775	665
"	"	65 barrels.	3,640	1,375
"	"	5 hf-casks.	162	60
"	"	10 cases.		43
Total amount 14 cases and			5,577	\$2,185

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 19, 1897.

St Louis, Mo.	Cal Wine Assn.	50 barrels.	2,545	\$860
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IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, July 10, 1897.

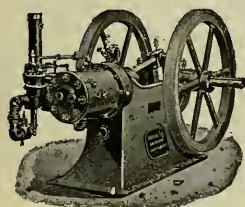
SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	80 barrels Bottled Beer.	Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP MASHONA, August 14, 1897.

	40 cases Whisky.	Coope & Pippy.
	1 qr-cask Whisky.	I. Russell.
	110 barrels Ale.	Bank of British N A.
	250 cases Whisky.	"
	5 octaves Whisky.	"
	60 cases Gin.	"
	5 cases Brandy.	"
	300 cases Beer.	"
	5 octaves Wine.	Crown Dist Co.
	60 cases Whisky.	Chas Meincke & Co.
	100 barrels Ginger Ale.	William Wolf & Co.
	50 barrels Ginger Ale.	Order.
	110 cases Whisky.	"

FROM OVERLAND VIA N. P. R. CO—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 14, 1897.

	2 cases Brandy.	H H Cherits.
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HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

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1 H. P. TO 200 H. P.

LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

2½ H.P. \$185.00
Discount for Cash.

OFFICE, 405-407 SANSOME STREET.

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.



IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

SHIPPER.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEE.
50 cases Brandy	Crown Dist Co.	
2 cases Mineral Water	Bauer Bros.	
1 case Absinthe	M Blumenthal	
25 cases Whisky	Chas Meinecke & Co.	
130 cases Wine	Granucci Bros.	
50 cases Champagne	Berlin & Lepori	
30 cases Wine	Jas De Fremery & Co.	
50 cases Wine	Siebs Bros & Plagemann	
600 cs Angostura Bitters.	J W Wupperman	

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Aloha	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	70 cases bottled	\$ 632
"	"	"	40 cases bottled	416
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co.	52 cases bottled	705
Orizaba	Santa Rosalia	Royal Eagle Dist Co.	70 cases bottled	192
"	Guaymas	S F Breweries, Ltd.	34 cases bottled	153
"	Santa Rosalia	"	5 cases bottled	20
Anita	Calamall	F Santellier	3 cases bottled	25
Australia	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd.	40 barrels bulk	2,075
"	"	"	300 li-bbls bulk	210
"	"	"	200 third-bbls bulk	310
"	"	"	100 sixth-bbls bulk	1,600
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	30 cases bottled	275
Belgie	Hongkong	"	150 cases bottled	900
"	Shanghai	Anheuser B Co	150 cases bottled	7,433
"	Hongkong	"	150 cases bottled	
Total—259 cases, 432 cases, bottled; 40 barrels, 300 half-barrels, 300 third-barrels, 100 sixth-barrels bulk				

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Aloha	Honolulu	Eisen Vineyard Co.	70 kegs	450	\$ 237
"	"	Lachman & Jacob.	11 bf-b 105 k	910	402
H C Wright.	Wailuka, H I	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 barrel	52	38
Walla Walla.	Victoria	Livingston & Co.	1 bf-b 1 keg.	38	28
"	"	Lenormand Bros	1 barrel	53	13
San Blas.	Acapulco	It-Swiss Colony.	1 bf-barrel.	21	21
"	"	Stevens, A & Co	5 bbls 1 keg	271	125
Belgie	Samarang	Cal Wine Ass'n	3 barrels	150	70
"	"	C Schilling & Co	8 barrels	420	126
City of Puebla	Victoria	G M Mann	5 cases	16	16
"	Shanghai	"	2 barrels	104	52
"	Wellington	R Petri	1 bf-barrel.	27	7
Total amount 5 cases				2,496	\$1,165

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Guaymas	Redington & Co.	1 package Alcohol	\$ 10
China	Shanghai	C Meinecke & Co.	5 cases Bitters	53
San Blas	Panama	P M S S Co.	4 cases Gin	7
"	Acajutla	F S Kordt	2 cases Bitters	33
Australia	Honolulu	Chas Graef & Co	16 cases Champagne	320
"	"	De Bary & Co	15 cases Champagne	179
"	"	F Chevalier & Co.	2 octaves Gin	32
"	"	Crown Dist Co	5 cases B B Brandy	30
Total amount 47 cases, etc				\$684

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Aloha	Honolulu	Braun'weiger & Co	25 cases		\$ 306
Orizaba	Hermosillo	Crown Dist Co.	1 bf-bbl.	27	41
"	Mazatlan	William Wolf & Co	6 cases.		45
Walla Walla.	Victoria	Livingston & Co.	1 case		10
China	Shanghai	C Meinecke & Co	1 barrel	39	44
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	10 cases.		100
"	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co.	25 cases		225
"	Hongkong	William Wolf & Co	50 cases		375
Anita	Eusemada	Holtum Bros	2 cases		30
San Blas	Corinto	John Swayne	1 barrel	41	62
"	San J de Guat'la.	Crown Dist Co.	70 cases		600
"	Panama	"	3 cases.		24
"	San J de Guat'la.	S F Bond Mfg W H	12 cases.		137
"	Acapulco	"	1 keg	10	17
Australia	Honolulu	Dallemand & Co.	10 cases		81
"	"	F Chevalier & Co	1 barrel	44	44
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	10 cases.		92
"	"	"	3 barrels	161	453
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	5 barrels	240	170
"	"	W C Bouvie	5 barrels	191	165
Belgie	Yokohama	O & O S S Co	4 cases		18
"	"	Crown Dist Co	1 barrel	46	27
"	Hongkong	"	25 cases		175
"	Shanghai	"	25 cases		164
"	Yokohama	"	1 barrel	46	27
Archer	Honolulu	Macondray Br & L	1 barrel	46	212
"	"	Braun'weiger & Co	25 cases		
Total amount 308 cases and				845	\$3,679

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPER.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Culican	Crown Dist Co	1 keg.	11	\$ 10
"	Guaymas	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 bf-barrel.	28	29
Total amount				33	\$ 39

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

'PHONE MAIN 447.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)
 E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Garmkirk Scotch.
 DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.
 HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.
 BASS RATCLIFF & GREITON, Ltd.—Bass Ale in Wood.
 FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.
 ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.
 LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
 JOENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.
 GULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.
 MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
 HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
 SLOE GIN.
 D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
 E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
 BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
 SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
 ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
 "CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
 SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," AND "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND B'ALUIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
San Blas	Peabody, Mass.	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 hf-barrel.	27	\$ 46
"	Waterbury	"	1 hf-barrel.	25	45
"	Boston Highlands	"	1 hf-barrel.	27	46
"	Middletown	"	1 hf-barrel.	27	46
"	Boston	"	1 bbl 3 hf-b.	121	212
Total amount				227	\$395

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.				GIN.	
	Bbls.	Barrels	Cases.	Bbls.	½-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbls.	½-bbl.
Jones, Mundy & Co.	270		65					
L Calen & Son.	60							
Crown Dist Co.	515		60	10				
C W Craig & Co.	65	60						
Louis Taussig & Co.	64		89				5	
Redington & Co.	13	60						
William Wolff & Co.	10	189						
Bode & Haslett.			58					
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.			87	30				
J L Nickel & Co.			4					
J Sroufe & Co.			75					
Osgood Bros.			2					
Otis McAllister.			5					
Lebenbaum & Co.			51					
Maek & Co.		100						
E Joseph.								
Sherwood & Sherwood		15	4					
G Dabovich								
D C Paul.			1					
E Riche.			1					
C Wessler.			1					
J H Mitchell, Oakland.			1					
J P Traff.								
Total	23	1,159	286	446	40		5	

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From August 1st to August 15, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls	¾-bbls.	Kegs.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co			180				
Hilbert Bros	120						
Kolb & Denhard			90				
E G Lyons & Co.			80				
C A Zinkand.	6			55	10	20	
W Bogen & Co.				45	145	40	
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	40			165	10	40	
C W Craig & Co (Ale).	120						
Total.		286	350	265	165	100	

Birch's Ginger Ale is meeting with gratifying success in this market. Aside from the merits of the goods, they have had the advantage of the hustling abilities of Messrs. Kolb & Denhard, the Pacific Coast agents. The ale is all right, and the house ditto.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
August 2	29,600	
3	34,400	
4	24,900	
5	65,100	
6	35,100	100
7	28,950	
9	30,950	
10	48,400	
11	44,900	
12	41,360	100
13	16,200	
14	12,600	
15	59,500	
Total	471,960	200

Sensible.

Mr. Thomas W. Driscoll does not accept as entirely accurate the statement of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony that the Wine Makers Corporation brought up the price of wine the first year to 12½ cents per gallon and to 15 cents per gallon the second year. Mr. Driscoll cannot quite understand why, if the Wine Makers' Corporation possessed the power to raise the price of wine from 6 to 12½ cents, it should not have power to raise the price for the crop of 1896 to 20 cents. To a non-expert in the manipulation of the wine market the reason for the failure to raise the price of wine for the crop of 1896 may be found in the general condition of the wine market. The short crop of California in 1896 did not affect the world's price of wine, the amount produced by California bearing a very low proportion to the entire product. If the European product had been materially below the average, a few millions of gallons more or less than California might add to the world's supply would have no appreciable effect on the market.

The little differences which seem to have arisen between the wine growers and the wine dealers are regrettable. The two associations should work together to promote the interests of both. The *Bulletin* is fully aware that men engaged in the two branches of the wine industry are better informed as to the details of the wine business than interested onlookers are likely to be, but ventures to suggest that the interests of both branches will be promoted by a better understanding between producer and dealer.—*Bulletin*.

The popular thirst for good old "Jesse Moore" is evidenced by the fact that the house has difficulty in keeping up floor stocks both in bulk and case goods. This whisky has met with a wonderful success under the management of President Kirkpatrick, and is enjoying a continued record-breaking run. First-class quality always maintained and modern methods of business, with the cheerful assistance of the public, do the work.



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT

209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. IT FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW'S and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

25 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			11	3,045	San Francisco.....	168	16,222	2,175	347,841
Other New England points...	6	10	26	1,079	Oakland.....		10	7	150
New York.....	1	8,612	369	216,710	Martinez.....			5	
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.			11	5,193	Concord.....				138
Philadelphia.....		69	177	8,884	Pleasanton.....			4	
Pittsburg.....			13		Livermore.....		10		20
Other Penn. points.....	3	91	14	498	San Jose.....		26	9	31,450
Washington.....				233	San Clara.....				342
Other Md. and Va. points.....			8	65	Irvington.....			1	72
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.	110		1,024	98	Warm Springs.....			1	307
New Orleans.....		281	189	287,168	Los Gatos.....			4	
Other Louisiana and Miss. pts.	7		2		Stockton.....			2	2,492
Mobile.....		91		2,416	Sierra Vista.....				50,607
Other Ala. and Florida points	1		19	5,647	Fresno.....				2,575
Austin.....			2		Maltemoro.....				5,300
Fort Worth.....			2		Eggers.....				4,820
Houston.....			2	27	Sacramento.....		156	12	2,450
San Antonio.....			51	2,510	Napa.....				2,927
Other Texas points.....	6	86	42	5,086	Oakville.....				63,000
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.					Zinfandel.....				21,736
Memphis.....				49	St. Helena.....				6,588
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.			2		Krug.....				2,400
Cincinnati.....		825	5	13,253	Barro.....				2,615
Cleveland.....		683		1,737	Larkmead.....				100
Other Ohio points.....			3	88	Calistoga.....				203
Other Indiana points.....			11	54	Cordelia.....				2,330
Chicago.....		3,914	96	36,808	Santa Rosa.....			3	31,732
Other Illinois points.....			25	2,400	Shelville Junction.....				169
Detroit.....			2	318	Korbels.....				2,681
Other Michigan.....			3	4,875	Headsburg.....				3,197
Milwaukee.....			1	80	Asti.....	1	339	97	52,020
Other Wisconsin.....			1		Ione.....				132
St. Louis.....	4	558	54	15,492	Marysville.....				2,400
Kansas City.....			14	2,358	Vina.....		2,706		9,310
Other Missouri points.....			17	47	Los Angeles.....		970	26	14,888
Other Iowa points.....			24	3,126	Guasti.....				2,420
St. Paul.....		808	48	4,184	Shorb.....				20
Minneapolis.....		344	3	2,630	Sunny Slope.....				3,025
Other Minnesota points.....		438	18	3,426	Cucamonga.....				3,072
Omaha.....			2	100	Santa Barbara.....				142
Nebraska and Kansas points.		33	7	501	Winthrop.....			1	20
Dakotas.....				230	Downey.....				36
Denver.....		445	11	7,320	Anaheim.....				85
Other Colorado points.....	7	530	62	10,101	Santa Ana.....		94		194
Utah.....	13	906	106	5,115	Palo Alto.....				
Santa Fe District.....	5	287	65	6,405	Mountain View.....				
Idaho and Montana.....	9	546	78	4,610	Santa Cruz.....				
Mexico.....		303	11	6,386	Bartons.....				
Scotland.....				2,820	Rutherford.....				
England.....					Vineyard.....				
Dallas.....					Lyttons.....				
Columbus.....					San Gabriel.....				
Indianapolis.....					Arcadia.....				
Peoria.....					Pomona.....				
St. Joseph.....					Colton.....				
Dubuque.....					Riverside.....				
Sioux City.....					Norwalk.....				
Canada.....					Ventura.....				
Galveston.....					Colfax.....				
Louisville.....					Towle.....				
Toledo.....					Latrobe.....				
Council Bluffs.....					Elk Grove.....				
Buffalo.....					Oroville.....				
Total.....	172	20,573	2,606	676,047	Total.....	172	20,573	2,606	676,047

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

-AGENTS FOR-

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial JOHANNIS LD, JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters. MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast, Ginger Ale.

MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy, MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.

MESSRS. ANDREW USIIEK & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.

MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, GIN. MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPH WOLFF'S SON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.

MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.

BARTHOLOMAY BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.

MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes.

MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.

MR. F. CHAUVENET, NUTTS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.

MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.

MESSRS. VZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.

PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.

MR. THEO. LAPPÉ, NEUDIEDENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.

MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.

MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.

ANDREAS SANLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Mineral Water.

MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

The Outlook.

While our statesmen and the guardians of the whisky business have been scheming to improve business by circumventing immutable laws of commerce and finance, the plain people have evidently for some time applied a very effective remedy, and kind Providence has done the rest to bring about conditions which promise to usher in a period of great prosperity and prove once more the old saw that this country is so rich that no amount or degree of maladministration and perverse legislation can make and keep it poor.

The people have economized and Providence has given us abundant crops and good foreign markets for our surplus, and thus our last year's foreign trade shows an actual balance in our favor of \$287,000,000, which would have been \$400,000,000 but for the anticipatory imports since March, which will be evened up during the current year. We imported last year during a tariff of which the protectionist predicted that it would swamp this country with foreign goods \$103,000,000 less than in 1893, while our exports, as well as our balance, exceeded those of the heretofore banner year of 1879 which initiated the boom of the early 80's. And now we have entered upon a year which promises even greater exports of farm products because we have a hundred million bushels more wheat to spare than last year and having but little competition from other wheat exporting countries our farmers will sell at higher prices and they will feel rich before winter and become again good consumers, giving employment to industrial labor. And when these prospects are realized the fine whisky business will come in for its full share. There will again be a demand for fine old goods, and prices will be on a higher plane, for it must be remembered that our stocks are now not so much too large as ill-proportioned, and that good times will help to adjust this by increasing the demand for old whiskies. Nor have we any fear of over-production during the next season, for aged goods must pay a profit before speculation can revive, and distillers are not likely to over-produce without the assistance of speculators.—*Biles' Whisky Price List.*

Consular Reports.

[Extract from report of R. W. Bartelmann, United States Consul at Malaga, Spain:]

The cultivation of the grapevine is the staple industry. Formerly there were some fifty varieties of the fruit, all of which, with the exception of the Muscatel, Pero-Ximen and Loja, have disappeared.

Muscatel.—The Muscatel grapes are raised on the hills near the sea, which extend back three to six miles to the base of the mountains, which shelter them from the winds from the north and southwest. From the city of Malaga to Nerja, about forty miles east, it is one continuous chain of hills running up to 200 feet, covered with Muscatel vines. This variety has also been grown to some extent during late years on the hills scattered throughout the Vega, or plain of Malaga, and along the coast to the westward. The entire Muscatel district

embraces at least seventy miles. The soil of the hills is composed of clay and slate. The Muscatel is more delicate than other varieties of grapes, and requires a warm, sheltered position for ripening the fruit and a southern exposure for drying and converting into raisins, which process requires about fifteen days of clear, fine weather in August. A good average crop of raisins was estimated at 2,500,000 boxes of 25 pounds each, which has now been reduced to 700,000 boxes, owing chiefly to the ravages of the phylloxera. During the years 1889-1896 there were about 30,000,000 American cuttings brought into the province, and about 400 hectares (988 acres) of land were planted and grafted to make good the loss sustained. The best portion of the grape district is to be found at Velez Malaga, situated northeast of Malaga proper. It was here the raisin grape was first planted by the Romans or Phœnicians; this was also the first locality to be attacked by the phylloxera.

The Pero-Ximen.—The Pero-Ximen grape grows extensively on the mountains between Malaga and Granada. The grape is harder than the Muscatel and is not affected by humidity, shade, or exposure. The mountain soil is of the same slaty nature, intermixed with minerals of different kinds.

The Loja—The Loja, or export grape, grows in the interior of the province, the finest of which come from the adjoining province of Almeria. This is almost the only species of grapevine that runs on trellises and trees and is pruned after the English method. All other kinds are cut in the month of December to within a few inches of the ground and are planted in rows at distances of six to eight feet each way; the weeds are carefully hoed out and the vineyards are kept clean. The vines are set down manured, unless they are very old, their life being thirty or more years. Vines are set out in the month of December, flower in March or April, and the fruit ripens in July and August. During many years the vines have suffered from the disease termed the oidium, or "ceniza," and lately by the mildew and phylloxera.

[Extract from report of Henry C. Morris, United States Consul at Brussels, Belgium.]

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the success of Colonel C. J. Murphy in his efforts to introduce the products and manufactures of the United States into Belgium. Through this gentleman's labors of recent years many of our goods heretofore unknown in this country have become known to Belgian households.

The most recent company interested through Colonel Murphy's representations is the Societe Anonyme d'Importation et d'Exportation, whose headquarters are at 66 longue Rue Neuve, in the city of Antwerp, and whose capital is \$100,000. This corporation has undertaken the introduction of American Indian corn, oatmeal, self-raising flour, corn starch and other cereal preparations, as well as California wines, fruits and many others of our edible productions. Within three months orders were given for 9,000 boxes of California prunes, more than 100 casks of California wine, 5,000 cases of New York State evaporated apples, 3,000 barrels and 600 boxes of corn starch, a large quantity of oatmeal, and smaller quantities of various other cereal productions.



**Golden Gate
Champagne Co.**

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PRODUCERS OF
PURE CALIFORNIA

Champagne

Controllers of

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CHAMPAGNE VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

✠ J. · M. · L. ✠

Private Stock Whisky.

FINEST

**STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .**

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1897.

Pacific Wine and Spirit Review, San Francisco, Cal.—GENTLEMEN: It may be of interest and benefit to many of your readers to know that the Bureau of American Republics has in an advanced stage of preparation a Commercial Directory of the American Republics, and the European dependencies in Central and South America, and the West Indies. The volume will be a handsome quarto, nine by twelve inches, of over twelve hundred pages, and will embrace, in its contents, the following information:

1. Reliable descriptive, geographical, industrial, commercial and statistical data, and map of each country.
2. The addresses and lines of business of the commercial houses in Latin America and the Hawaiian Islands.
3. The names of five thousand or more representative manufacturers, merchants, shippers and bankers of the United States, interested in foreign trade, classified under proper headings.
4. The names of the trade and commercial organizations, associations and unions of the countries embraced in the International Union of American Republics.
5. Valuable data of transportation companies, and trade routes by land and water; railway, telegraph and cable facilities; and particulars as to shipping, port regulations, tariffs and customs laws; patent, trade-mark and copyright laws; and commercial licenses, passports and postal regulations.

The above information has been secured from the most reliable sources, with a view to accuracy and completeness, and I feel assured it will meet the specific requirements of all lines having and seeking foreign trade. To all who apply, specimen pages and subscription blanks will be forwarded.

Requesting your valuable co-operation in imparting to manufacturers, merchants, shippers, bankers and others a knowledge of the approaching completion of this great work, which I believe you will recognize as being of not only practical utility, but of international importance, I remain,

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH P. SMITH, Director.

Rare Old Whisky in New Bottles.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), August 12.—Three thousand barrels of old whisky are being bottled at the public warehouse by permission of Secretary Gage. This whisky was exported to Bremen in 1884 to escape the revenue tax. It lay in the custody of the German Government until about a year ago, when it was brought back again, put in bond this time at the public warehouse.

From age and handling the barrels got into a condition of dissolution, and the contents were in danger of going to waste. On the advice of President Coldey, Chapin & Gore, of Chicago, owners of the whisky, made application to the United States authorities for permission to repack the liquor in bottles. Permission was granted.

The work is now in progress under the supervision of B. F. Alvord, the Surveyor of Customs. The value of the liquor is placed at \$100 per barrel, or \$300,000 for the lot.

Liebman & Waters, wine merchants, 214 Sansome street, this city, have dissolved, Mr. Waters retiring, and Adolph Liebman continuing the business. The house carries a popular line of goods, among which are the Linda Vista wines of C. C. McIvor.

Louis Cahen, of the firm of Louis Cahen & Son, who has been seriously ill with bronchial catarrh at his home, 1917 Franklin street, is very much better. His many friends will be pleased to know that he is out of danger.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Heracles Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

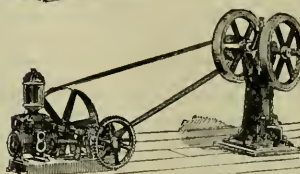
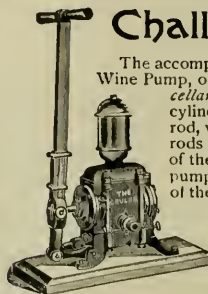
Forty-two saloons in Danville, Ill., went on strike last week by closing their doors because the City Council refused to reduce their license. It is presumed they know the surest method of reaching their city dads.

Some thoughtless person sent a few kegs of beer to the Pennsylvania strikers, and they were promptly sent back by the leaders. The agitators must want champagne.

Challenge Wine Pump.

The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

This Pump is in use in almost all the wine cellars of California. Send for special circular and prices. We also carry Wine Hose, Wine Tanks and Power Wine Pumps.



2½ Horse Power—Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.

Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.00

2½ H. P. Simplest and Cheapest Gasoline Engine made. It requires no engineer. All expense stops when engine stops. Ready on five minutes' notice. No Ashes, Smoke or Dirt. Engine can be left alone while running for hours. It is designed for running Pumps, Printing Presses, Blowers, Grinding Mills, Fanning Mills, Machinery of all kinds—in fact, for general farm and wine makers uses. Send for Special Catalogue and Prices, Mailed Free.

Send for



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also
Prices

GEM

Galvanized Wind Mills are the Best.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE CONTAINING PRICES

Wind Mills, Tanks, Horse Powers, Wine Goods, Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Etc., Mailed Free,

WOODIN & LITTLE,

312 and 314 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

T. M. FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

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GROWER.

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KOHLER & FROHLING

B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Stepp's Poker Hand.

Charles Stepp, Vice-President of the E. A. Fargo Company, wholesale liquor merchants, is beginning to tire of the distinction of having dealt that remarkable poker hand aboard the Hamburg-American steamship Columbia. He arrived here recently, and has ever since been kept busy repeating the story of the five full hands.

"It sometimes gets very dull on shipboard," said Stepp, "and a friendly poker game assists in passing away the time. On the afternoon of July 26th there were five of us playing in the smoking-room of the Columbia. The limit was 25 cents, and although we had been playing for quite a while we were all about even. The cards had become crumpled and gummy, and when it came to my deal I called for a new deck. The steward handed me a pack of cards, and after taking out the 'joker' I shuffled them eight or nine times. I then passed them to Louis Muller of 231 West Eighty-third street, New York City, who was sitting at my right. He cut them. The other players were C. Seligman, 138 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles; J. de Witt Wilde, 789 Broadway, New York City, and Alexander H. Meyer, Richmond, Va. I dealt the cards and Seligman opened the pot. Wilde came in and raised it 25 cents. We all kept raising it the limit until it had passed around the table four or five times. It was by that time a pretty good-sized pot. Seligman, Wilde and Meyer each drew a card. Muller and myself stood pat. Seligman opened the betting again and Wilde raised him the limit. Meyer 'saw' Wilde's bet and raised it 25 cents. Muller, who was next in say, raised the pot 25 cents more, and I 'saw' it. I did not raise, for it was only a friendly game and I thought that there must be some stiff hands out when Seligman, Wilde and Meyer raised, knowing that neither Muller nor myself drew any cards. Seligman 'saw' Muller's bet and raised it the limit. Wilde followed suit, raising Seligman, and so it went around the table four or five times before Muller quit raising. When it came to me each time I only made good the bet up to that time.

"I've got a full house," said Seligman, showing down three sixes and a pair of aces. "I can do better than that," exclaimed Wilde, as he threw down three sevens and a pair of deuces. "This is too much luck," remarked Meyer, as he exposed three eights and a pair of treys. Muller jumped on his chair, and, waving his hand over his head, shouted joyously: "This beats anything I ever saw. The pot is mine. I have a nine full on fours." It was then my turn to call my hand. When I showed them three tens and a pair of fives they all shouted with astonishment. I told them that although the deal was square, I didn't feel that I could take the pot. None of them would listen to my suggestion that we leave the money in the pot and have another deal for it. We then drew up a statement of the play and it was signed by the players and several gentlemen who were looking on. I told the steward to give us wine for the money in the pot, and he brought us either fourteen or fifteen bottles.

"The news of the wonderful hands soon spread all over the steamship, and there was no more poker playing that day. We called the band together and had wine and music the balance of the afternoon. Another remarkable feature of the game was that there wasn't a face card drawn. Seligman went in with sixes and aces, discarding a trey. Wilde discarded an ace to hold sevens and deuces, and Meyer held eights and treys after discarding a five. They each drew their card, and Muller and myself went in with full hands."

Stepp has been called upon to tell the story of the remarkable deal so often that he wishes some one else had been the dealer. He says that the train on which he came from New York was boarded at several stations by poker players who would not leave contented without having him tell them all about the five full hands.

A dispatch to the *Commercial Tribune*, of Cincinnati, from Lexington, Ky., says: "The assignees of the William Tarr Distilling Company filed the following schedule of assets and liabilities: Assets, distillery and appurtenances, \$100,000; personal property, \$7102; bills receivable and book accounts, \$26,808; total, \$133,911. Liabilities, unsecured debts, \$12,408; debts secured by collateral other than bonds, \$9500; debts secured by bonds, \$42,493; bonds owned by others than the corporation, \$5000; total, \$69,401."

Not a "Kapp & Street" Tamale.

The tamale is the classical name for a corn-covered inferno. It is the nom de plume under which the unnsuspecting epicure purchases the means of internal incendiarism.

As I have never possessed a pyrometer I am unable to give the temperature of the tamale, but I do not hesitate to place the tamale-eater of California and the fire-eater of Persia in the same class.

The memory of my first tamale is a nightmare. It brings back all the sorrow, anguish and despair of what was designated a tamale party, where I had the misfortune to be one of the invited victims.

The tamales were served in cornhusk draperies with padded waists, but as I had never seen one before, I commenced to eat mine without disrobing it. I quickly discovered, however, that the other guests were removing the tamale's outer garments before eating them. I immediately concluded to do likewise, and condescended to be a valet to a tamale. Since then I have often wished that I had not done so, but swallowed it as I would a quinine capsule. The lady who sat on my right and into whose lap I generously distributed half of my refreshments, has also been heard to express the same wish.

Having removed the superfluous clothing, I next proceeded to eat the tamale proper. In a moment I felt as if all the lava from Mount Vesuvius was rolling down my throat. At this instant a young lady attempted to interest me in conversation. I tried to answer her questions. I endeavored to talk calmly, although I felt like giving all the college yells ever invented. I made a spasmodic effort to appear at my ease while the mucous membrane of my oesophagus was being fried and my tonsils roasted.

Thus it is that I cherish a warm personal memory for the tamale. Although it is not what it purports to be, I look upon it kindly, for I realize that it is the only calamity that California can present to offset the cyclones, thunder storms and blizzards of the East.—N. J. B., in the *Yellow Dog*.

A New Wine Grape.

It will be remembered by our readers that Professor T. V. Munson of Denison, Texas, who has done much for American grape culture, had named a promising seedling after Mr. Husmann of Napa. Its specific blood was said to be of the best. The last mentioned gentleman recently received from T. V. Munson a small basket containing a cluster of the Husmann grape which with the journey before it had been clipped before it was thoroughly mature. Mr. Husmann, in the *Napa Register*, says of it: The basket arrived here on the evening of the 3d, being six days on the road, and the bunch was in consequence much dilapidated. It is evidently only a wine grape, too delicate to bear shipping long distances. As a wine grape I think it very promising. The bunch was about ten inches long, pyramidal, very compact, resembling a fine bunch of Zinfandel in size of bunch and berry, without the shoulder generally attached to large bunches, but compact and heavy. Berry medium, round, black and blue bloom, very tender, juicy and melting, fine pure flavor, and I am inclined to believe would class as "best" as a wine grape. I could not discover very much coloring matter, but this may be owing to its immature condition when sent.

Good Times Coming.

If there is any merit in signs, the awakening of the country to activity in every line would seem to be an indisputable fact. That the movement must extend to the whisky business shortly, if its effects are not already felt, is as certain as day.

With big wheat, corn and cotton crops, good prices all around, lively exports, industries opening up, giving increased employment, Congress adjourned, and the tariff settled for four years certain and ten years possibly, McKinley at the helm, Prosperity in advance, and a Nation of hustlers on board and following, what more is wanted?

In the language of our favorite Texas poet:

"Who said that the stars on our banner were dim,
That their beauty had faded away?
Look up and behold! how bright through each fold,
They're glowing and shining today."

—*Johnson's Journal*.

Cape Wines Deteriorating.

Dealers in Cape wines and spirits are unanimous in their lamentations regarding the quality of the wines and spirits now being produced, and aver, only too truly, that such rubbish has never been submitted to them during the last three decades. As Mr. W. I. Smuts wrote a few months ago:

"Were our forefathers able to look down upon us and view the present deplorable state of our once flourishing and extensive wine-producing area the comparison would surely evoke feelings of ineffable sorrow and compassion. This change is greatly attributable to the ravages of the phylloxera in our vineyards, but the primary cause must be ascribed to the farmer himself, for his *persistent neglect of the proper manipulation and tillage of the soil*, combined with his imperfect and even total want of knowledge of its composition, and of the true means for its fertilization. From year to year he has been steadily impoverishing his vines, drawing the very stamina out of the sticks without attempting in the least to renovate their strength, or at least doing so very imperfectly with unsuited fertilizers; hence the vines have become so exhausted in nature as to court rather than repel the scourge of phylloxera. Naturally, now, our farmers wondered at this ill fate, and argue that their fathers were indeed able to produce good vintage by the same means of cultivation as they continue to adopt, losing altogether sight of the fact that the soil in their predecessors' time was then virgin soil, and of the continuous enervating process which that soil has undergone through lack of its proper or improper nourishment. It has become comparatively barren, and consequently the vines have followed nature in their course. For the rest which nature demands in order to recoup its vigor is in some degree supplied by the phylloxera, in its devastating influence on the diseased vines, compelling their eradication or decay. By these means the soil reaps a short spell of rest until such time as fresh vines are planted. The vines which flourished in years past, and which, in my opinion, are the best that the Cape can produce, are those commonly known as the Green Grape and Pontac, which have of late years been almost entirely superseded by Hermitage. I consider this a sad pity. But the farmers favor this latter as entailing less labor and trouble in cultivating, as well as for the larger vintages yielded, with the result that we now are flooded with a wine that is poor indeed in substance. The principal countries with which we will have to compete in England will probably be France, Austria, Italy and Australia. Taking the latter as showing our chances of success in Europe, she being the youngest wine-producing country, what do we find? That under the guidance of French experts employed by her, she is building up this industry so successfully that within the next ten years she will be able to ship her wines to all parts of the world. The settlements on the banks of the river Murray have soil so favorable to the growth of the vine that the increase in the power of production from this source alone will be enormous. These wines she will be able to produce at 8d per gallon, inclusive of a fair margin of profit to the producer. Therefore, light wines will not be our salvation.

"And why is it that our wines are from year to year becoming poorer and poorer? The answer simply is, because the most essential point is neglected, that is, the soil. When once our farmers will have mastered the great secret of properly fertilizing and manipulating the soil, all other drawbacks will disappear, and our vintage will again resume the character of the good wines of the past."

Therefore, it seems to us advisable that the Agricultural Department appoint a Commission of merchants and experts to ascertain by which means the wine industry may be placed on a sound basis, how to improve the quality of wines, and how to insure the bulk becoming assimilated, in lieu of hundreds of different kinds, so that buyers can buy thousands of leaguers of the same wine year after year and thus guarantee quantities to foreign dealers.

The best story of the season, so far as "booze" is concerned, comes from the Chicago *Champion*, which tells of a stenographer who took down a note-book full of notes while he was "o'er a' the ills o' life victorious," as Burns would say, and who then had to get another "jag" on before he could read them himself.

Discussing Bottling in Bond.

Acting upon the suggestion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, distillers have been discussing the changes deemed by them necessary from a practical standpoint in the regulations concerning the bottling of distilled spirits in bond, and they will ask first for a longer time than the calendar day for the operations of bottling to be completed within.

Some distillers think that four or five days are really necessary, as whisky is very slow to settle, especially in cold weather. At least three days are deemed by nearly all distillers to be absolutely essential.

Distillers will also ask that they be allowed more than one cistern in the bottling house. It is thought that four cisterns will be about right. The Commissioner will also be asked to alter his regulations, which require that every bottle shall contain the full quantity which its size implies. It is held that distillers cannot secure bottles made to hold an exact quantity, and that the Department should only insist that each case should contain not less than two nor more than five gallons.

The Commissioner is also requested to do away with the requirement that the bottles shall bear the same numbers as the case in which they are packed.

Mr. F. W. Adams, of the Anderson & Nelson Distilleries' Company, who has given many years of study to the Internal Revenue laws, and who is taking much interest in the bottling-in-bond measure, says that unless changes are made in the regulations as now outstanding, the law will not be of much practical use.

How About Brick Vineyards?

Regarding the recent publication in these columns of an account of the experiments conducted by the German chemist, Dr. Sauer, in making artificial wines, Professor Husmann of Napa, in a communication, has the following:

I think that our California wine makers need not feel alarmed at the experiments of Pasteur and Dr. Sauer in the effort to produce wine from beer wort. They may be able chemically to produce a liquid resembling wine, as has been done from nearly every fruit. I have myself made a wine-like beverage from apples, currants, strawberries, gooseberries, etc., but it always lacked two essential qualities of pure grape wine—first, its exhilarating qualities, which "maketh glad the heart of man," and secondly, the true tartaric acid, which is only developed by the fermentation of the grape and which has such a beneficial influence on the constitution. The introduction of lactic acid into wine is always a dangerous experiment, and I need only refer to the milk sour wines, so common years ago, to show that even thorough sterilization would hardly be sufficient to make an entirely healthful wine where the lactic acid has once been introduced.

I am not surprised that our friends across the "big pond" are driven to these experiments. With most of their crop of last year showing only 10 per cent Balling, or 5 per cent alcohol when fermented, they are compelled to look to other means to make drinkable wines. All the more reason this seems to me, why this country should exclude these artificial foreign products.

Wine's Magic Power.

What cannot wine perform? It brings to light
The secret soul. It bids the coward fight,
Gives being to our hopes, and from our hearts
Drives the dull sorrow, and inspires new arts.

Is there a myth whom bumpers have not taught
A flow of words, a loftiness of thought?
Even in the oppressive grasp of poverty,
It can enlarge and bid the soul be free.

Mr. Herman Blatz of Sierra Madre Vintage Co., Lamanda, has recently visited Chicago, combining recreation with business. The firm makes a specialty of the finest grades of sweet wines, and has attained the reputation of being in the forefront in that line. Their motto is quality first, last and all the time.—*L. A. Liquor Dealer.*

"Come Along," Good Times.

We find great pleasure in reporting an improvement in the demand for Kentucky whiskies, and in the opinions of traders there is a bright future for stocks in bond.

Numerous concerns are reported as being in the market for cheap goods, especially of '92s and '93s, and we have heard of very considerable sales of exported lots of '91s and older goods.

The stocks in bond are known to be concentrated to a great extent, and dealers have waited for a long time expecting that a number of failures would occur and the markets be flooded with goods.

It appears, however, that such fears are groundless, as the big holdings are in strong hands and are paid for.

We are reliably informed that six houses in the West own in the aggregate about 400,000 barrels of bonded whisky, and that scarcely a barrel is in bank as collateral. Now this means nearly 18,000,000 gallons, original gauge, that will not seek buyers until a very decided advance has taken place.

Indeed, it would be an easy matter for a few concerns in Cincinnati, a few in Louisville, and a few distillers outside of Louisville, in Kentucky, to pool their holdings and practically corner Kentucky whiskies.

The weak point at the present time is in exports, but we are glad to say that dealers are beginning to appreciate the bargains offered from this source, and sales are becoming common. One purchase by a New York concern during the fortnight consisted of 325 barrels of Daviess County whiskies (well-known brands), spring '91 inspection, at 50 cents regauged in Louisville.

Here was a lot of seven-summer whiskies that had gone begging at \$1.60, regauged and taxpaid under a \$1.10 tax.

We doubt if another lot so cheap can be discovered, but we would suggest to the dealers of the country that the indications point to better times and to considerable advances in prices, and it would be well for all who are short to begin to cover their future wants to some extent.

The bottling-in-bond law promises to make decided inroads into '92s, and if so, '93s will feel the influence of such a demand.

In regard to production during the coming season, we would call attention to the fact that the eighteen-month agreement does not expire until January 1st, and that some arrangement may be made before that time to insure a limited output.

The plan that is generally followed by the Eastern rye distillers, of announcing their output at the beginning of the season, would, we believe, be an excellent one for the Kentucky distillers to adopt, and we think it would solve the problem of over-production in that State and bring about a restoration of profitable trading.

The outlook seems to be improving, and we feel confident that the fall months will usher in better times.

Stout, Porter and "Entire."

There will probably never be an end to the discussion as to how the above three familiar words came to the trade and the public. A "stout" ale was in olden times the name given to any malt liquor which contained an extraordinary quantity of malt to the gallon. Then came "brown stout," and porter was a much thinner and weaker beverage. One version is that so cheap a drink was commonly consumed by porters; another that porters carried it round every morning to the shops, where thirsty workmen were waiting for the welcome "porter" to come round.

With regard to the word "entire," there was an old hostelry called "The Blue Last" in Curtain road, Shoreditch, where a board was formerly exposed, inscribed "The House Where Porter Was First Sold." Not far from this spot was the brewhouse of one Ralph Harwood, on the east side of High street, Shoreditch, which had been celebrated for a mixed drink of "three threads" or sorts of stout, porter and ale, while his "half-and-half" was much patronized. Mr. Harwood, however, to save trouble, brewed a beer which embraced the perfections of his half-and-half, and also his "three-thread" mixture. This he called "entire," as containing all sorts. Harwood's "entire" was first produced in the year 1730.

Ballet En Bouteille.

Though poets sing the charms of verse,
And players praise at random
Sweet music's sway—give me for aye
Our sparkling Moët-Chandon.

As through a dream all undefined—
Star-shadowed, floating fancies—
A vision fair beyond compare,
Allures and lightly dances

Upon the filmy champagne spray
Which rises, soon to vanish;
Yet not before its mission's o'er—
My every care to banish.

A connoisseur of pironettes.
I deem me *maitre de ballet*;
A false advance, or straying glance,
With stern rebuke I rally.

Oh, little danseuse of the wine,
Come fill my heart with gladness;
All sorrow flies before thine eyes—
Twin talismans for sadness.

Between each sparkling drop I see
Those roguish, merry glances;
Your nod and smile, yet all the while
My poor heart more entrances.

What need of dancer on the stage,
Or ballets wild abandon?
Joy more divine gleams in the wine—
Our peerless Moët-Chandon.

—From "Selected Poems of 19th Century."

The Use of Claret.

When we consider that the countries of Europe, where grape growing and wine making has been a hereditary industry for centuries, are continuing the use of wine as a necessary part of alimentation, it is ludicrous to observe the vagaries of Prohibition doctrines in this country. Doubtless the confusion of light wines with alcoholic distillates arises from the simple fact that our total abstainers never learned the art of simple nutrition. When you meet an ignoramus who buys wine to have a good time—to get drunk on it—and therefore prefers a highly alcoholized wine to a simple, well-fermented natural wine, you have the answer to your wondering at this expression in a nutshell. His mother never told him because she did not know it, that wine ought to accompany the meal. How many mothers are there, and through the teachings of school text-books, how many daughters and sons have been prevented from considering that a thousand millions of wine-consuming people, and the most refined nations among them, use wine at the meal? Where the vinosity of the wine allows it, these people mix it with water, in order to obtain the tartaric acids of the grape, as the best aid in digesting the solid food, and not for the alcoholic element.

The young men and women in France, in Italy and in Spain, always have at their meals claret diluted with drinking water. They do not relish or crave strong drinks. This is the experience of thousands and millions of "plain people," who never have touched a distillate, and hardly ever used water straight.—*American Wine Press.*

We quote the following from the *Australian Trading World*, which, by the way, is published in London, England: "We suppose that in London, during this festive season, there has been enough of Deutz & Gelderman champagne consumed to float an ironclad. We are not surprised, for either the 'Extra Dry' or the 'Brut' wine are as good wines as are to be had. Perhaps that it is in the city of London that it is most appreciated, although it is well known in Greater London and Greater Britain, but we believe no one can judge so well as the citizen of London of the quality of a wine, and if the city was polled we believe the plebiscite would place Deutz & Gelderman at the head of the list."

Internal Revenue Collections.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has filed his preliminary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated \$146,619,508.79, being a decrease of \$211,106.87 from the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

The expenses of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, will approximate \$3,807,904.26, and the percentage of cost of collection, predicated on these figures, will be 2.60, a reduction of .18 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was 2.78. In this connection it may be stated that the amount expended for the collection of internal revenue cannot be exactly ascertained until all accounts of Collectors for the fiscal year have been received and adjusted.

The collections in the Fourth District of California were \$302,685.70, and in the First District \$2,739,059.07.

London Licensed Public Houses.

Some remarkable statistics were given before the Royal Commission on Licensing Laws by E. N. Buxton, a partner in the brewing firm of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., according to the *London Telegraph*. Having spoken of the general relations between the great brewers and the license holders, the witness went on to say that as to the capital in the trade, he thought it would be correct to affirm that the interest of the holders in the London district was not less than £10,000,000. There were about 700 fully licensed public houses in the metropolitan police area. Taking the lowest average valuation per house at £7,000, that would give £49,000,000 as the value of the fully licensed houses. Then there were other premises, such as refreshment-rooms (not including the larger hotels)—and he thought it would be a very moderate computation to say that these establishments were worth at least £11,000,000, making about £60,000,000 as the moderate valuation of the whole. That would give £12,000,000 as the proportion of capital belonging to the licensed victuallers. He had taken the actual value at the present time of about 500 licensed houses at £5,367,000, and out of that the tenants' interest was £1,442,000.

Hard Lines in Klondike.

A passenger by the steamer Danube, arrived at Victoria, says that all of the party who left Victoria with large stocks of liquors for the Klondike have come to misfortune. Last season Jim Macaulay, in partnership with three other young Victorians, took about 400 gallons of liquor to Dawson City, and although \$17,000 was said to have been expended in fixing the oracle—for liquor is contraband in Canadian territories—a profit of \$22,000 remained clear of all expenses.

This summer Macaulay and Ross Eckardt decided to repeat the speculation on a larger scale and started out with 1500 gallons of Canadian rye whisky. Before their journey was half completed they had been offered \$60 a gallon for their stock. They were told that the unadulterated article would command \$120 in Dawson or on Bonanza Creek, and therefore decided to hold. Now they sincerely regret the decision, for a week after their refusal to sell out for \$90,000 their outfit was pounced upon by officers of the mounted police and confiscated to the crown. Four other trains of liquor have fared similarly, and thus is the danger of a glut in the whisky market removed.

London wine exporters say that the vintage of 1897 will not rank high. The best reports have been received from Mayence, where it is said that a heavy crop is assured. In the important wine districts of Germany a high quality of grapes is expected. The French vintage is much smaller than that of 1896, though it is of fair quality. The port and sherry districts are lacking in both quality and quantity.

An action by a widow for damage suffered in consequence of the furnishing to her deceased husband of intoxicating liquors, the Supreme Court of Nebraska holds, in its recent decision of *Kliment vs. Corcoran*, 70 N. W. Rep. 910, cannot be defeated by proof that such liquors were furnished by the defendant, a licensed saloon-keeper, with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff. And in such an action the Court further holds, evidence tending to prove that deceased was, in consequence of the wrong alleged, reduced from a prosperous business man to a condition bordering upon imbecility and financial insolvency, is properly admitted.



To the Trade and the Public :

The **"R. B. HAYDEN"**

Old Style Hand-Made Sour Mash Whisky Distilled by

GREENBRIER DISTILLERY CO.

(OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY.)

GREENBRIER, NELSON CO., KY.

Is the only whisky of this name ever made in Nelson County, Ky. On ordering R. B. Hayden from your dealer see that you get the Whisky that is distilled by the Greenbrier Distillery Company.

Greenbrier Distillery Co.—Gentlemen: In response to your inquiry I have to say that your distillery is operated on the old fashioned hand made sour mash plan, and is one of the very few distilleries in the State that adheres to the old style methods that have made Kentucky sour mash distilleries famous. Your house and its methods cannot be improved on.

Respectfully yours,

BARDSTOWN, KY., November 1, 1892.

JNO. B. WELLER,

Dist. Dep. Collector Int. Rev., Nelson Co., Ky.

"R. B. Hayden."

The Finest Sour Mash Whisky made in Nelson Co., Kentucky. Charles Meinecke & Co., Agents, S.F.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

314 SACRAMENTO STREET



PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF JULY 13, 1897.

- 586,474—Filter. Aristide L. and L. J. Barthelmy, New Orleans, La.
 586,281—Apparatus for Cooling waste water. John E. Beckman, Buffalo, N. Y.
 586,376—Sealing device for Bottles. Charles P. Behrens, Lindenhurst, N. Y.
 586,475—Bottle. Pardon A. Campbell, Pollasky, Cal.
 586,532—Tool for forming heads of bottles. Thomas C. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
 586,424—Bottle. Geo. F. Dye and E. C. O'Neill, Valparaiso, Ind.
 586,492—Inkstand. Georg Hanauwan, Berlin Wisc.
 537,190—Beer Siphon. Wilhelm Kruger, Berlin, Germany.
 586,345—Water Filter. William Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNS.

- 27,320—Bottle. William T. Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,370—Wines, Sparkling Wines and Liquors. Christian F. Eecardt, Kreuznach, Germany. Essential Feature—The words "Blume der Nahe."
 30,371—Certain named Liquors and Beverages. Roland H. Smith and Henry K. L. Snyder, Pittsburg, Pa. Essential Feature—A representation of a lady and gentleman sitting beneath a leafy bower, the vines of which meet and entwine in a wreath above the figures, the lady holding in one hand a filled glass, and the gentleman likewise holding a filled glass in one hand and a bottle in the other hand.
 30,372—Beer. C. and J. Michel Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wisc. Essential Feature—A monogram formed of the letters "C. M. J.," associated with the word "Perfection."
 30,373—Carbonated Beverages. L. House & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y. Essential Feature—The word "Cherriett."
 30,374—Mineral Water. The Hoppe & Strub Bottling Co. Toledo, O. Essential Feature—The word "Wewoka."

ISSUE OF JULY 20, 1897.

- 586,833—Liquid Vessel. George W. Brown, Williamsburg, Pa.
 586,613—Machine for Feeding Stoppers Automatically to Bottles. Nelson Muslar, West Boylston, Mass.
 586,693—Automatic Bottle Locker. Joseph J. Reifgraber, St. Louis, Mo.
 586,747—Bottle-filling Machine. Thomas Roberts, Bolton, England.
 586,632—Apparatus for Charging Bottles or Other Vessels with Gases by Means of Capsules or Containers, charged with Liquefied or Compressed Gases. Emile Sterne, Paris, France.
 586,577—Apparatus for Carbonating Liquids. Selden Twitchell, Philadelphia, Pa.
 586,719—Non-refillable Bottle. Thomas F. Worthington, New Haven, Conn.

ISSUE OF JULY 27, 1897.

- 587,275—Bottle Cap and Fastener. Alfred L. Bernardini, Evansville, Ind.
 587,199—Bottle Seal. Frank S. Grant, Waterbury, Conn.
 587,003—Non-refillable Bottle. Claude M. Johnson, Lexington, Ky.
 586,971—Bottle and Stopper for Aerated Drinks. Charles Kemper, Brussels, Belgium.
 587,234—Bottle. Alfred Rogers and G. Peden, Johnstown, Pa.
 586,980—Cottle Stopper. John H. Stone, Toronto, Canada.
 586,981—Bottle Stopper. Gustav. Vodicka, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS

- 30,435—Whisky. Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—A representation of two seals with the words "Old Saratoga" between them.
 30,436—Whisky, Wines, Gins and Brandies. Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Essential Feature—A circle enclosing the outline of a star, one half of the circle being shaded.

LABELS.

- 6,550—"Old Stock Lager." Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 3, 1897.

- 587,295—Non-refillable Bottle. Edward C. Bartlett, Lorain, Ohio.
 587,426—Bottle. Homer L. Brown, Hawthorn, Fla.
 587,577—Non-refillable Bottle. William J. Hadra, Cumberland, Md.
 587,368—Label for Bottles. Arthur S. Jackson, Montreal, Canada.
 587,397—Bottle Washer. Bruno V. Nordberg and A. Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wisc.
 587,331—Bottle. Victor Ronillot, Philadelphia, Pa.
 587,350—Stopper for Bottles or similar vessels. Gustav Wear, Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIGNS.

- 27,457—Glass Vessel. James D. Bergen, Meriden, Conn.
 27,456—Glass Vessel. George R. West, Pittsburg, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,459—Whisky. Jones & Co., Boston, Mass. Essential Feature—The word "Hay-market."

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

How the Dollars Are Rolling In.

It is no longer necessary to keep up a whistling in the hope of calling up the winds of prosperity. The long desired breezes are here. There can be no mistaking that fact. All along the line of industrial activity the dollars come rolling in. The agricultural and horticultural crops of the entire country are enormous, and yet not enough to supply the world's exceptional demand for them. A dollar-a-bushel wheat is within sight, and it will go higher before the year is out. The *London Times*, with no desire to raise the price of the poor man's loaf, is constrained to admit that the wheat supply of Europe is 12 per cent less than last year. In India there is famine, and drought in both Australia and Argentina. Every bushel of wheat and corn that can be spared by our people will be needed, and it looks as if there will not be enough to go around. It is estimated that our surplus cereals will bring into the country this year about \$300,000,000. It is an immense sum, that will have the widest possible distribution around among the people who most need it. The pressure for transportation is already phenomenal. England is sending all the old tramp steamers she can safely trust to cross the ocean. The railroads of the West have every car in motion and many more are needed, and are being turned out as rapidly as the manufacturers can build them. This means employment to thousands of extra men, and will make every railroad a dividend-earner.

Large purchases of grain are being made for Italy, Austria, France and Egypt, countries which rarely before have taken cereals from the United States. Wheat charters are being entered into at New York for Marseilles, Genoa, Trieste and Alexandria. From all points of the compass the demand seems to come at once. Were it not for the scarcity in Europe our large surplus of grain would be selling at less than half the present prices. On the other hand, if it were not for that surplus Europe would experience a famine. With flour scarce and dear, it will almost necessarily follow that there will be an increased consumption of canned fruits, and enhanced prices.

Then again, our gold mines are showing up surprisingly. In Dakota, Colorado, California, and in far off Alaska, it looks as if the output may be double that of last year. In short, the good times are here, and it but remains for our people to make the most of them. It is to be hoped that they will not forget the many hard lessons of the recent past, but that they will remember that a summer of prosperity is best used when it is employed to store up a surplus against a winter of adversity.

—News Letter.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
 JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.....Champagne
 GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein.....Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow.....Scotch Whisky
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre.....Jamaica Rum.
 J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux.....Cognacs
Clarets

* * * * *

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
 HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
 SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
 ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Tua Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chanche Livermore,	
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Quarts	\$ 9.00
Burgundy.....	9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Juraugon, Favorite wine of	
Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	4.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and	
white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,	
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Gutedel, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel 83.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.	
Table Claret blended from	
choice foreign grapes,	
vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc	
type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve	
Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	
Hock, Rhenish type.....	6.00
Burger, Chablis type.....	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type	
1888.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork	
brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelic.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Brandy.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1880.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeira.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street,	
San Francisco, Cal.	

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

Per doz.	
Quarts	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$5.25
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25
Hock.....	2.50
Riesling.....	2.75
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	3.25
Port.....	3.25
Sherry.....	3.25
Angelic.....	3.25
Muscatel.....	3.25
Tokay.....	3.25
Malaga.....	4.00
Above goods when put up in pints	
cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than	
given prices. Better grades and very fine	
old wines always in stock, prices for which	
will be cheerfully given on application.	

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)	
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento	
st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00
XX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

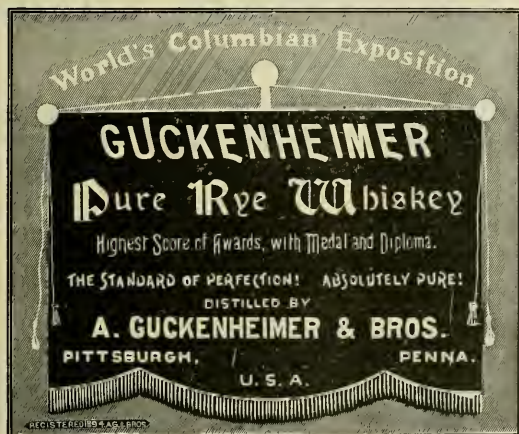
Superior.....	4.00
Angelic, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatelle " " ".....	4.00
Malaga " " ".....	4.00
Madeira " " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Haut Sauterne " " ".....	5.00
Riesling, " " ".....	3.50
Gutedel, " " ".....	3.50
Hock " " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin" " ".....	5.00
Burgundy " " ".....	5.00
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " " ".....	2.50
Claret, " " ".....	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.70
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50
Angelic.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscatel.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00
" " *.....	12.00
" " *.....	13.00
" " *.....	18.00

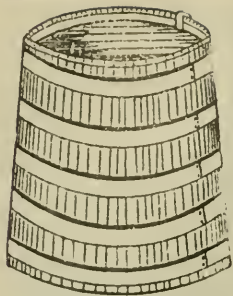
L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50



A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York.
127 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagne used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Camp's, Martinelli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Tissue Paper

Manila Paper

Label Paper

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthenner

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

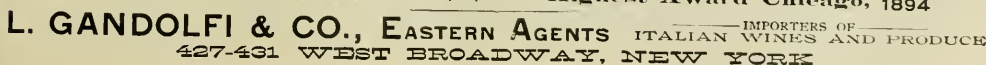
DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City





CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary



GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (Gold Seal)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (Brown Seal)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (White Seal)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	"	pints	18.50
Flli. Gancia, & Co., Canelli (Asti),			
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00		
"	24 pints	15.00	
Passaretta, white, " "	12 quarts	13.00	
"	24 pints	14.00	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,			
325 Front street, San Francisco.			
Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	\$ 1.50	\$5.00	
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case.	12.00	16.00	
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	1.75	5.00	
PORTS.			
Onley,	\$1.75 to \$5.00		
Onley, per case.	\$12.00		

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,			
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.			
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00 to \$28.00		
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Sauternes, per case.	12.00 to 26.00		
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits			
Burgundies, white and red, per case.	15.00 to 23.00		
D. M. Feneberd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines			
per case.	15.00 to 20.00		
D. M. Feneberd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines,			
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50		
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries			
in wood per gal.	2.00 to 5.50		
Lacave & Co., Sherries, Crown Brand in 1/2	1.40 to 1.75		
South Side Madeira.	2.00 to 2.50		
St. Croix Rum, L. B.	5.00		
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.	5.00 to 6.00		
Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case.	12.00 to 15.00		
G. M. Falsmann, Solan, Mainz Rhine Wines per case.	8.50 to 28.00		
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o Rhine wines per case	11.00 to 14.00		

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,			
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.			
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.			
Medoc.	Quarts.		
Merin d'or.	\$ 7.50		
Bonillac.	8.00		
Red Seal.	8.00		
St. Julien superior.	9.50		
White Seal.	10.00		
Pontet Canet.	11.50		
La Rose.	12.00		
Gold Seal.	13.50		
Graves.	8.50		
Sauternes.	9.50		
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75 to 4.50		
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases.	10.00 to 14.00		
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases.	13.00 to 19.00		

ACHILLE STARACE,			
76 Pearl street, New York.			
ITALIAN WINES.			
RED WINES.			
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50	per case	
Falerno, " "	7.50	"	
Capri, " "	6.50	"	
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50	per case	
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00	"	
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.	1.05	per gal	
WHITE WINES.			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50	per case	
Falerno, " "	7.50	"	
Capri, " "	6.50	"	
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50	"	
SPARKLING WINES.			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00	per case	
" "	24 pts.	30.50	
(L. Labori, Medin, Florence)			
Chianti Wine in flasks without oil			
Cases of 2 doz. qts.	\$12.50	per case	
" 4 " pts.	14.50	"	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,			
Jerez de la Frontera.			
SHERRIES.			
No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.		
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40		
2 P Full and round			
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.70		
3 P Full body, soft, rich			
3 VP Very pale, light, full	1.85		
4 P Full body, old, mellow			
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15		
5 P Full body, rich, fruity			
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.50		
6 P Extra full and fruity			
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75		

No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.		
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40		
2 P Full and round			
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.70		
3 P Full body, soft, rich			
3 VP Very pale, light, full	1.85		
4 P Full body, old, mellow			
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15		
5 P Full body, rich, fruity			
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.50		
6 P Extra full and fruity			
6 VP Very fine and mellow	2.75		

7 Arno AMONTILLADO, old and nutty.	2.85
8 CLO CLOSOA, mellow soft.	3.25
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine.	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty.	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine.	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.	
Velvet A Clean, sound wine.	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich.	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine.	1.60
" W Dark, full body.	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino.	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry.	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity.	1.45
O N Superb table.	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate.	3.25
Special S Grand old wine.	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.	
Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.	
Laubenheimer.	\$8.00
Diedshheimer.	8.50
Niesteiner.	10.25
Hockheimer.	11.50
Liebfraunlich.	13.25
Reiter Jesuitgarten.	13.75
Indesheimer.	14.00
Elbacher.	14.75
Gesenheimer.	17.25
Marcobrunner.	17.50
Raunbaler.	19.00
Geisenheim Rothberg.	21.00
Nelsteimer Rebhach.	21.50
Rudeshheimer Berg.	23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.	
Silva & Cosens.	

PORTS.	
R—Tawney.	Per Gal.
T—Extra full body and rich.	\$1.90
T T—Very tawney.	2.05
V O T—Very old tawney.	2.25
T P—Extra tawney, delicate.	2.50
T P O—Tawney, extra old.	3.10
BRANCO—White—Fine White Port.	3.20
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mellow.	3.50
S O—Superior old.	3.55
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand old wine.	4.75
M C R—1827—Choicest royal.	6.35

TARRAGONA WINES.	
Jose Boule, Tarragona.	
* Fine, clear and smooth.	\$1.15
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body and rich.	1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft and old.	1.25
These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,			
329 Market street, San Francisco.			
(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)			
Clarets in cases of 60 gals.	\$35.00 to \$100.00		
(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cote d'Or)			
Burgundy wines in cases.	\$10.00 to \$32.00		
(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)			
Hock and Moselle wines.	\$8.00 to \$32.00		
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.	\$2.00 to \$5.00		
Port and Sherries in cases, per case.	\$10.00 to \$18.00		
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood from.	\$1.75 to \$4.50		

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,			
427-431 West Broadway, New York.			
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)			
* Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00		
** " " " " " "	10.00		
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.			

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,			
525 Front street, San Francisco.			
Blue Grass, per gallon.	\$2.00 to \$3.50		
Boone's Knoll, " "	2.40 to 4.50		
KOLB & DENHARD,			
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.			
Nonpareil A.	\$3.50	\$7.50	
Nonpareil A.	4.00	9.00	
Nonpareil AA.	5.00	12.00	
Canteen.	3.50	8.00	
Canteen O P S.	5.00	11.00	

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H. S. Pepper.	10.00	2.50	
Native Pride, O.P.S. full qts.	12.00	3.50	
Rock Corn, full qts.	12.00	3.00	
J. M. L. Bourbon.	8.00	2.50	
J. M. L., Private Stock.	11.00	3.00	

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(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)			
John Gibson Son & Co.	\$2.00 to \$4.50		

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404 Front street, San Francisco.			

	Per Gallon.
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00
A A " " " pf	4.00
B " " " "	3.00
C " " " "	3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3 50 to 5 00	
A A in cases.	11.00
C in cases.	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,			
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.			

Phenix Old Bourbon, A1.	\$2.75
" " " " Old St'k	3.00
" " " " A1, 90 pf	3.00
" " " " OK, 100pf	3.50
" " " " Pony, Brt St'k	4.00
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	5.50
Union Club.	2.25
Superior Whisky.	1.75
" " " " BB Whisky.	1.50
Liquors—In cases.	

	Per Case.
Phenix Bourbon, OK, in 5s	\$10.50
" " " " A1.	7.50
" " " " A1, 24 pts	8.00
" " " " A1, 48pts	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
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Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.50		
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Old Bourbon, in bbls per gal	4.00		

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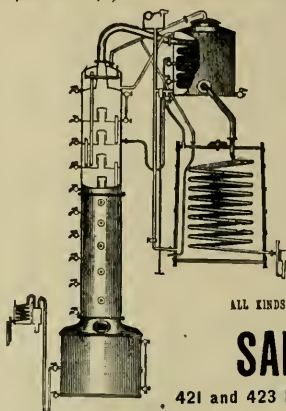
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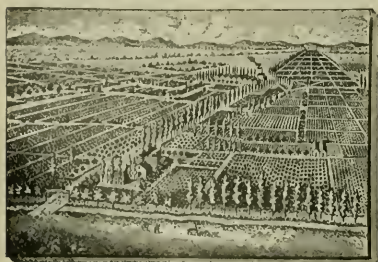
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The market is in anything but a satisfactory condition, due solely to the continuance of the war of prices. The fight has been maintained too long, particularly when the crop conditions are considered. With the exception of some minor sections, the yield is very large, and, notwithstanding the steady loss of vines by disease, it is thought the yield will approach if not equal that of 1891. If this be the case, the folly of engaging in a slugging match with wine values for weapons is only too evident. On the other hand, even with an excessive crop, we have the remarkable industrial and business revival in the East to give employment to hundreds of thousands, of which many were former consumers, and will become so again. It looks like a plain case of throwing money away, and that is not business. One needs no sharp foresight to see that it is time to stand from under, get in harmony, and prepare to market the wines of this vintage at prices that will give reasonable returns to producer and merchant.

The question of prices for grapes is still unsettled in some sections. As for instance, in the Napa Valley \$10 per ton is being offered, and \$1 per ton more for each cent the wine sells for over 10 cents per gallon. In the Livermore Valley big prices have been paid for the choicest varieties, but the commoner grades will probably go at the same figure as elsewhere. In other sections the Corporation is making many contracts on he proposition to advance \$5 per ton, etc.

As to quality, thus far the season has been all that could be desired to develop the best of grapes. Barring a bad rain in the vintage, which is now getting well under way, the wines of '97 should develop particular excellence. In some sections, however, the growers are greatly worried over the matter of labor. The immense crops of all kinds have given employment to nearly all the idle men who desire to work, and it looks like a serious problem to get the grapes gathered before it is too late. Employment agencies are being besieged by wire and letter for all the men and boys of fourteen and over they can send. Wages \$30 a month and board, which is \$10 more than was paid last year. No man need be idle now who wants to work.

Advices from New York are: "There has been little improvement in the demand during the past two weeks, but it is far from comparing with the improvement noticed in other lines of trade. The demand cannot even be called good as yet. Prices are well maintained for small lots, but are weaker for large quantities, especially for dry wines."

The exports of California wines by sea in August were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York .....	...	177,259	\$50,420
St. Louis .....	...	2,545	860
Cincinnati	28	7,992	2,266
Central America	244	8,506	4,972
Mexico	6	15,222	5,259
Hawaii	76	20,423	8,309
British Columbia	14	820	403
Japan and China	98	2,689	1,643
Great Britain .....	...	5,000	1,600
Germany .....	...	...	...
Other European .....	...	...	...
Tahiti	6	3,101	888
All other foreign	53	598	409
Total	525	244,155	\$77,029

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—There is nothing to be said except that exports are of small volume, promising to remain so for several months longer, and that production is very light. With such a large grape crop on the tapis it is to be feared that the production of brandy for the season will be far beyond what the market warrants. Distillers should bear this in mind and proceed cautiously.

The exports of California brandy by sea in August were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports	1	552	\$1,371
Germany .....	...	...	...
Great Britain .....	...	...	...
All other foreign	1	33	49
Total	2	585	\$1,420

WHISKIES.—Everybody is feeling better, and they are willing to acknowledge it. The reaction is well under way, and the pulsation of returning prosperity can be felt in every branch of business. The retailer finds his receipts steadily growing, and is thus enabled to reduce his indebtedness to the wholesaler, who has, doubtless, been carrying him several years. The latter is thus enabled to replenish stocks, and has some money, not only for the distiller but for himself, and these conditions are what go to make good times. Advices from the East are more encouraging each week, and if the distillers can manage to keep the production down to a low figure, there is no reason why distillers and controllers should not get back to the prosperous days of '90-'91. Receipts and exports during the fortnight were of moderate volume.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in August were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbbs.	Hf-bbbs.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports...	..	220	..	..
“ re-imported. ....	..	685	..	..
By rail overland and via Vancouver	513	772	51	..
Total.....	513	1,677	51	..

The receipts of alcohol by rail in August were 98 barrels; of spirits, 1958 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports in August were 744 cases and 1591 gallons, valued at \$8359.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The stock of re-imported whiskies remaining in United States bonded warehouse in this city on August 31st was 163,452 gallons.

IMPORTATIONS.—Business is gradually picking up, and standard lines in particular are having a fairly good demand. The outlook for fall and winter trade is excellent, and the importers have every reason to be content with the change that has entered into the life of their business.

The principal importations at San Francisco in August were as follows:

Foreign Whisky—1087 cases, 5 octaves, 1 quarter-cask.
 Champagne—77 cases.
 Still Wines—612 cases, 9 hogsheads, 5 octaves.
 Brandy—207 cases, 6 casks.
 Gin and Geneva—110 cases. Also via Cape Horn 10 barrels.

Absinthe—1 case.
 Rum—Via Cape Horn, 15 barrels.
 Undesignated Liqueurs—43 cases.
 Bitters—650 cases.
 Mineral Water—52 cases and 1 barrel.
 Ale (by sea)—110 barrels, 70 packages.
 Foreign “Beer”—200 cases, 45 packages.
 Bulk Beer (from overland)—530 barrels, 185 half-barrels, 124 quarter-barrels, 60 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—641 cases, 496 casks, 370 barrels. Also via Vancouver, 240 casks and 160 barrels.
 Fruit Juices—20 barrels, 25 casks.
 Ginger Ale—150 barrels, 10 cases.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer by sea to foreign ports in August were as follows:

Bottled—639 cases, 790 casks, 406 barrels, 150 packages.
 Bulk—40 barrels, 200 half-barrels, 300 third-barrels, 125 sixth-barrels.

Total Value—\$16,087.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A Thunder-Storm Brewing.

If the mutterings of thunder count for anything, the symptoms are good for a lively variation in the stormy times that mark the wine war now being waged. Some time ago there was a very large transfer of wine, aggregating several million gallons, to a newly-organized Eastern company. The manner in which the deal was conducted was severely criticized, and undoubtedly largely led to recent changes that have occurred in the management of the corporation. Be that as it may, there appears to be an active storm center brewing among wine growers who furnished wine to make good that deal. It seems that while they fulfilled their part of the transaction, the promised cash therefor has not materialized, and they understand it is being withheld to carry on the war of prices that is now raging. It is suggested that this money, held out of the big deal, forms a part of the fund to be used in paying the contract price of five dollars advance on each ton of grapes.

We understand there are members of the Corporation who feel in duty bound to protest against this proposition on the ground that it is an injustice.

Of course this is a matter to be settled among themselves, but from any point of the facts as stated there seems to be a husky kick coming to somebody. With a strong existing combination to “maintain prices;” with a large crop of new wine in sight, and these “maintained prices” ranging from seventeen to nineteen cents f. o. b. New Orleans, we think there is room and reason to find some means of compromise.

It is deplorable that while the whole country is marching along to the tune of prosperity, the wine industry is wandering along with a black eye when it ought to be in front of the procession, as bright and handsome as Mr. Wheat, Mr. Pork, Mr. Wool, or any other old industry.

Whoever is responsible for this condition will draw a prize package one of these days, and it will be chock full of regrets.

Grape Crops, Prices, Etc.

The wine region surrounding Calistoga is the only section in the State where the Wine Makers' Corporation have not secured a majority of this year's crop. The growers there wish the cash advance raised to \$10 per ton, the figure offered by Light Bros. of that place. Some growers wanted from \$1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.20 per ton for each additional cent per gallon the wine brought over 5 cents. Professor George Husman, in speaking of this matter, stated that it would be impossible for the makers to pay the growers more than \$1 a ton for each cent per gallon that the wine brought. He explained from his own experience as a maker and grower that that was a fair and proportionate price to both parties. “Take into consideration,” he said, “the loss and expense by evaporation, insurance, interest, the repairs and general keeping up of the wine cellar, etc.”—*Sonoma Democrat*.

The grape crop is coming on finely, and wine-making will begin within the next two weeks. The crop is going to be the largest ever gathered in Sonoma County, and the yield for this end of Sonoma will be 30,000 tons.—*Sonoma Democrat*.

In speaking of the grape crop the Santa Rosa Democrat says: “The struggle for the grape crop is now on, and it is likely to be a lively contest. The principal seat of hostilities is Windsor, where the California Wine Association has a cellar capable of holding 5,000 tons of grapes. There is a big crop of grapes coming on, and the wine makers in all the districts are preparing to handle a large quantity of grapes. At a recent meeting of the grape growers at Windsor it was pro-

posed to take all grapes offered them at \$5 per ton cash on delivery of grapes and \$1 additional per ton for every cent per gallon received for the wine over 5 cents."

Every indication points to a very successful vintage and good prices. In the southern district, owing to the shortage in the crop of raisin grapes, other varieties which last year came into competition with the northern product and sold at \$5 and \$6 per ton, are this year kept at home and dried as a substitute for raisins, bringing \$11 to \$12.50 per ton.—*Healdsburg Tribune*.

The Italian-Swiss Colony at Asti will handle about 10,000 tons of grapes this season, of which amount 4,000 tons will be from their own vines and 6,000 tons from farmers in the neighborhood. They can crush about 250 tons per day. Besides the immense amount of cooperage already in use at the Colony, they have this year built a cement reservoir of a capacity of 500,000 gallons, which gives them ample facilities. Work on the grapes was commenced last week and business is very lively at the Colony.—*Healdsburg Tribune*.

The Alexander Valley correspondent to the *Santa Rosa Democrat* says: "The vineyardists in this section are in favor of selling their grapes to the Wine Makers' Corporation, but many of them are not in favor of the proposition that the Corporation wants to make the growers—that is to take \$5 per ton now and wait till the wine is sold and take what they can give. Poor people cannot meet their bills at that figure, but if the wine maker would give \$10 on delivery of grapes, and the balance when the wine is sold there would most likely be no opposition."

The grape growers in this vicinity have made no contracts for grapes. If the Corporation would raise their cash payment to \$10 a ton the growers will turn in all their grapes to them. The growers contend with much reason that if they give the Corporation the control of the grapes, which means the control of the coming wine market, that the Corporation will be perfectly safe in an advance of \$10 a ton to the growers for their grapes. The Corporation has the hearty sympathy of the growers, but many of them are in such a position that they cannot act independently if they receive only \$5 a ton in advance on their crop. It is not known what capital the Corporation have at command. If they have sufficient money to do so they will make themselves solid with the growers for many years to come by advancing them \$10 instead of \$5 on their grapes. If this can be done the Corporation will have entire control of the market for this year, and if they succeed in their most praiseworthy efforts to keep up prices for next year as well. The *Democrat* has the utmost confidence in the disinterestedness of the Corporation, and sincerely hopes that it will be able to meet the actual needs of the grape growers. So far you cannot get a quotation from either growers or buyers on grapes. The crop is fast maturing, and whatever is done must be done quickly.—*Sonoma Democrat*.

The vintage season has arrived and grape crushing has already begun in Sonoma County. "In ten days or two weeks," says the *Petaluma Argus*, "all the wineries will be in full blast and thousands of tons of grapes will be crushed daily. The crop is the largest since 1891, so say the vineyardists in the different parts of the county. Some grape growers are claiming nearly a box to the vine. A conservative estimate is an average of three and a half tons to the acre."

Jesse Moore-Hunt Company are having hot times these days to keep acquainted not only with bulk but glass goods. Despite all their efforts, they still are busy guessing how long before they will catch up with the demand and have a rest. Their floor stocks are much reduced, and the fact that President Kirkpatrick desires to replenish them is evidenced by the fact that he has in motion three carloads to arrive by rail before October 1st; two carloads now discharging from the ship A. G. Ropes; one carload due on the Wakefield, now one hundred and twenty-five days out of New York; one carload on the Hitchcock, out eighty-eight days, and one carload on the H. B. Hyde, out thirty-one days. So it is evident there is a host of people on this Coast who want "Jesse Moore," and you can't blame them.

"Biz."

The following comments of Eastern trade papers on the situation will be read with particular interest on this Coast:

Bonfort's—The opinion is very generally expressed that the fall trade will start up early, and that a large volume of business will be transacted. The high prices at which farmers are marketing their wheat and other products give promise of great prosperity throughout the entire country.

In view of these high prices, and of the fact that the farmer is getting the benefit of them, it is reasonable to anticipate a very large increase in consumption on the part of the people. This means employment for labor, and it also means a big increase in the demand for whisky as a beverage.

Prices are certainly very low, and, should an upward movement be started, there is little question that the market will find buyers in plenty and on short notice.

Those engaged in the whisky business, like those who buy and sell wheat and corn, are always ready to invest when values are moving upward.

The efforts in the direction of consolidating the distilling properties of Kentucky are earnest, it would seem, and most of the persons interested declare that the movement will succeed.

Should these properties be sold they would carry with them the control of a very large portion of the bonded stocks of Kentucky whiskies, and this would mean a decided advance in prices, and a restricted production for the future.

A new factor that may have some influence on prices has just made its appearance in the nature of a ruling on the part of the Treasury Department permitting a large amount of re-imported American whiskies to be bottled in bond.

This is a ruling of very great importance to the holders of exported goods, provided it can be made to apply to all that holders desire to bottle, and ought to have a tendency to strengthen prices on such goods.

Cincinnati correspondent of *Criterion*: Some brokers have been busy between a few of the larger houses. Some of these larger houses when you ask them say that it isn't any better, but that they have sold such and such a lot of 1892's and another of 1893's, and the sales are for ten barrels instead of five, and fifty instead of twenty-five and their own buying is for good lots. After all, it will have to follow the lead of everything else. Cincinnati's factories are working full up and at night. Cincinnati's amusements were never better patronized. Cincinnati has never had so many visitors from small towns on cheap excursions. All this means consumption. All this is resulting from the good crops, the end of the season of uncertainty, the nearness of the fall for buying goods and getting new clothes and laying in coal. It all goes around and it all means consumption.

New York correspondent of *Criterion*: There begins to exist a tone of hope in the vibration of every business chord, and the whole commercial body of the nation begins to throb with the life and spirit of increased enterprise. Natural causes have helped dissipate the results of natural effects. It is not necessary for us to look to the Klondike or to any mines, iron or coal or gold, for goods to whom we may express our gratitude for this beginning of an era of prosperity, but rather to those other yields of mother earth which come only to patient cultivation of her surface. When it is esteemed a fact that \$250,000,000 will return to the country from our exports of grain, the fact in itself is not so remarkable as the coincidence that for once, owing to the rapidity of increase of value in American cereals, the farmer, forewarned and forearmed, has held his grain, and the profit in this event escapes the greedy middleman and city speculator, to fall into the hands of the producer, where it legitimately belongs, and from whence it seeks natural channels of withdrawal, to the benefit of the whole people.

A Chicago dispatch under date of the 12th inst. shows how business is jumping in the middle West, and it is only a small jump from there here. Here it is:

Sales of Chicago wholesale houses in leading lines of trade during the exceptional business activity of the past two weeks are estimated at \$12,150,000, estimates in each line having been made by recognized authorities.

In the dry goods and millinery trade the two weeks have been record breakers. At no other period in the history of the market had there been so many customers in the houses within that space of time. The freedom and confidence with which visitors made purchases and the amount of goods ordered, astonished the salesmen, who had accustomed themselves to the restricted and conservative trade of the past year.

In clothing, cloaks, boots and shoes, men's furnishings and hats and caps, the demand has surpassed anything since 1892. The grocery, hardware, crockery and drug trades have greatly improved over last year at this time.

This activity is attributed by the merchants to the immense crops of the farmers. Now that the farmers have money, they are buying liberally, and they are also buying a better class of goods. Country merchants allowed their stocks to run low on account of the small purchases of farmers during hard times, but with the return of prosperity they find that they must put in much larger stocks than usual.

A Drouth for the Klondike.

It looks as though the United States Government proposed to inaugurate a dearth of all kinds of hard liquor in the Klondike and other regions. Heretofore there has been little care on the part of the customs' officials to prevent the shipment of these contraband goods bound for Alaska. A recent dispatch from Port Townsend shows that this is all changed. It says:

"The intention of the United States Government to suppress the liquor traffic in Alaska was published here when Collector of Customs Huestis seized and confiscated a lot of liquors on board the steamship Al-Ki bound for Dyaa and Skaguay. The liquor business is prohibited by statute in the Territory of Alaska, and vessels are not allowed to carry it there except for medicinal or scientific purposes; but in spite of this, saloons are openly conducted in the Alaska towns, including Dyaa and Skaguay, and steamers have seldom been molested for carrying liquor into the northern Territory.

"The appointment of John G. Brady, formerly a Presbyterian missionary as Governor of Alaska, indicated that the Administration indorsed his views on the liquor question, and Collector Huestis admits that he is acting practically under instructions from the department in announcing that he will hereafter allow no steamer to carry liquor out of this collection district into Alaska.

"The seizure recently consisted of six five-gallon kegs, 137 quart bottles and 47 pint flasks, besides some bar fixtures, the liquors being in gunny sacks, and stowed away among the hay and provisions consigned to Skaguay. There were no marks on the sacks, and the owner of the liquor will never be known. The seizure has caused consternation at the shipping offices, the collector announcing that he will search all steamers bound for Alaska hereafter until the traffic is broken up."

A still later dispatch says:

"When the Steamship Queen arrived here a force of customs inspectors was on hand to search her. Their work resulted in the finding of nearly fifty gallons of whisky, all of which was seized by order of Collector Huestis.

"The magnitude of Alaska's liquor traffic is just beginning to dawn on the collector, who is now being approached with all sorts of arguments by those who seem to fear a whisky famine in the northern territory. They tell of the amount of capital invested in the saloon business in Alaska which will be ruined if the policy inaugurated is to be carried out.

"Collector Huestis refers all who are protesting to the Department at Washington, which further indicates that it is the settled policy of the Administration to absolutely enforce the prohibitory law throughout the Territory of Alaska."

These are hard lines for the thirsty souls up there unless they can work the "medicinal" proposition.

The "J. M. L." Private Stock whisky is very strikingly displayed at the Mechanics' Fair, and is a credit to the house of Jesse M. Levy & Co. This whisky has had and is having a remarkably large sale in this market, and is fast taking the lead in whiskies of that class.

Tillman's Dead Letter Law.

The dispensary law of South Carolina was, when it went into operation, regarded as a step in the right direction toward the regulation of the liquor traffic. However, it had a lively career until it collided with the plain, old-fashioned "original package," when it lost its force. The original package decision of a Federal Court enabled people to get their beverages without reference to the State stores, a fact of which we have had the proof in this city recently, when a large shipment of original packages was shipped to the State in question under the ruling of the United States Court. The weak point in the law was that to enforce it resort was had to measures that in themselves invited hostility.

When Governor Tillman discovered that illicit distilleries were being constructed in all parts of the State he organized a constabulary armed not only with rifles and revolvers, but with unlimited power to enter private houses in search for liquor that had not paid tribute to the State. An appeal was made to the State Supreme Court, which declared the constabulary law unconstitutional. A little matter of this kind did not daunt Governor Tillman. At the next session of the Legislature the Supreme Court was reorganized, and for a brief time the constabulary law was again in force.

The next movement against the dispensary law was in the form of a suit in a Federal Court involving the rights of citizens to import liquors manufactured without the State in the original package. The right was sustained somewhat on the ground laid down in a decision rendered many years ago denying the right of a State to exclude imported liquors. The dispensary law suffered the fate of other sumptuary laws. The measure necessary to its enforcement infringed upon the individual's right to certain privileges in his own home. Men who were not opposed to the policy of the State monopoly of the liquor traffic would not tolerate laws which authorized State officials to enter and search private houses on the mere suspicion that they might contain contraband whisky.

Such laws are an effort at retrogression instead of progress, and they will not be accepted by sufficient so-called reformers to make them a success.

Drink Cure Fakes.

These "gold cures" and other "cures" for the drink habit are great things—for the men who promote them. They are not great things for the men in whom they succeed in stopping the craving for drink. In the usual case the remedy is a dismal failure, and the man with the active appetite finishes his course in disgust and relegates the "cure" to its proper place. He is fortunate if the cure does not "get in its work" on his system. If he does he may feel assured that all the vim has gone from him—that the ambition to perform mental labor and the ability to do so have departed never to return. If the cure does not "get in its work," he is in a position to reform and be a credit to himself and the community in which he moves. These so-called cures have wrecked more men than they have benefited, and the fact therefore remains that the old-fashioned way is the best.

FOR SALE—WANTED.

TO WINE AND FRUIT GROWERS.—The undersigned wishes to offer his services in manufacturing non-alcoholic fruit juices without drugs.

Sept. 6

WM. RUEFF,
Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

FOR SALE—For sale in bond at St. Helena, Cal., 50 half-barrels of Chas. Krugs' dry wine brandy, December, '95; will either sell whole or part of it; make offer; will submit sample. A. M. SMITH, 249 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending August 31, 1897:

Per ship Duecugini, August 18th, 600 cases vermouth, Martini & Rossi.

Per Fulda, August 19th, 50 cases extract of tamarind, Erba brand.

Per Scotia, August 27th, 62 cases Lucca olive oil, Boneclis brand.

FROM JACOB SCHRAM.

ST. HELENA, July, 1897.

To My Friends: I desire to inform you that my fine bottled wines will hereafter be distributed through my agents, Sherwood & Sherwood, exclusively.

Owing to the many frauds that have been perpetrated upon the public by unscrupulous persons selling wines as "Schramsberger" that were not produced from my vineyard, I have given my agents full power to prosecute such offenders to the full extent of the law. All honest dealers will approve this course, as it affords the proper protection in handling the genuine "Schramsberger."

Soliciting your esteemed commands through my agents, Sherwood & Sherwood,

Yours very truly,

JACOB SCHRAM.

FROM SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1897

To the Trade: Referring to the foregoing announcement of Mr. Jacob Schram, we beg to say that we will be pleased to supply the famous "Schramsberger" wines from the vineyard direct, or from stocks at our San Francisco and Los Angeles stores.

As a protection to those who buy the genuine "Schramsberger," we give warning to unscrupulous dealers handling counterfeit wines that under Section 351 of the Code we will prosecute any infringement of these marks, or substitution of other wines as "Schramsberger." The genuine "Schramsberger" has a white label with gold lettering, and a white strip label with our name.

Soliciting your kind orders for these fine bottled wines,
Yours very truly, SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

FROM CHARLES STERN & SONS, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Prosperity and good times being at hand everywhere, California wines and brandies, always popular, should again receive their full share of attention and hereafter be considered welcome friends in every home.

It is for this reason we beg to call attention to our unrivaled facilities for furnishing you all the different varieties in that line. Our stocks are larger and comprise a better assortment than ever before, both for shipment direct from California, as well as from our cellars here, where we constantly keep all varieties and qualities in largest quantities; in addition, our celebrated brandy, both taxpaid and in bond.

Being the pioneers in this line, and now over thirty-seven years in the California wine business, we fully know the needs of the trade, and we can please the most exacting. As one of the largest producers of Ports, Sherries, Angelicas, Muscatels, and distillers of brandies in California, we are enabled to give you at all times the lowest market price commensurate with qualities.

While our facilities at Los Angeles, Cal., are unsurpassed for direct overland shipments, our local cellars should be especially attractive to buyers in less than carload lots, as promptness in delivery and arrival of goods in best possible condition is thereby secured. Samples and quotations cheerfully furnished upon request.

Soliciting your patronage, and thanking you for past favors, we remain

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES STERN & SONS.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.

American Vines in Champagne.

The French journals give us some account of an interesting lecture delivered at Cumieres (champagne district), on the 18th ult., by M. Bonnet, the manager of the Murigny vineyard, near Reims, on the free introduction of American vines into Champagne, after having been previously disinfected. As a practical man, master of his subject, he made, in the presence of a numerous company, several grafting operations on American vines, especially recommending the Mourvedre-Rupestris 1202 vine, which has succeeded well in the South. He held that as the slow march of the phylloxera could not rapidly destroy their vineyards, that was a further reason why they should begin to reconstitute in the contaminated spots as soon as such appeared. Experience had shown that the grafting of home cuttings on American wood did not change the taste of the wine. Hence were they to have to reconstitute either the whole or part of the vineyards their wines would have exactly the same taste as the present ones—that is to say, that given by the soil itself. Then it had to be borne in mind that the vines of their part of the country were, in times gone by, cultivated in other parts; and in a few years' time the wine grown had no longer the *sui generis* taste, but that of the soil in which it was grown. Therefore it might be concluded that, whatever might happen, the champagne country would always be able to deliver its good wines, and that in those directions where they had been for a long time back counting upon the destruction of the vineyards in order to profit by it, such expectations would not be realized.

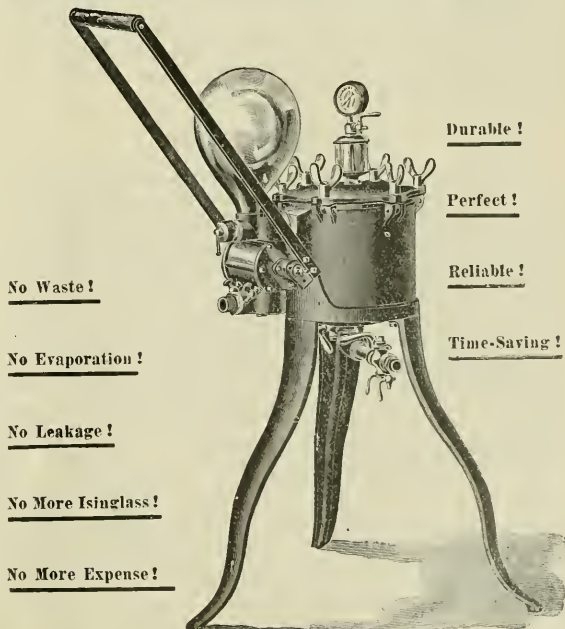
For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.

Durable !Perfect !Reliable !Time-Saving !No Waste !No Evaporation !No Leakage !No More Isinglass !No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY

IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

A "Hunch" for the "Voice."

The Atlanta Constitution reports a school girl's composition on the subject of "Temperance," as follows:

"Temperance is more better than whisky. Whisky is 10 cents a drink, and lots of it. My pa drinks whisky. He has been full 113 times this year. One night he came home late and my ma went out and cut some hickories and walopped him good. Then she ducked his head in a tub of soap suds and locked him up in the barn. And the next morning my pa said he reckon he'd swear off."

We know of no more effective way of promoting temperance than this, and we give the New York Voice a private "hunch" to sail in and advocate this scheme in Kansas and Iowa, where ordinary means of creating liquor drouth have proved dismal failures.

Wines of Argentina.

It is not generally known that some very tolerable wine is produced in the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, amounting to between 600,000 and 700,000 hectolitres. This wine finds a ready sale in the Republic among the lower classes because of the very heavy duties levied on wines imported from abroad. I have tasted it and found it very tolerable; in my opinion the quality might be improved if a thorough study of viticulture and viniculture were made, because what answers in France may not be applicable to Argentina.

The consumption of Italian wine amounts to 260,000 hectolitres per annum, but as a rule only the commoner qualities are imported. The same remark applies to French wines, which are consumed to the extent of 210,000 hectolitres. Port wine is only accountable for 750 hectolitres, but some of the clarets are Portuguese wines. In these new countries there are very few of the inhabitants able to appreciate the finer growths; such as are wealthy to-day arrived without a penny, and throughout the whole country I observed a want of taste respecting the dinner table. I was shown some ports that had been lying in bond, and was asked to express an opinion. The brand and the mark were a guarantee of quality. It was a good, sound wine, and was in splendid condition. But my friend, who eventually bought it and had it bottled, used to tell his guests that it was really good port because I had assured him of the fact.

In the camp brandy is the usual drink. There is the matu-

final glass before driving the sheep from the land where they had been grazing during the night. At dinner another glass is served, and again in the afternoon when the sheep are being driven to their night quarters. As a rule, the brandy is of the best quality. Some of the *estancieros* go in for wine, but they keep it more for occasional visitors than for themselves. In traveling over the vast plateaux of Argentina, either on horseback or in a *galera*, you are always made welcome at the houses of these wealthy farmers. A considerable percentage of them are Irishmen, and, unlike their countrymen in the United States, they never interfere with politics.

The Germans do a first rate business in lager and other qualities of beer, almost to the exclusion of English malt liquor. And the German is very much in evidence throughout Argentina. We might do a much larger business there if we, like our Prussian friends, were to employ qualified travelers, men who understand their business and the language. There is a fine opening there for Scotch and Irish whiskies, which are already appreciated, but not to the extent they might be if properly introduced. But it is advisable to place a fancy price on the bottles, labels and corks and return the money when the empties are sent in to the agent, for it is a very common practice to refill these bottles with inferior stuff, to the manifest prejudice of consumers and sellers. I have often seen imitations of well-known cognac labels sold by the yard in the streets of Buenos Ayres.

I must caution shippers against making consignments; the Argentine is a very slippery customer, but if you deal with British firms of repute you will, naturally, be well treated. The business is to be done; it only requires doing.—*Corr. London Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

A writer in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 11th inst., misnaming himself "A Caledonian Connoisseur," makes a ridiculous lament over what he asserts to be "the decay of Scotch whisky, and the serious injury done to the reputation of the Highlands by the vile compounds of raw spirits which are sold to benighted Englishmen as genuine dew of the Scottish mountains," and so forth. The statements of this correspondent are the result of grass ignorance, all the more inexcusable that there are so many facilities for acquiring correct information on the subject. The fact is that at no time has the general supply of Scotch whisky been of finer quality than it is in the present day. Both distillers and blenders are vying with each other successfully in the production of a high-class article, whilst the standard of public taste is much higher than it ever was. Inferior whiskies are now-a-days almost exclusively confined to such localities as the lowest purlieus of Whitechapel, and even there we fancy it would be difficult to discover the "German spirit" compound which, the writer tries to frighten people into believing, is in general circulation. We must express surprise that a daily newspaper of such high standing as our contemporary should give currency to such rubbishy statements as those indicated, calculated as the publicity is to do serious injury to an extensive and prosperous industry. No amount of simple contradiction will ever be sufficient to undo the harm brought about thereby.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

Commercial Machine Works.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX

Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press

(Patented.)

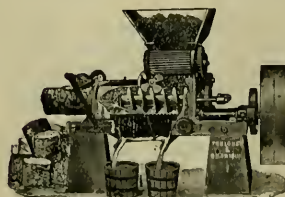
Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty

620-622 Commercial St.,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Ca.

Send for Circular.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

I. Fredson, the Windsor wine maker, will enlarge his cellar this year, and manufacture 40,000 gallons of wine.

The California Vintage Company, dealers in native wines at 21 Park Place, New York, assigned recently to Samuel L. Tuck. The liabilities and assets are not stated.

James H. Mundy, of Jones, Mundy & Co., has been taking a comfortable outing at the Springs, and when he returns the trade will not need be told that he is present on Bourbon avenue.

Assessor John D. Siebe has returned from an outing of several weeks at the Springs. He went for a much-needed rest and to improve his health, but we regret to say that the result was not satisfactory.

Fred. C. Siebe, of Siebe Bros. & Plagemann, who has been in Europe for several months for health and pleasure, is expected to return during the month. His many friends will be glad to note his safe arrival home.

The fellows on the Klondyke and at Dawson will have a large assortment of spasms when they learn that there are thirteen thousand gallons of whisky at St. Michaels that can't be shipped up the river this season for lack of transportation. This is truly a calamity.

Horace Poulin, assistant manager and cashier of the Eisen Vineyard Company, has taken charge of the city sales' business, formerly managed by his brother Harry. Mr. Poulin has grown up with the business, and we have no doubt he will meet with gratifying success.

The St. Hubert Vineyard Company and the St. Hubert Tonic Port Company have removed their cellars to 15th and Mission streets, where they have better quarters. The two companies have been consolidated, and will have main offices in room 20 Chronicle Building, with Capt. J. Ch. de St. Hubert at the helm.

H. W. Crabb, one of the most extensive grape-growers in the Napa valley, has offered \$10 per ton for grapes on delivery, with the additional promise of \$1 per ton for every cent over the 5-cent limit which the wine made from them may bring. As the Corporation only offers \$5 a ton, Crabb practically has a monopoly of the local market.

One of the most wide-awake publications representing the liquor trade in the United States is *Both Sides*, published at Minneapolis. It is bright, forceful, reasonable and honest. We wish there were more like it. Its latest enterprise was a very creditable extra edition in the interest of the annual convention of the liquor dealers of Minnesota.

Edward H. Michels of "E. H. M." whisky fame, has found it necessary to look for larger quarters, and has therefore moved to 423 Market street. In his new establishment he combines the wholesale with the retail business, and those who know him need no assurance that his place meets all the requirements of a first-class house, both as to goods and equipment.

Charles Carpy, formerly president of the Wine Association, has returned from an extended visit to France. He was royally treated there, but it was not California, and he is thoroughly glad to get back to the land of Klondikeitis and wine fightists, where he has fought and won many a good battle himself. It is a pleasure to say he looks heartier and handsomer than ever.

Rudolph Taussig, of Louis Taussig & Co., has left for a trip to Europe, and will be gone for several months. This will not only be his first trip to the old country in fourteen years, but it will be well appreciated. We hope he will have an all-round good time, and return to San Francisco full of the conviction that "it is the best town on earth anyhow." If people don't know this it is their own fault.

A dispatch from Stockton announces that Charles A. Wetmore, the noted wine man, has been experimenting in the raising of tobacco on Roberts Island, in the San Joaquin river, and has discovered the secret of how to produce a duplicate of the "Sumatra" wrapper. Anybody who can do that in this country can make all kinds of money. And, as we know that Mr. Wetmore invariably proves his propositions, we congratulate him and speak for one of the first cigars.

D. P. Rossi is doing well with the Ferro Quina Bitters. His last shipments were 25 cases to Denver, 20 cases to New York and 26 to Chicago. Prof. Wenzell, of the University of California, has analyzed these bitters and found them standard and true to the formula, being the only true ferro quina bitters made in America or Europe. Notwithstanding the increase in the tariff, the price remains the same—\$10 per case of 12 square quart bottles. The agents for the Pacific Coast are Bertin & Lepori, 520-22 Washington street, this city.

Mr. H. Lumsden has leased the De Turk wine cellar and will run it as the I. De Turk Wine Company, on an independent basis, as it was run by Mr. De Turk. Spot cash on delivery will be paid for grapes. The cellar, cooperage and crushing works are sufficient for 4000 tons of grapes. Mr. Lumsden was the highest bidder among a number of competitors. He has no connection with or any antagonism against either the Corporation or the Association. The storage capacity of the cellar is 750,000 gallons and the fermenting capacity is 500,000 gallons.

The boasted success of the Anti-Saloon League in reducing the volume of the liquor traffic in Ohio is considerably discounted by the report of the Internal Revenue Collector of this, the first Ohio district, which shows that the internal revenue collections of the district for the year ending June 30, were \$9,998,249, an increase of \$932,496, over that of the year ending June 30, 1896. As this revenue is derived principally from tax on liquor, the 10 per cent. increase in production and sales indicates a degree of prosperity in the liquor traffic most too plain to be misunderstood; the plain truth is that the only thing the managers of the Anti-Saloon League have done is to provide themselves with good fat salaries. There is just as much liquor sold in their Local Optiou bar-room drug-stores and speak-easies as in the open saloons, and the influence of the League has had no effect whatever in reducing the volume of the liquor traffic, or the great evils resulting therefrom — *Ohio State Record*.

ESTABLISHED 1724

TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.

COGNAC (FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET

See quotations on page 31.

R. E. Pease, President of the Goodyear Rubber Company of this city and Portland, Ore., has returned from a two months' visit to the northern branch. He is highly pleased with the business condition in that section, and says that, so far as his house is concerned, trade is better than ever, and he looks for genuine, substantial good times henceforth. A great institution like his company, that deals with so many different branches of business outside of the wine and liquor trade, is a safe barometer, and their trade says things are "all right;" and "so say we all of us."

The distilleries of this country use annually 2,000,000 bushels of malt, 12,000,000 bushels of corn, 4,000,000 bushels of rye, and 6,000,000 gallons of molasses, while the breweries use about 45,000,000 pounds of hops, one of the least important ingredients of beer; corn, barley and other grains being also extensively used. And yet the farmer is too often induced to vote for Prohibition by the long-haired agitators, who would be obliged to flock in almshouses or earn an honest living if their dupes would only study the liquor question honestly and fairly for themselves.

Work is progressing on a new \$30,000 distillery being built at Paris, Ky., by Messrs. Walsh & Co. of Cincinnati, who hope to have it completed by September 1st. The building will be four stories and fire-proof, being of iron, brick and stone, with cement floors. The main building will be 62 by 40 feet, the boiler-room 60 by 60, the fermenting-room 100 by 40, and the grain storeroom 50 by 27. It is claimed that the distillery will be the most complete in Kentucky when finished. The Walsh plant, which covers fifteen acres, contains twelve buildings, including five warehouses with a storage capacity of 62,000 barrels.

"Every enterprise, every business, every institution must be advertised in order to be a success. This is the opinion of thoughtful, sensible business men."—*Chauncey M. Depeu.*

The man who wrote this is a practical business man who has been eminently successful in this world. Starting in life as the son of a poor country preacher, he is to-day at the head of one of the greatest transportation companies in the United States, the confidential friend and adviser of men possessed of immense wealth. The advice of such a man is worth heeding.

The *Capitalist* (London) of recent date says: "The resolution submitted to the shareholders of the San Francisco Breweries for altering the articles of association of the company preliminary to reconstruction, were carried by the requisite majority on a poll. It does not follow that the details of the fantastic scheme of reorganizing the capital for the benefit of the debenture holders will be accepted." It might be remarked that while no changes are contemplated in the local management of the company, one of the propositions submitted is to send out a number of practical brewers to manufacture the beer.

"Hawaii" is the title of a hand-book of the Bureau of the American Republics, issued for August. It is not only printed in elegant style, but contains statistics for reference that are handy of access. All of which is novel in the production of a statistical publication. The wine figures start with 34,638 gallons of wine exported in 1886, and run steadily up to 105,322 gallons in 1891. From that point business fell off gradually, but not in proportion to the decline of general trade, reaching only the point of 72,668 gallons exported in 1896. Under a return of proper conditions the high mark of 1891 should be reached and passed.

The California Wine Makers' Corporation has instituted suit at San Jose against Antone Zicovich, the well-known wine dealer, for \$8750 alleged to be due for money advanced. The complaint states that on December 5, 1896, Zicovich sold to the California Wine Makers Corporation 175,000 gallons, on which the amount sued for was paid. It is claimed that the defendant, contrary to the agreement, refuses to allow the plaintiff to dispose of the wine. The complaint also charges Zicovich with withdrawing 100,000 gallons of wine and applying the same to other purposes than that for which it was given as security. A receiver was appointed by the court to take possession of the wine in Zicovich's custody pending the result of the litigation.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

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WINES, WHISKIES, ETC.

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Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO CHINA AND JAPAN—PER STR. PERU, Aug. 24, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Yokohama	Southern Pac. Co.	20 cases		\$100
Shanghai	A Repsold & Co.	4 barrels	200	100
Hankow	"	18 packages	400	200
Newchang	F Sievers & Sons	2 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	150	88
Foochow	Cal Wine Association	3 casks	180	180
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	8 cases		29
Hongkong	S Foster & Co.	2 hf-barrels	60	45
Total amount 28 cases and			990	\$742

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN JOSE, Aug. 28, 1897.

New York	It-Swiss Colony	60 barrels	3,173	\$ 670
"	Gundlach-Baud W Co	100 barrels	5,162	1,445
Marlboro, Mass	H Mitchell	3 hf-barrels	70	50
New York	H H Greenwood	2 barrels	89	40
"	C Schilling & Co.	200 barrels	10,412	2,603
"	Lachman & Jacobi	342 barrels	17,396	4,132
Brooklyn	Cal Wine Association	50 barrels	2,500	625
New York	"	41 barrels	24,000	6,905
"	F Chevalier & Co.	50 barrels	2,550	765
Total amount			65,352	\$17,235

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN JOSE, Aug. 28, 1897.

La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	14 barrels	760	\$ 305
Champerico	Yuen Chee & Co.	15 cases		30
"	B Frapolli & Co	16 kegs	160	149
La Libertad	"	1 keg	10	11
"	Cal Wine Association	1 keg	10	11
Ocos	"	20 cases		80
"	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	100 cases		250
"	Lachman & Jacobi	12 cases		37
Corinto	F S Kordt	4 hf-barrels	112	50
Panama	C Schilling & Co	4 bbls 2 octaves	265	
"	"	1 case		128
Total amount 148 cases and			1,317	\$1,061

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, Sept. 2, 1897.

Guaymas	It-Swiss Colony	4 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	1,786	\$ 646
"	"	152 kegs.		
Altata	"	7 kegs	70	25
La Paz	"	6 kegs	60	29
Mazatlan	"	1 barrel 1 keg	73	30
Ensenada	"	3 bbl 1 hf-bbl 1 keg	196	92
"	Cal Wine Association	4 bbl 2 hf-bbl 2 keg	287	162
La Paz	"	1 cask	105	34
Guaymas	"	5 kegs	50	24
Mazatlan	"	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	569	202
"	"	6 casks		75
Altata	C M Mann	7 barrels	367	174
Guaymas	F S Kordt	6 cases		37
"	"	5 kegs	40	65
"	E G Lyons Co	50 cases		200
"	"	2 barrels 15 kegs.	248	94
Santa Rosalia	F S Kordt	6 barrels	300	75
La Paz	Gundlach-Bund W Co	2 barrels 6 kegs	164	71
Guaymas	"	3 bbls 1 keg	173	89
"	"	15 cases		75
"	C Schilling & Co	3 barrels 4 kegs.	206	64
"	Lachman & Jacobi	1 barrel	51	23
"	H Levi & Co.	4 bbls 50 pkgs.	1,245	342
Santa Rosalia	"	2 barrels	96	27
Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co.	1 cask 22 kegs	280	118
"	Crown Dist Co	2 bbls 8 kegs	182	132
Total amount 21 cases and			6,548	2,753

TO ST. PAUL VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Sept. 3, 1897.

St Paul	St George Vineyard Co	56 barrels	2,921	\$1,000
FOR OVERLAND VIA CAN. PAC. RY.—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Aug. 30, 1897.				
Cincinnati	Cal Wine Association	100 barrels	5,000	\$1,400
"	Rosenblatt Co	52 barrels	2,600	620
"	"	14 hf-barrels	392	178
"	"	28 cases		68
Total amount 28 cases and			7,992	\$2,266

TO TAHITI—PER BRIG GALILEE, Aug. 31, 1897.

Tahiti	I E Thayer	2 barrels	102	\$ 30
"	Lachman & Jacobi	20 bbls 3 hf-bbls.	1,113	281
"	Cal Wine Association	31 barrels		510
"	"	1 hf-bbl 1 hf-csk		
"	River Express Co.	3 barrels	158	31
"	A Margat	1 cask	60	21
"	L Renard	6 cases		15
Total amount 6 cases and			3,101	\$888

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP A. G. ROPES, Aug. 28, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
Geo Crocker	1 barrel Whisky	A Chesebrough
J A Burke	6 barrels Whisky	J A Burke
J R Dwyer & Co.	15 barrels Whisky	Order
Live Oak Dist Co.	66 barrels Whisky	Order
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co	82 barrels Whisky	Jesse Moore-Hunt Co
Chapin, Trull & Co.	5 barrels Gin	John Sroufe & Co.
H B Kirk & Co.	98 cases Wine	Order
Redington & Co.	50 cases Mineral Water	Redington & Co.
Paris, Allen & Co.	50 barrels Whisky	N Van Bergen & Co.
Sherwood & Sherwood	70 packages Ale and Cider	Sherwood & Sherwood
D Lawrence & Sons	15 barrels Rum	Hellmann Bros & Co.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. MINEOLA, Aug. 24, 1897.

	10 cases Champagne	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Aug. 25, 1897.

	120 casks Bottled Beer	Hilbert Bros
	500 cases Whisky	William Wolff & Co.

FROM LONDON—PER GER. SHIP CHRISTINE, Aug. 29, 1897.

Thos Skinner & Co.	50 cases Bitters	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
"	18 cases Liqueurs	"
"	65 cases Wine	"
"	6 hogsheads Wine	"
M B Foster & Sons, Ltd.	45 packages Bottled Beer	W H Campbell
"	30 cases Whisky	"
"	10 cases Ginger Ale	"
Martel & Co.	150 cases Brandy	William Wolff & Co.

FROM HONOLULU—PER BKT. W. H. DIMOND, Aug. 29, 1897.

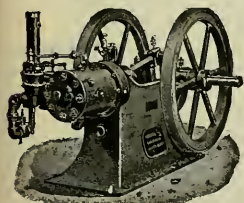
H M Von Holt	65 barrels Whisky	Crown Dist Co
Cecil Brown	120 barrels Whisky	"

FROM LONDON—PER BR. BARK INVERESK, Aug. 30, 1897.

	50 cases Geneva	Order marked V in diamond
	110 cases Wines & Spirits	Crown Dist Co

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Aug. 30, 1897.

	1 barrel Mineral Water	C E Whitney & Co
	80 barrels Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE, AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

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WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231 BAY STREET.

(SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	10 cases Champagne	R Weill & Co
	45 cases Still Wine	Goldberg, Bowen & Co
	5 cases Sparkling Wine	"
	2 cases Champagne	G Verdier & Co
	10 cases Charitreuse	Pascal, Dubedal & Co
	31 cases Wine	Crown Dist Co
	30 cases Whisky	"
	42 cases Whisky	Catton, Bell & Co

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Roderick Dhu	Hilo, H I	S F Breweries, Ltd.	25 casks bottled	\$ 262
City of Para.	Tonala	Sherwood & S	50 barrels bottled	500
"	"	W Loniza	25 cases bottled	200
"	"	Buffalo Brew Co	100 packages bottled	340
Transit	San Benito	I Guttie	5 barrels bottled	56
W G Irwin	Honolulu	Buffalo Brew Co	69 casks bottled	552
Alameda	Sydney	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 packages bottled	480
"	"	"	4 casks bottled	35
"	"	"	20 cases bottled	150
"	"	"	25 sixth-bbls bmk	35
"	Suva	"	40 cases bottled	250
"	Dunedin	"	45 casks bottled	400
Pern	Shanghai	Southern Pac Co	281 barrels bottled	1,650
"	Honolulu	"	70 barrels bottled	622
"	"	"	40 cases bottled	"
"	Shanghai	S F Breweries, Ltd.	150 cases bottled	1,000
San Jose	Acapulco	"	5 cases bottled	12
"	La Libertad	"	15 casks bottled	125
"	Champerico	"	100 cases bottled	375
"	Acajutla	Royal Eagle Dist Co	41 casks bottled	365
"	Corinto	Enterprise Brew Co	4 casks bottled	35
S N Castle	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd	55 casks bottled	500
		J D Spreckels & Br	100 casks bottled	710
Total—380 cases, 355 casks, 406 barrels, 150 packages bottled; and 25 sixth-barrels, bulk				\$8,654

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Para.	Amapala	Rheinstrom Bros	2 cases Cordials	\$ 25
W G Irwin	Honolulu	A Viguier	5 cs Creme de Mentle	30
"	"	"	5 cases Benedictine	52
Peru	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co	30 cases Liquors	525
"	Hongkong	"	25 cases Liquors	161
"	Nagasaki	"	25 cases Liquors	161
"	Yokohama	"	57 cases Liquors	310
"	"	"	1 keg Fruit Juice	18
S N Castle	Honolulu	"	14 cases Liquors	100
Total amount 223 cases, etc				\$1,382

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Roderick Dhu	Hilo, H I	S F Bond Mfg W H	5 cases		\$ 50
City of Para.	San Benito	"	4 cases		26
"	Ocos	Crown Dist Co	50 cases		550
"	Panama	"	8 cases		82
Transit	Honolulu	"	10 barrels	476	562
W G Irwin	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	20 cases		200
J D Spreckels	Mabukona	J D Spreckels & Br	7 cases		53
Alameda	Sydney	B Rosenberg	3 barrels	72	150
San Jose	Panama	Crown Dist Co	26 cases		286
"	Champerico	S F Bond Mfg W H	12 barrels		103
City of Pan'a	San J de Guat'la	William Wolff & Co	200 cases		1,500
S N Castle	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	110 cases		785
Galilee	Tabiti	S F Bond Mfg W H	2 barrels	95	141
	"	"	6 cases		49
Total amount 436 cases and				746	\$4,680

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Roderick Dhu	Hilo, H I	Cal Wine Ass'n	185 kegs	925	\$ 440
"	"	Lachman & Jacob	132 kegs	770	413
"	"	"	27 cases		
City of Para	London	Cal Wine Ass'n	100 barrels	5,000	1,600
Gardener City	Santa Rosalia	F Sactellier	150 b 10 bf-b	7,770	2,272
Transit	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	9 bf-ck 110 k	1,090	358
Alameda	Greymonth, N Z	C Schilling & Co	52 octaves	1,405	421
"	Anckland	J D Spreckels & Br	1 bf-barrel	28	28
Albert	Honolulu	Lachman & Jacob	3 b 3 bf-b		181
"	"	"	6 ck 330 k	2,614	1,131
Umatilla	N Westminster	Pac Trans Co	3 bf-barrels	81	24
San Jose	Manzanillo	Paul Masson	4 barrels	200	72
"	Acapulco	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 kegs	20	11
"	Callao	C Schilling & Co	3 boxes		4
S C Allen	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 cases		32
"	"	"	11 b 4 bf-b		
"	"	"	25 kegs	830	309
Total amount 90 cases				20,729	\$7,296

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Para	Hudson	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 bf-barrel	27	\$ 46
"	Boston	"	3 bf-barrels	80	137
"	New Haven	"	1 bf-barrel	26	45
"	Peabody	"	1 bf-barrel	27	46
"	Middletown	"	1 bf-barrel	27	46
"	New York	"	1 bf-barrel	22	36
San Jose	Marlboro, Mass.	H Mitchell	1 keg	10	10
City of Puebla	Cincinnati	Rosenblatt Co	1 bbl 2 bf-b	106	601
"	"	"	1 case		9
Total amount 1 case and				325	\$976

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216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the Best brew.)
 E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Gernisk Scotch.
 DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.
 HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.
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 GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.
 JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.
 MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
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 BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
 SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
 ROSS' Belast Gin, Club Soda, etc.
 "CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
 SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goleham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. F. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Muttigty; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Para.	Amapala	Crown Dist Co	1 case		\$10
Total amount 1 case					\$10

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GIN.	
	Bbbs.	Barrels.	Cases.	Bbbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbl.	Kegs.	Bbbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bb
Bode & Haslett			85	95				
Crown Dist Co	65	210						
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	330		65				
C W Craig & Co.		65						
Siebe Br & Plagemann.				65				
Overland F T Co				51	11			
William Wolff & Co.		130						
L Caben & Son.		64						
P Connolly								
Coblenz & Fike				3				
Anderson & Miles				3				
H Mette				2				
Sherwood & Sherwood			2	18				
Werthman Co			40					
Lindsay & H.				1				
J Harrigan				1				
F Woenne				1				
J L Nickel & Co.				2				
J K & Co.				5				
Mack & Co.			100					
Total	75	799	227	326	11			

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From August 15th to August 31, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bbls Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	41	110		115		
W Bogen & Co.				100	10	60
C A Zinkand.				50	10	24
E G Lyons & Co.	609		20			
J D Spreckels & Br Co		100				
Total	641	210	20	265	20	24 60

REMOVAL.

Business changes in connection with the publication of the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW have made it necessary to move our offices. After the 16th of August we will be located at the old stand, 402 Front street, where we will be glad to see our friends.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, President of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, will leave in a few days for a trip to Louisville and the East. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Second Annual Convention.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association Meets in New York.

The second annual Convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was held at Manhattan Beach, New York, on August 17th, and was a success, although the attendance was not as large as was expected. The San Francisco houses represented were the Crown Distilleries Co., C. W. Craig & Co. and Meyerfeld, Mitchell & Co.

President Edward L. Snyder's address was interesting, from which we quote the following:

GENTLEMEN: At our beginning, in September, 1896, we issued a circular embodying our aims, which, divested of unimportant verbiage and changed somewhat in order, may be summarized as follows:

1. To reduce the bonded period.
2. To reduce the tax.
3. To protect trade-mark and punish counterfeiting of labels.
4. To obtain an allowance for shrinkage of imported bulk goods in bond.
5. To obtain relinquishment of quotation of "high wines."
6. To list untrustworthy salesmen.
7. To obtain legislation to assist us to export our bottlings.
8. To get reports of operations of distillers and statements of their stocks.

9. To conserve the interests of every dealer, and to promote good fellowship in the trade.

You will observe that the order of importance is given to a reduction of the bonded period rather than to a reduction of the tax. At our Convention in Cleveland it was expressly and manifestly agreed that there was no present hope for a reduction of the tax, and its agitation would immediately affect our business adversely.

To sum up our efforts and the efforts of co-ordinate interests, the declaration of the Senate is virtually that the bonded period is of prime importance, and, together with the reduction of the tax, transportation of spirits in bond and other important amendments of the revenue law, will be considered immediately on the reassembling of Congress in December next.

It is not necessary to take your time to detail what we have done in these matters before Congress. Despite the distillers' attitude at Cincinnati meeting, on February 16th last, of determination that the bonded period should not be touched, we have been able to procure its prominence.

We desire to say here that we regard a short bonded period as vital to our prosperity, and to declare positively, inasmuch as distillers' interests are wrapped up in our prosperity and an improvement in the market price of whiskies is entirely dependent on a reduction of the overstock, every law that will (after interrupted production the supply is brought into



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT

209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE'S, PURIFIES, MELLOWS and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

125 Water Street, New York.

proper relation to demand), limit production to that quantity simply sufficient to replace consumption and provide for its legitimate growth should be as welcome to them as to us.

If, by the working of this natural law and this proper legislation, it happens that many distilleries have had to cease operations, I ask you, gentlemen, whether such a result should be deplored any more than similar results in other lines of manufacture, which take place continually and excite no more comment than that the men again and again are fallible in business prognostications.

In order to carry out our idea of the rights of trade-mark, suggestions were made before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, but more particularly to the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of this city, who charged themselves with these matters, more especially in the interest of importers, we recognizing that domestic trade-mark needs equal protection. The same suggestions were made as to allowance for shrinkage on imported bulk goods in bond. The total results of their and our efforts is the declaration of the Senate Finance Committee that matters of administration in the tariff law are deferred until the next session of Congress.

The relinquishment of quotations of high wines, an article no longer manufactured, was undertaken and resulted in partial success, but could not be effected wholly on account of the difference of the producers of spirits and their internal discussions occupying their attention to the exclusion of our complaints. No doubt, through further agitation, this iniquity, which is of no benefit to distillers and serves no purpose but to create the impression among small dealers that high wines are whisky, and that whisky should be bought at the quoted price of high wines, will cease, and the trade should not stop calling for its abolition.

Our list of unworthy salesmen now exceeds two hundred, contributed by about sixty members. A general use of this list by our Association, and its amplification by further contributions, will save many dollars to individuals. My own firm has been rescued in four instances, and others have referred to the list with advantage.

Our intentions as to legislation favoring export bottling have been met by the Bottling-in-Bond bill. The amendments we asked for were granted, except that of transportation in bond and bottling in general bonded warehouse. It is by no means certain that Congress will not be asked again for the latter amendment, and a further amendment permitting the bottling of re-imported goods in Customs warehouses.

In intimate connection with this question the item of storage looms up as an incentive to remove spirits in bond from distillery. The net result of agitation, in which the trade by no means needs to engage, will be to our benefit in tending to increase competition and compel the distiller to look for profit on his whisky alone, not being able, as at the present time, to manufacture at no profit and get a substantial income from storage. In other words, "no storage" will, perhaps, in years to come, be an inducement to the trade to contract in advance for the distiller's product. * * *

President Snyder moved and secured the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution admitting to membership distillers or their representatives without their having to possess a wholesaler's license.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward L. Snyder, of P. W. Engs & Sons, New York City. First Vice-President, Leopold Einstein, of Ullman, Einstein & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Second Vice-President, W. E. Broderick, of Broderick & McRae, Baltimore, Md. Treasurer, G. Riesmeyer, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF CONTROL—THREE YEARS.

T. E. McNamara, of W. W. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. E. R. Lilienthal, of Crown Distilleries Company, San Francisco, Cal. J. M. Atherton, of J. M. Atherton & Co., Louisville, Ky. A. J. Farmer, of A. J. Farmer & Co., New York City. M. W. Murphy, of Delaney & Murphy, Chicago, Ill. Edward McCarthy, New Haven, Conn. Edw. W. Bruce, of Edw. W. Bruce & Co., Baltimore, Md.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

August Graf, J. M. Atherton, A. M. Hellman, J. H. Holmes and T. E. McNamara.

The session concluded with a banquet at Delmonico's, at which good speeches and joviality were enjoyed.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
August 2.....	29,600	.....
3.....	34,400	.....
4.....	24,900	.....
5.....	65,100	.....
6.....	35,100	100
7.....	28,950	.....
9.....	30,950	.....
10.....	48,400	.....
11.....	44,900	.....
12.....	41,360	100
13.....	16,200	.....
14.....	12,600	.....
15.....	59,500	.....
16.....	42,800	.....
17.....	45,250	1,000
18.....	32,050	1,500
19.....	37,500	.....
20.....	55,500	.....
21.....	64,406	.....
23.....	46,850	.....
24.....	47,800	.....
25.....	94,300	.....
26.....	63,600	.....
27.....	38,300	.....
28.....	53,000	.....
30.....	21,600	.....
31.....	41,700	.....
Total	1,156,616	2,700

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

San Francisco, Cal.

—AGENTS FOR—

MESSRS. MOET & CHANDON, Epernay, Champagne, White Seal (Grande Cuvée), Brut Imperial.
JOHANNIS LD. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast, Ginger Ale.
MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin.
MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Ecken.

MESSRS. UDOLPHO WOLFF'SOHN & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatique Schnapps.
MESSRS. READ BROS., London, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
BARTHOLOMEY BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes.
MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MR. F. CHAUVENET, NUTTS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.
MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
WIDOW HARMONY, Puerto de Santa Maria, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., Oporto, Port Wines.
MESSRS. VZAGUIRKE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
PSCHOKK AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
MR. THEO. LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatique Bitters.
MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Apertient Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juheisplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

A License Outrage.

It is about time that the powers that regulate the licenses in San Francisco devote a little time to the study of restaurants, and deal out some justice. It is granted that the saloon-keeper is a target for many cranks, but as a business man and a tax-payer he has rights that the municipal government should be bound to recognize, respect, and protect. At the same time, he has long been getting the "double cross." In the first place, he has been compelled to submit to injustices that in other lines of business would have demanded and secured prompt adjustment; and we believe that, under the administration of Collector Bonnet, these matters will be fairly handled. We refer to the outrageous situation with reference to restaurants. Some time ago the "Parity" crowd, composed of a choice collection of the hens, made a hot fight against the backroom houses, and secured an ordinance suppressing them. Thereat these same individuals made loud crowing and cackling over their supposed victory. In the language of a prominent retail dealer, "Victory be hanged. It is like climbing up stairs and falling out of a window." The back-room people have not been reformed by this purification law. On the contrary, we think they have been brought in contact with greater evils in the shape of French restaurants.

Whereas the public formerly went to the "back room," they now got to any of the many French restaurants that are conducted as such only, and, without ordering any food, can procure any kind of drink desired, and have the private room as well. These restaurants do not pay the tax that is supposed to go to the treasury of the city, but at the same time they do a gilt-edged saloon business under a restaurant license. It is places of this class that throw ill repute upon the retail trade. They have burdens enough to carry, and we can say to Collector Bonnet that a part of his duty lies along this line, and we trust that he will take these tax-dodgers in hand and compel them to bear their share of the municipal expenses.

The present situation is all wrong, and in the name of the trade we protest that there should be a new deal in the license office, and that, as a consequence, the saloon man be given his rights. This means that these restaurants, that are well known to the authorities, should either be made to pay a regular saloon license or go out of the business of selling liquor.

Let the good work move apace.

Pratt & Teale will commence work at once to enlarge their cellar to accommodate 100,000 gallons more of wine, making a total capacity of 350,000 gallons. The cooperage has already been purchased, and will arrive shortly. Mr. Pratt also informed a *Calistogian* reporter, recently, that the firm had contracted for 1000 tons of grapes of this year's crop, and expect a lively and active season's work.

National Expenditures for Drink.

LIQUORS COST THE WORLD'S PEOPLE MORE THAN ALL FOOD MADE FROM GRAIN.

It is a familiar assertion of the Prohibitionists that more money is spent for beer than for bread, and that if beer and whisky drinking were done away with, there would be a large saving to the community. Whether beer or bread costs more in a year is a question on which the statisticians do not agree, but they are pretty generally of the opinion that more money is spent for drink—including spirits and wine with beer—than for bread and all other articles of nutriment made from grain. In the United Kingdom, for instance, it is computed that the expenditure for liquor in a year is £80,000,000, against £50,000,000 for grain. In France the proportion was 95 to 80. In Germany, where there is relatively less bread eaten than in France, the figures are as 90 to 75; in Italy they are as 45 to 42; in Spain as 30 to 28, and in the United States as 75 to 60. In all of these countries, therefore, it may be said that the consumption of liquors exceeds in value the consumption of grain.

The United States has long been able to meet a considerable portion of its expenses from the liquor or internal revenue taxes. Since 1894 there has been a uniform tax of \$1 a barrel on beer, the government's measure of a barrel being thirty-one gallons. This tax now yields the government about \$30,000,000 a year, and it has been rising steadily. When first imposed, \$2,000,000 was the sum obtained from it. By 1870 the amount had risen to \$6,000,000. In 1880 it had doubled to \$12,000,000. In 1890 it had more than doubled again, reaching \$25,000,000. The tax on spirits is 90 cents a gallon on the average, and this item of revenue yields the government about \$90,000,000 a year, having more than doubled since 1875.

Whatever the indirect effects of the sale of liquor may be on the inhabitants of a country, the fact is undeniable that all civilized governments, with scarcely any exception, get a large share of their revenues from beer and whisky taxes. A computation was recently made to the effect that during the five years of the civil war \$660,000,000 was raised by internal taxation, and \$525,000,000 from tariff duties. The people of every American community spend more in a year for bread than they do for beer, but if whisky, wine, cordials and ale be added, the expenditure for liquors is larger than the sum paid for bread and cake.

All Right Up North.

Harry M. Campe returned during the fortnight from a trip to Southern Oregon in the interest of his house. "I have watched the trade up there very carefully for several years," said he, "and I find the conditions exceedingly encouraging. Everybody is feeling good, as the situation is better than it has been since the financial smash came. Our customers are not only ordering more freely, but are reducing old indebtedness—all of which goes to show that that part of the country is getting back to a healthy business basis."

Golden Gate Champagne Co.

...Incorporated...

PRODUCERS OF

PURE CALIFORNIA

Champagne

Controllers of

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CHAMPAGNE VAULTS, 4th and Minna Streets.



TRY THE

✠ J. M. L. ✠

Private Stock Whisky.

FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street - San Francisco.



"Vos Vins."

In April last I concluded an article thus: "The constant use of wine is a certain preventative against alcoholism or drunkenness." In this article I will endeavor to give your readers a conclusive proof of this averment.

If we examine the reliable statistics of the world, we will discern that nations which use wine daily only consume a small quantity of alcohol, while, on the other hand, those which do not partake of wine drink a hundred times more alcohol. It has been ascertained that in England, where wine-drinkers are few, and tea-drinkers might be counted by millions, drunkenness is responsible for nine-tenths of the pauperism, and that its influence upon criminality is equally as great. It has been proved beyond doubt that alcoholism is answerable in England for 50,000 deaths per annum. In Berlin, out of four houses, there is one at least where alcohol is sold. Sweden, where the population does not exceed 5,000,000, manufactures yearly 500,000 gallons of alcohol, very little of which is exported. In Russia, Holland and Belgium, alcoholism increases daily by leaps and bounds. On the other hand, if we look to the south of Europe, we will be easily convinced that in those countries where wine is in constant use, very little alcohol is consumed. Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece are very sober countries, simply because their inhabitants are wine-drinkers. Twenty years ago the consumption of alcohol in France was a third less than what it is today. This is easy to explain. Working men and peasants then drank nothing but wine, and the land of Rabelais and the "franchises beuveries" was not a drunkards' country. Unfortunately, customs have since changed. The vineyards of France were almost ruined by phylloxera, and with the disappearance of wine came the apparition of alcohol, with all its dreadful cortege. But today French wine has recovered its ancient splendor, and happily, in proportion with the increase of wine consumption, that of alcohol decreases daily.

Now, it might be asked, how is it that wine (which, after all, is an alcoholic beverage), is a preventative against alcoholism? It is very easy to explain: Any medical man will tell you that the human organism requires a certain amount of stimulant. Alcohol, taken in moderate quantities, is far from being injurious, but, on the contrary, it is an excellent "re-constituent." I will even go further, and say that it is an necessity. Unfortunately, the abuse of stimulants produces a terrible effect. Which is the beverage *par excellence* that contains the amount of alcohol necessary to a man, in order to keep him in good health? Wine, of course. Wine is also without doubt the best tonic and strengthener for delicate persons.

When Australians will become accustomed to the daily consumption of wine—when they will partake of it moderately at all their meals—then you will see drunkenness decrease, and happiness and prosperity reign where misery and despair now hold their sway. The working man will gradually lose his taste for strong drink, give the preference to the generous juice of the grape, and definitely desert the "pub." Moreover, I am quite certain that wine-producing countries can alone provide the consumer with alcoholic drinks of first quality, pure and free from chemicals, and consequently healthy. As long as distillers put through their stills wine only (which cannot possibly be done except in wine-producing countries), the beverage obtained will be of first-class quality, and perfectly harmless, when taken moderately. This is the system in France where l'Anjou, les Charentes and la Guyenne produce excellent brandies, also in certain parts of Australia, where the brandies are really very good.—*Cor. Australian Vigneron.*

The Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican says: "A. L. Cuber put up 20,000 gallons of wine last year; Jones Bros.' record is 7,000 gallons, and Albert Jacow's 6,000. Jones Bros. worked up only the grapes raised on their place. All three wineries are located at Mesa."

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

The Marieta winery, at Calistoga, will be doubled in capacity this season. Mrs. Sink has purchased sufficient cooerage to increase the capacity to 60,000 gallons.

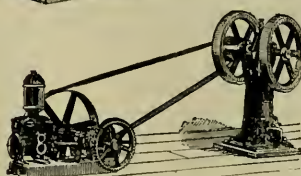
A. H. Barth, of Windsor, is erecting at that place a new building which will hold cooerage for 10,000 gallons. A few days since Mr. Barth bought cooerage for 6,000 gallons.

Challenge Wine Pump.



The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

This Pump is in use in almost all the wine cellars of California. Send for special circular and prices. We also carry Wine Hose, Wine Tanks and Power Wine Pumps.



Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.00

2½ Horse Power—Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.

2½ H. P. Simplest and Cheapest Gasoline Engine made. It requires no engineer. All expense stops when engine stops. Ready on five minutes' notice. No Ashes, Smoke or Dirt. Engine can be left alone while running for hours. It is designed for running Pumps, Printing Presses, Blowers, Grinding Mills, Fanning Mills. Machinery of all kinds—in fact, for general farm and workshop uses. Send for Special Catalogue and Prices, Mailed Free.

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Galvanized Wind Mills are the Best.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE CONTAINING PRICES

Wind Mills, Tanks, Horse Powers, Wine Goods, Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Etc., Mailed Free.

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312 and 314 Market Street,
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T. M. FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

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SAN FRANCISCO

OLIVINA-IDEAL VINTAGES.



Cabernet
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.
Julius Paul Smith.
GROWER.

Livermore!

NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
65 & 67 DUANE ST.

Californian

Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
and Also the Weil-Known

Brands of

NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

KOHLER & VAN BERGEN

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B. DREYFUS & CO.

S. LACHMAN CO.

C. CARPY & CO.

MAIN OFFICES:

SECOND and FOLSOM STS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Oakland's Troubles Again.

The creation of Greater Oakland has brought unexpected troubles to the retailers. As a general rule, that modern Athens, without enlargement, has been able to dig up more un-called-for difficulties for the liquor trade than could be in any way justified. By the creation of "Greater Oakland" quite a number of outside retailers were absorbed from the county to the city, and brought under the municipal license tax. This made them decidedly displeased with the situation, and they are making a strong effort to bring licenses down. There are two plain, unmistakable propositions in the premises. In the first place, they knew the situation in the big Puritanical town before the vote was taken, and if they did not desire to go in on even basis with their brethren, already in the corporation, they should have found means to keep out.

The other proposition is that they, as retailers, are very much in the minority as against the Oakland saloon-keepers. The latter have been there a long time, and have fought the enemy in many battles. The fact that they nor the California Protective Association are not engaged in this contest, should convince the man of average intelligence that the veterans of the trade in Oakland do not consider the time ripe for any movement of the kind. These suggestions are made in a purely friendly way, and we hope they will be taken in the spirit in which they are given.

In short, it appears that if these retailers in question are desirous of taking the chances of instigating a dangerous war, they can proceed on present lines. If not, they should keep still and move into the country again. So mote it be.

Is Crime the Result of Drink?

In his editorial comment, Editor Brann, of the *Iconoclast*, in the April issue of his journal, has the following:

"Mr. Washington Hessing, a well-known Chicago journalist, and postmaster of that city, recently investigated the statement made by Illinois Prohibitionists to the effect that 80 per cent. of the criminals owe their downfall to John Barleycorn. He found that of the inmates of Joliet prison, one of the largest in the world, 22 per cent. are intemperate and the remainder moderate drinkers. Of the married convicts, 64 per cent. attributed their downfall to the extravagance of their wives, or more than three times as many as laid the blame on liquor. Did the Prohibs attempt to prove his figures incorrect? Oh, no; you can never get the Prohibs down to statistics, for they know that statistics prove them liars." They simply went on repeating the same old falsehood—trying to drown out Mr. Hessing's figures in a sea of sanctified slobber. Miss Jane Caldwell, an old maid imported from Boston to tell the Suckers what to do to be saved, finding that Mr. Hessing was among her auditors, proceeded to deluge him with a sea of Beantown billingsgate. Why? Because, instead of accepting the wild assertions of people who know absolutely nothing about the matter, he had asked several thousand convicts what caused their downfall. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Hessing did not ascertain how many men are in Joliet because of the criminal neglect of home duties by wives and mothers who had become chronic meddlers.

California Wine Prospers in England.

The European demand for California wine appears to be developing satisfactorily. In the first half of the present year Great Britain took 5 cases and 95,316 gallons in bulk; Germany, 6 cases and 7,955 gallons; and other European countries, 2,757 gallons. This is by no means bad for a trade which has sprung up within the last few years, and it must be remembered that the exports are always heavier in the second half of the year than in the first. Thanks to the energy and enterprise with which the trade has been worked, especially by one firm, California now has quite a respectable part in the supply of wine in this country.—*Wine Trade Review, London.*

Strong Comment on the Wine Fight.

The wine makers and the dealers and the merchants are still at loggerheads, much to the injury of both, and the detriment of the whole industry. Had it not been for the senseless fight now on between the makers and dealers, this would be as prosperous a season for wine as it is for wheat or for the mining interests. As it is, no one can or will have money this year. The dealers have large, expensive cellars and cooperage, mostly filled with '95 or older wines, which they cannot sell at 19 cents in the New Orleans' market including cooperage (the present prices) without serious loss, because the wine has actually cost them more than the 15 cents net which it sells for. Every year's age adds very materially to this cost, and the logical outcome is not only serious individual loss on the wines, but a complete exhaustion of the supply of old wine. They own but little of the '96 crop, and from present indications it will be difficult to secure much of the coming vintage. Over 90 per cent. of the grapes in the dry wine districts are pledged to the Wine Makers' Corporation, and the latter are erecting cooperage and storage capacity in Santa Clara county sufficient to relieve the strain. Napa and Sonoma counties are well prepared to care for the extra yield, so there seems little chance for a break in ranks. The grape growers will not be softened by the knowledge that the present low prices in wine are made for the purpose of cutting the prices of grapes. This is the dull season so far as sales of wines are concerned, but the vintage is soon to come on, and the ruling price of wine regulates the price of grapes. It is freely hinted that the banking element now plainly represented by Henry J. Crocker, President of the Wine Maker's Corporation, will use their best efforts to stop the fight. This means they will not "accommodate" men who are bent upon wrecking an industry which affects the value of real estate in every county where vineyards predominate, and on which the banks have loaned money liberally. With these natural limitations, the end is in sight, but why in the name of common business sense, should it be a war of extermination? Why is it necessary to drive one or the other side to the wall? Both elements are needed to make the wine industry successful, and there ought to be no reason why they cannot adjust their differences. Is it not pertinent to inquire what these differences are? Is it a personal issue between astute but very touchy gentlemen? If so, will some one please turn on the hose? If it is a determination to rule or ruin by a clique of men who are interested in the impoverishment of the grower while enriching themselves, is it not true that such an attitude is wholly untenable, and a mere figment of the imagination? Any sensible person outside of the business can see plainly that one cannot flourish at the expense of the other. If wines are cheap, the quality will soon be poor, and there is no profit in selling such products, so what would be the object in beating down prices and quality. On the other hand, is it a crime for members of the Corporation directory to be dealers? Really the ways of the wine men are past finding out, and it is a question whether they know what they want themselves. It is to be hoped that they will soon find out, for the rest of the world would like very much to know.—*Hotel and Wine Gazette.*

An Original Package.

Judge Simonton, of the United States Circuit Court of South Carolina, has recently handed down a decision defining an "original package." The rigor of the definition adopted by Judge Simonton leaves little or no loophole for the suppression of general traffic in imported liquors within the borders of the State of South Carolina. He defines an original package as "the package delivered by the importer to the carrier at the initial place of shipment in the exact condition in which it was shipped. If sold or delivered, it must be sold or delivered as shipped and received. If the package be broken after such delivery, it comes within the police regulations of the State, and any sale or delivery in such case is unlawful." This decision is the severest blow that the dispensary system has sustained, as bottles of liquor loosely packed in cars are recognized as "original" packages, the entrance and sale of which, in that State, is permitted under the interstate commerce law.

Bottling of Distilled Spirits in Bond.

Series 7, No. 23—Supplement No. 1—Additional Regulations and Instructions Concerning Bottling of Distilled Spirits in Bond.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, {
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1897. }

The following rules and regulations amendatory of, and in addition to, the regulations and instructions concerning bottling of distilled spirits in bond heretofore issued as Series 7, No. 23, are, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereby prescribed:

BOTTLING PERIOD.

In bottling distilled spirits in bond when the process of straining, settling or reducing spirits which the distiller, or owner, desires to follow requires so much time that the whole process, including the bottling and casing of the spirits, cannot be performed within the working hours of one day, such additional time as is actually necessary for the purpose will be allowed, but not to exceed six days in all, reckoned from and including the day that the packages are removed to the bottling warehouse.

NUMBER AND CONSTRUCTION OF CISTERNS.

When a period of more than one day, and not to exceed six days, is required, and is actually employed, for bottling spirits, a single cistern will be allowed, of the size and construction now provided by regulations, Article 4, Series 7, No. 23, for receiving, mingling and reducing the spirits when withdrawn from the original packages. But there may also be used, if desired, a number of bottling tanks or cisterns equal to the number of days required by the distiller for the completion of his process of preparing spirits for bottling and of bottling and casing the same.

These bottling tanks must be of such shape and construction, with reference to a ready and accurate ascertainment of their contents, as is provided in Article 4, of Series 7, No. 23, in respect to the mixing or reducing cistern by close and securely connected pipes, and must be of such dimensions as will enable each of them to receive the entire contents of the mixing or reducing cistern, and to contain the full quantity of spirits which the distiller desires to bottle during one day. They must be numbered serially, beginning with number one, and be supplied with glass gauge tubes, and with fastenings at the opening in the top or elsewhere arranged for locks, and the cocks in the pipes leading to the bottling tanks, and the faucets through which spirits are drawn, must be so arranged as to be locked.

When the process includes the straining of the spirits, the straining apparatus may be located, if so desired, between the mingling and reducing cistern and the bottling tanks, and be connected with each by suitable closed pipes.

WITHDRAWAL OF SPIRITS INTO BOTTLING TANKS OR CISTERNS.

When the process of mingling and reducing the spirits in the mingling and reducing cistern has been completed, at or before the close of the day on which the spirits were withdrawn from the original packages, the spirits may be drawn into one and no more of the bottling tanks or cisterns, and may stand in such tank until withdrawn into bottles, but not to exceed the number of days employed by the distiller in his process, and in no case more than six days.

At the conclusion of the process of drawing the spirits from the receiving cistern to the bottling tanks the latter must be securely locked with all the faucets connected therewith and so remain until the spirits are all drawn off for bottling.

In no case must the spirits removed to the bottling warehouse on one day be intermingled with the spirits removed thereto on another day, either in the mingling cistern or in the bottling tanks.

INSPECTION OF CONTENTS OF BOTTLING TANK.

On or before the last day of the period employed the process of bottling and casing the spirits must be completed and the cases removed from the distillery premises.

Before the spirits are withdrawn into bottles the storekeeper and gauger will make the inspection of the contents of the cistern required by Article 16 of Series 7, No. 23, and

thereupon will make report of such inspection on Form 406 to the Collector, as required by Article 20 of said series and number.

In such report he will enter the serial number of the cistern inspected in the proper column.

DISPOSITION OF BOTTLES CONTAINING REMNANTS.

Where the spirits remaining in the bottling tank are found to be less than the quantity necessary to constitute a full case of bottled spirits, the spirits so remaining should be at once drawn off and bottled; and, in case the spirits were intended for export, the same may be disposed of in the manner provided in Article 45 of Regulations, Series 7, No. 23.

In case the spirits so remaining have been removed to the bottling room upon payment of tax, the same may be stamped and cased with other taxpaid spirits of a like age and proof. But, unless so disposed of, and within six days from the time of bottling, all such spirits must be removed from the distiller's premises, in *unstamped bottles*, at the expiration of that period.

APPLICATION FOR STAMPS.

Application for stamps, on Form 405, will be made, as required by Article 13, Series 7, No. 23, as soon as the spirits have been withdrawn from the original packages and reduced, when necessary, to the proof allowed for domestic use or for export purposes.

BOTTLE STAMPS NOT TO BE FILLED UP BY DISTILLERS.

It having been found advisable to permit the filling up by distillers, either by writing or imprinting with a hand stamp thereon, any of the data required by law to be inserted and appear on bottle strip stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond, so much of Article 17 of Series 7, No. 23, as permits the same to be done by the distiller has been revoked by Circular No. 478, issued July 29, 1897.

All of the data required by law to appear on bottle strip stamps will be printed or engraved thereon before they are issued by this office.

DATE OF BOTTLING.

Article 19 of Series 7, No. 23, is hereby modified so as to allow the date of bottling branded upon the case to be expressed by giving the season, spring or fall, as the case may be, of the year in which the bottling is done; as, for instance, "Bottled—Fall of 1897."

RECORDS AND REPORTS OF BALANCES.

Storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers in stating balances in records '96 and '97, and on daily reports Forms 407 and 408, and monthly reports Form 409; and Collectors in stating balances on Form 410, will designate such as are in the bottling tanks and other vessels, including balances in bottles not cased and stamped.

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

National Liquor Dealers' Association.

Secretary R. J. Halle announces by circular that the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the United States of America will be held at the Grand Hotel in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, October 5, 1897, for the reception of reports of officers and the transaction of general business.

Each State Association will be entitled to a representation at this convention of three delegates whose credentials must be forwarded to the National Secretary, 109 Randolph street, Chicago, not later than five days prior to the opening of the convention.

Representatives from States not already connected with National Association will be cordially welcomed as visitors.

Reduced rates of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan will be granted on all roads leading to Indianapolis. Delegates must pay full fare to that point, taking a receipt for the same from the ticket agent, which, being endorsed by the Secretary of the Convention will, on presentation at the railroad office in Indianapolis, entitle the owner to a return ticket at one-third fare.

The Grand Hotel has granted reduced rates to all delegates and their friends.

Further information can be obtained by addressing R. J. Halle, National Secretary, 109 E. Randolph street, Chicago.

First Distillery Still Stands.

The farm of Stephen A. Ritchie, near Bardstown, along the Beach Fork River, is considered historical ground in Kentucky, for here, in the early days of the century, was erected the first sour mash distillery known in this country. It was built and the first whisky made in it by John Ritchie, a Scotchman, who died in Nelson county in 1812, at an advanced age. Ritchie was one of the pioneers of the State, an Indian fighter, and an original occupant of Linn's Fort. He was the first man to leave the fort and build an independent dwelling. The house is about two miles from the spot where Linn's Fort stood, and about two hundred yards from the house are the ruins of the distillery. The distillery was eighteen feet square, one story high, with puncheon floor, and was constructed of cedar logs, which are in an almost perfect state of preservation at this day.

In this structure the meal was mashed and went through the necessary fermentation, after which the "beer" was carried over to the still in buckets, and the process of distillation completed. To the left of the distillery are still to be seen the ruins of the furnace where the still was located. The water necessary for the manufacture of the whisky was furnished by a never-failing spring of ice-cold water, which poured from the rocks a short distance from the distillery. Here, with crude apparatus, in the wilderness of the new Kentucky, was manufactured the beverage that has made the State famous all over the world. By John Ritchie's methods of distillation a bushel of corn did not yield more than a gallon of liquor; but, notwithstanding this fact, enough was made to enable Ritchie to make at least one trip a year to Memphis or New Orleans with a supply of the beverage. He would form a company among his neighbors, and, loading a flatboat with his product, which was incased in old-fashioned wooden-hooped barrels, would float it to one of the two cities, where a ready market would be found for it. With the proceeds, Ritchie would purchase flour, cloth and other household necessities, which would be transported back to Kentucky by means of ox teams. Ritchie lies in an unmarked grave in the old family burying ground on the farm.

Vintage in Australia.

We learn from the *Australian Vignerons & Fruit Growers Journal*, that the yield in Victoria in 1897 has, on the whole, been well up to the average of previous seasons, and in one or two instances the crop was exceedingly heavy. One grower reports that he has never had so large a yield as this year, the vines being borne down by the weight of the fruit. Owing to the exceedingly dry season, the wine this year is much stronger than usual, and vignerons are hopeful that it will command a better market than usual. At Ugalade the vintage was prolific, the average yield for the whole vineyard being over 300 gallons per acre; the must is rich in saccharine and acids. The average yield on one vineyard has been from 250 to 300 gallons.

In New South Wales the Vintage was completed this season much earlier than in previous years. This was owing to the hot temperature experienced during the months of December and January, which reduced the quantity to quite one-half of what was looked forward to. Boxing day especially proved most disastrous. The heat was intense, 110 deg. Fahr. being registered in the shade until late in the afternoon. The effect produced on the vines was imperceptible till a day or two later, when the grapes and leaves began to dry to such an extent that they had the appearance of having passed through a fire. This was principally the case where the rows of vines were less than six feet apart, and also on the shady side of the vines, where the wind though hot, had not so easy an access as on the sunny side. Everything proved that the damage done was not through the hot wind so much as through the still heat reflected from the soil. Wherever the vines had plenty of ventilation the fruit was prolific and in first class order. This points in the direction of planting the vines further apart than has been done in former years. The wines of this year are of exceptional quality, clean and sound, and are more forward than wines of other years at the same age. Fermentation was carried through very slowly owing to the depression of temperature during vintage operations.

Niagara Falls of Wine.

A dispatch from Omaha, says under date of August 2d:

"The indications are favorable for an exhibit by the California wine-makers, which will form an interesting and attractive feature of the exposition. It will take the form of a reproduction of Niagara Falls, the water being represented by the natural juice of the grape, and the rocks of the original being reproduced in glass. The scheme contemplates a large exhibit, involving the use of 100,000 gallons of California red wine to represent the foaming, dashing water.

"The precipice over which the wine is precipitated will be formed of glass, through which electric lights will shed a light intensifying the warm color of the wine, and the grottoes and caves along the banks will also be of glass. These caves will be large enough to contain several people, and will be elaborately decorated with California fauna, and furnished with cool retreats wherein visitors may rest and partake of the fruits and wines of California while listening to the thunder of the cataract. Along the rocky banks about the cataract will be growing citrus trees in full bearing.

"This project will be carried out by a syndicate of wealthy Californians now being formed through the efforts of Commercial Agent McAusland of California, who has adopted the suggestion of Manager Bruce and Superintendent Hardt of the department of exhibits. He writes to the department that he has secured the hearty co-operation of the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association and other organizations at San Francisco in the organization of a company to carry the project into operation."

This is certainly home news from far away, and we would like to hear more of this Niagara of wine.

Gin Is the Thing.

"The public tastes for mixed drinks are a hard proposition to guess on," said a prominent retailer, as he removed the remains of a gin fizz. They are as changeable as a small blonde, and you seldom know what they want next. It is not so long ago that the good old laminated-steel 'bonanza' had the call; and if they were properly made, the consumer could never have cause to complain that they were not giving all kinds of value for the money. However, that lusty beverage went the way of its predecessors, to return no more.

It will be a wonder, indeed, if some move of the nature referred to is not made by the Prohibitionists, for it is certain they are most emphatically opposed to the law as it now stands.

It may be argued right here, also, that the high-license advocates are quite as strongly opposed to the law, for as one of the leading men of that party said to the *Enterprise* yesterday: "It seems a queer law that taxes me heavily for conducting my business, while it permits the sale of wine and beer without the payment of any license."

Another well-known Riversider, and one, by the way, who pays about as big a property and business tax as any other man in town, was heard to remark yesterday, apropos of the liquor question, "that this was about the only town or city in this or any other State that did not exact a good stiff license for the privilege of selling liquor."

Judging from the talk upon the streets, it is pretty evident that the recent change in the prohibition ordinance does not seem to suit but a very few people of this city.—*Riverside Enterprise*.

The yield of the vineyards contiguous to Forestville will be the best in ten years. Dr. Mathe, of that little town, who was in Santa Rosa recently, declared he was confident that the average return would exceed seven tons per acre. E. S. Pad-dock owns twenty-seven acres of vines, and experts say this one little garden spot will yield 150 tons of first-class grapes. Dr. Mathe is adding 80,000 gallons of coo-perage to his winery, the capacity of which will then be 200,000 gallons. He expects to crush 1500 tons of grapes this season. Dr. Mathe's winery, which is the only one in the Forestville region, was built five years ago, and each season since then he has found it necessary to increase his facilities for handling the crops of his neighbors. "I am certain the Wine Makers' Association will accede to the terms of the Wine Producers' Corporation," said Dr. Mathe to a reporter, recently.

New Saloon Licenses.

The following new licenses have been granted by the Police Commissioners since our last issue:

Peter J. Kearny, southwest corner Mason and Filbert.
 Otto Barths, 635 Clay.
 Charles G. Hislop, 1803½ Haight.
 Peter E. Waldeck, 112 Fourth.
 Canesa & Aguire, 738 Fourth.
 Gustav Schock, southeast corner 26th and Valencia.
 D. and J. Abramovich, northeast corner Devisadero and Oak.
 Giuseppe Olmo, west corner 8th and Kansas.
 Amand Biderbost, 431 Bush.
 John Mugge, 931 Folsom.
 Dunlap & Pringle, northwest corner Larkin and Geary.
 Daniel Curtin, northeast corner 24th and Castro.
 Luigi Torre, 423 Broadway.
 Murphy & Mahoney, northeast corner Hyde and Union.
 Alexander W. Pape, northwest corner Battery and Jackson.
 Casella & Aratta, 628 Broadway.
 Trucco & Sarraile, 215 Broadway.
 Mary Rakeman, 253 Clara.
 Patrick J. McVeigh, 244 East.
 James Tilton, south corner 6th and Market.
 Macomber & Dickerson, northwest cor. Taylor and O'Farrell.
 Rippe & Schutte, northwest corner 24th and Potrero avenue.
 Peter Fonar, 5120 Mission.
 Small & Durham, 313 Grant avenue.
 George D. Somerset, 406 Dupont.
 Duff & Morrissey, 20 Mason.
 Dominick Bolderi, 1218 Bryant.
 McCreddie & Flynn, 5 Mason.
 Fredrick W. Blumberg, northwest corner 18th and Valencia.
 Owen McGrovy, 344 Bryant.
 Bullwinkle & Wolters, 721 Folsom.
 Diederich Gerken, southwest cor. Central & Golden Gate ave.
 Henry O. Stoddard, 309 Third.
 James W. Boyce, 435 Pine.
 Lamargue & Saut, 554 Fourth.
 Charles Badaraco, southwest corner Fillmore and Post.
 Joseph Imhof, northeast corner 25th & San Bruno ave.
 Edward Himmel, 104 Third.
 John H. Smith, 1803½ Haight.
 William Nash, 24 Howard.
 Martin Goldstein, 1127 Sutter.
 Julius Ming, southwest corner Battery and Pacific.
 Wilhelm H. Haack, southwest corner Diamond and Chenery.
 Sullivan & Kelly, 132 Seventh.
 John Koepf, 4110 San Bruno avenue.
 Biasotti & Demartini, 402 Kentucky.
 Richard D. Maloney, 125 Eddy.
 Christopher J. Borgfeldt, northwest corner Mason and Ellis.
 Nielsen & Simensen, 438 Clementina.
 John O. Hagler, east corner 5th and Bryant.
 Domingo Francisco, 17 Pacific.
 Frank L. Doeing, 737 Market.
 Timothy J. Crane, 1202 Mason.
 Paul Schultz, east corner Beale and Mission.
 Joseph D. Osbourne, northeast corner Mason and Filbert.

Susan Bassigane, 308 Folsom.
 Angelo Giovannoni, 618 Front.
 Timothy O'Connor, 33 Third.
 Mary Harrington, 249 Minna.
 Keville & Holliday, 319 Third.
 John F. Grote, northeast corner Broderick and Geary.
 William Hatje, 109 Larkin.
 Mathias Jobst, northwest corner Kearny and Geary.
 Perkins & Harries, 931½ Folsom.
 Annie Logue, southeast corner 7th ave. and Clement.
 Max Lehmann, 310 O'Farrell.
 Charles De Flandre, south corner 12th and Market.
 Man Fung & Co., 714 Washington.
 Young & Ford, 210 Stockton.
 Boyce & Frick, southeast corner Kearny and Pine.
 Kramer & Gamma, 3309 Mission.
 Louis Reichmuth, 2430 San Bruno avenue.
 Edwin D. Newton, 1029 Market.
 Martin G. Casserly, northeast corner Sickles ave. and Huron.
 Angela Giannitti, 1026 Larkin.
 Thomas Ahkman, 118 East.
 Mark L. Abbott, southwest corner Stockton and O'Farrell.
 Mrs. J. Powell, 18 Sixth.
 Bernard H. Rhode, 1702 Market.
 James Donovan, southwest corner Baker and Beach.
 Massino Tofanelli, 321 Broadway.
 Virgilio Bianchi, 1525 Stockton.
 Anton M. Planck, 539 California.
 Mary A. Daly, 410 Folsom.
 Sebatino Giovannini, 326 Montgomery avenue.
 Walter R. Hanna, northeast corner Mason and Vallejo.
 Seeba & Feil, 340 Kearny.
 Herman D. Nienhaus, southwest cor. 14th & Shotwell.
 Giovachino, Bettencourt & Fanuchi, SW. cor. Davis & Jackson.
 Stolk & Smith, north corner Beale and Howard.
 August H. Kilbourn, Steamer Sausalito.
 Charles Glock, 7 Palatki.
 Quong, Fong & Co., 1027 Dupont.
 Moore & Bassity, 210 Stockton.
 John W. Williams, 11 Fourth.
 John W. Horack, 131 O'Farrell.
 Peter H. Hink, 17 City Hall avenue.
 Leahy Daniel, northwest corner 26th and Bryant.
 Ferrari & Rossi, southeast cor. Montgomery av. and Broadway.
 Charles Jockers, 550 Clay.
 Davalle & Giovannoni, 619 Broadway.
 John Jones, northeast corner Leavenworth and Pacific.
 John P. Porter, 412 Market.
 Fredrick A. Collins, northwest cor. 18th & Kentucky.
 Mary A. Lynch, 350 Brannan.
 William C. Frank, northwest corner 25th and Castro.
 Jeremiah Hegarty, 288 Shipley.
 Thos. Bose, southwest corner Mission and Brook.
 Coleman M. Conroy, 138 Second.
 Vosti & Gnesa, 2122 Mission.
 Herman Matthies, south corner 6th and Bryant.
 William Eggert, north corner Fourth and Folsom.
 August J. Gerdan, south corner Eat and Mission.
 Francis Merriman, 225 Valencia.
 Edgar Strauss, 117 Powell.



SHERRY



SWAN GIN



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SOUR MASH
WHISKEY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

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314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 10, 1897.

- 587,700—Bottle stopper. Joseph B. Burrow, St. John, Wash.
 587,936—Flushing Apparatus. Charles L. Daggett, New York City.
 588,009—Bottle Stopper. Charles De Quillfeldt, Amityville, N. Y.
 587,952—Apparatus for mixing Liquids with Gases. Oscar Franz, Muskau, Germany
 587,955—Bottle and Stopper therefor. Charles K. Gibson, Woodville N. H.
 587,963—Beer Pump. Albart L. Heldeman, Elgin, Ill.
 587,811—Apparatus for drawing Beer. Herman Metzger, Chicago, Ill.
 587,987—Means for Aerating and Refrigerating Liquids. George Mills, Iiga, Mich.
 587,759—Bottle Stopper. Otto Selg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 587,895—Bottle. Casabianca B. White, Goldfield, Colo.
 587,776—Bottle. Charles F. Young, Hartford, Conn.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,188—Certain Named Mineral Water. Angene & Veon, Clarksville, Va. Essential Feature—The words "Old Dominion Mineral Water," and a representation of a woman standing at a spring.
 40,489—Distilled Water. The Ice and Cold Storage Co., Los Angeles and Carbondale, Pa. Essential Feature—A representation of an elemental distilling apparatus or retort and receiving vessel.
 30,491—Certain named Brewers' Grains and Malt Sprouts. India Wharf Brewing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Essential Feature—A representation of a globe, and the words "Globe Brand" in close proximity thereto.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 17, 1897.

- 588,211—Bottle-stopper Lock. Geo. L. Abbott, Corning, N. Y.
 588,216—Bottle. Alphege Bourke, Valparaiso, Ind.
 588,318—Apparatus for Manufacturing Articles of Glass. Homer Brooke, Brooklyn, New York.
 588,519—Molding Glass. Homer Brooke, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 588,269—Seal for Bottles. Chas. W. Davison, Minneapolis, Minn.
 588,413—Bottle. Gerald T. Fitzgerald, Springfield, Mass.
 588,285—Bottle-stopper. Carl Meyer, Rhens on the Rhine, Germany
 588,295—Non-refillable Bottle. Wm. L. Roth, Philadelphia, Pa.
 588,499—Bottle and Stopper Therefor. Jaa. H. Springfield, Plattville, Colo.

DESIGNS.

- 27,541—Lock-plate for Bottle-stoppers. Robert S. Graham, St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,498—Bottled Lager-beer. Adolph G. Hupfel, New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Walkuren."
 30,499—Bottled Lager-beer. Adolph G. Hupfel, New York City. Essential Feature—The word "Siegfried."
 30,500—Ginger Ale. Pine Spring Water Company, Brunswick, Me. Essential Feature—The words "Pine Spring," and a monogram composed of the letters, "P.", "S.", "G." and "A."

LABELS.

- 6,552—"Runnymede Club Whisky." Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Kentucky.
 6,553—"Runnymede Club Pure Rye." Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Kentucky.
 6,554—"Mellwood Whisky." Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Kentucky.
 6,555—"Runnymede Club Bourbon." Mellwood Distillery Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 24, 1897.

- 588,547—Gasifying Apparatus for Wines. Camille Ameys, Yseghem, Belgium.
 588,575—Bottle Seal. Frederick H. Heath and J. R. Nagell, Tacoma, Wash.
 588,795—Glass Press. Ralph G. Hemingray, Muncie, Ind.
 588,650—Automatic Liquid Indicator. Frederic A. Morse, Pawtucket, R. I.
 588,926—Glass-blower's Mold. Michael J. Owens, Toledo, Ohio.
 588,775—Bottle Stopper. Darius T. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.
 588,603—Non-refillable Bottle. Elizabeth Riley, Newport, R. I.
 588,784—Closing-piece for Bottles, etc. Geo. W. Steffens, Boston, Mass.

TRADE-MARKS

- 30,511—Beer. J. and P. Baltz Brewing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 30,512—Beer. J. and P. Baltz Brewing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 30,513—J. and P. Baltz, Brewing Co., Beer. Philadelphia, Pa.
 30,514—Dark Lager Beer. Weisbrod & Hess, Philadelphia, Pa.

We regret to state that the Mutual Savings Bank, of this city, has brought suit to foreclose a mortgage of the vineyard of Richard Heney, for \$15,000. It is one of the best known properties of the kind in the State.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

How is This?

At a grape growers' meeting at Pasadena recently, Mr. H. J. Woollacott made a surprising statement concerning the relative prices of wines in the northern and southern parts of the State. He is reported by the Pasadena *Star* as follows:

"H. J. Woollacott said that he occupied a peculiar position, being both a grower of grapes, which he wished to sell at as good a figure as possible, and a dealer in wines of from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons annually. He could buy wines in the north for five cents a gallon less than he could in southern California, although he would, of course, prefer to trade here. In consequence of the lower prices, fully three-fourths of the money he spends for wines goes to northern wine makers. In view of this fact he would favor putting the price of grapes at a figure at which the southern California wine manufacturer could compete with the northerner. 'If we charge over \$12 per ton it will drive the wine purchasers to the north,' said Mr. Woollacott. 'I am in favor of getting all that we can for our grapes and yet not charging so high a price that the wine maker cannot do business.'"

'97 Kentucky Whisky Crop.

The official figures show that the production in Kentucky during the past fiscal year has been as follows:

Gallons produced during the month of—

July	185,386
August	64,285
September	30,030
October	6,610
November	23,579
December	258,814
January	373,927
February	582,982
March	1,109,819
April	1,430,454
May	1,691,730
June	1,010,728

Total.....7,768,344

Notwithstanding the fact that the eighteen months' agreement has not expired, we are of the opinion that the total output will not exceed the allotment made by the committee.

Some people spend a good deal of time figuring about where man is going to. Other people in these days of contracted currency are kept busy figuring on "Where are we at?"

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....	Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Châlons sur Marne ..	Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera	Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera	Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....	Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac	Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein	Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ...	Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,	Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOUHLIAC, Bordeaux.....	Cognacs
	Ciaretts

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.	
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.	
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.	
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.	
ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....	Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.	
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.	
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"	
	"Chop Tek Wat"
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.	

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco		
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore,		
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
Burgundy.....	Quarts	
Chablis.....	\$ 9.00	
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00	
Haut Sauternes.....	8.00	
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00	
Sauternes.....	6.00	
Light Sauternes.....	5.00	
Claret Grand Vin.....	4.00	
Table Claret.....	4.00	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and		
white wines in bulk at all prices.		

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,		
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.		
PRICES PER CASE.		
QUARTS.	PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel 88.....	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.		
Table Claret blended from		
choice foreign grapes,		
vintage 1890.....	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.....	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc		
type red label, 1889.....	5.50	
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve		
Stock.....	7.00	8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86		5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889		4.50
Hock, Ithenish type ..		6.00
Burger, Chablis type ..		5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type		
1888.....	6.50	
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.		
None genuine except bearing seal or cork		
brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.		
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Hock.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madeira.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

430-432 Montgomery st., San Francisco.		
Per Case.		
Hock.....	\$3.00	
Riesling.....	3.50	
Gutedel.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	4.00	
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00	

Claret.....	2.50	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
Cabernet.....	3.50	
Burgundy.....	4.00	
Port, 1888.....	7.00	
Sherry.....	5.50	
Cognac, 1889.....	5.00	
	10.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brauman street, San Francisco.		
Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street,		
San Francisco, Cal.		

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	
	Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Angelica.....	3.25	
Muscatel.....	3.25	
Tokay.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	4.00	
Above goods when put up in pints		
cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than		
given prices. Better grades and very fine		
old wines always in stock, prices for which		
will be cheerfully given on application.		

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento		
st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.		
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00	
" " XX.....	9.00	
Tenturier Port.....	5.50	
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00	
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50	

2.50	"	Superior.....	4.00
3.00	Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00	
3.50	Muscatele " " ".....	4.00	
4.00	Malaga " " ".....	4.00	
7.00	Madeira " " ".....	4.00	
5.50	Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00	
5.00	Tokay, " " ".....	4.50	
10.00	Haut Sauterne " " ".....	5.00	
	Riesling, " " ".....	3.50	
	Gutedel, " " ".....	3.50	
	Hock " " ".....	3.00	
	Cabernet, " Grand Vin ".....	5.00	
	Burgundy " " ".....	4.50	
	Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50	
	XX Claret, " " ".....	3.50	
	Claret, " " ".....	2.75	

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHEEWOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50	4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75	3.75
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00	13.00
Sherry.....	4.50	
Port.....	4.50	
Angelica.....	4.50	
Tokay.....	4.50	
Muscatel.....	4.50	
Madeira.....	4.50	
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00	
" " *.....	12.00	
" " *.....	15.00	
" " *.....	18.00	

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50

World's Columbian Exposition

GUCKENHEIMER

Pure Rye Whiskey

Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!

DISTILLED BY

A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS.

PITTSBURGH. PENNA.

U. S. A.

MONTROSE RYE WHISKEY.



DISTILLED BY

PENNA. DISTILLING CO.

BUTLER CO. PENNA.

OLD STYLE MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.

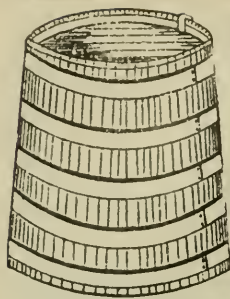
Proprietors,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. A. Solomon,

37 Beaver St. New York,

127 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Campi, Martinielli, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.
2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Tissue Paper

Manila Paper

Label Paper

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthening

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$7.50
Muscadel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " " " " " " " " " " "	15.00
" 1886, " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" " 2 " pts. " " " " " " " " " "	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" " 2 " pts. " " " " " " " " " "	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."
WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY,
140 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

WHITE WINES.

Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00	12.00

RED WINES.

Table d'Hotel Souvenir.....	5.50	6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00	9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	5.00	6.00

EL FINAL.

Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	6.50
Port, " 1888.....	6.50	7.50
Port, " 1886.....	8.00	9.00
Old Trousseau Port.....	12.00	13.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	6.50
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50	7.50
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00	9.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00	11.00
Muscadel.....	5.50	6.50
Frontignan.....	9.00	10.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00	12.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50	14.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00	17.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00	21.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY.

CASE GOODS.

White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs.....	\$20.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs.....	15.00
Red Label, Q. N., not under 10 yrs.....	12.00

Trade discounts according to quantity.

BULK.

(In packages of 25 gallons each.)

For ages 1872-1876.....	Per gal.	\$4.00
" 1877-1882.....	3.50	
" 1883-1884.....	3.25	

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI, N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.	
FERRO QUINA BITTERS.	
12 quarts to case.....	\$10.00
WILLIAM WOLFF & CO., 329 Market street, San Francisco.	
'AROMATIQUE.	
Per case of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00

Imported Wines.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,
123 California street, San Francisco.
RED WINES.
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Flora.....	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
Chateau Lacroix.....	8.00	9.00
Pauliac, 1887.....	8.50	9.50
" 1881.....	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Galian, 1881.....	10.50	11.50
" 1878.....	12.50	13.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50	14.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.....	16.00	17.00
" 1881.....	17.00	18.00
Chateau Langoa.....	18.00	19.00
" 1878.....	21.00	22.00
" 1874.....	24.50	25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	23.00	24.00
" Leoville, 1887.....	24.50	25.50
" 1878.....	25.50	26.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50	25.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
(H. Cuville & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Pauillac, 1889.....	9.00	10.00
St. Emilion Superieur.....	10.00	11.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00	15.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50	17.50
Chateau Bataille, 1881.....	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00	23.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78.....	22.00	23.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	23.00	24.00
" Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00	26.00
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00	25.00
Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.....	24.00	25.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	25.50	26.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	28.00	29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
St. Marc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Pontet Canet.....	11.00	12.00
WHITE WINES.		
(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)		
Sauternes 1878.....	9.25	10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878.....	10.50	11.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00	12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887.....	17.50	18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874.....	18.50	19.50

Chateau Yquem, 1884.....	30.50	31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	36.00	37.00
(H. Cuville & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Girand, 1884.....	28.00	29.00
" La Tour Blanche '84.....	28.00	29.00
(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)		
Graves premieres.....	\$2.00	\$10.00
CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.		
(A. Duval.)		
Burgundy, 1889.....	5.00	6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.....	5.00	6.00
CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.		
(A. Duval.)		
Riesling, 1889.....	4.50	5.50
Chablis, 1888.....	5.00	6.00
Sauterne, 1889.....	5.00	6.00
Creme de Sauterne, 1889,		
(private stock).....	7.50	8.50
BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.		
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)		
Macon, 1884.....	11.00	12.00
Pommard, 1884.....	15.50	16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Mono-		
pole).....	25.50	26.50
Chambertin 1884.....	26.00	27.00
(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, Cote D'Or)		
Chablis, 1884.....	13.50	14.50
HOCKS.		
(S. Friedborig, Mayence.)		
Laubenheimer, 1889.....	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
Liebenfraumlich, 1889, " Se-		
lected Grapes".....	17.00	18.00
Ranenthaler, 1884.....	21.00	22.00
Hochheimer Dom Dechaney,		
1884.....	22.50	23.50
Liebfraumlich, 1876, "Extra		
Quality".....	30.00	31.00
Steinberger Cabinet, 1876.....	32.00	33.00
(Prince Metternich's Estate.)		
Schloss Johannisberger, '68.....	\$45.00	\$46.00
SHERRIES.		
(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.)		
Maltese Cross.....	18.00	19.00
Pemartin Brut.....	20.00	21.00
" Umbrella.....	21.00	22.00
" Amontillado.....	23.00	24.00
(E. J. Howell, London.)		
Solera Especial.....	13.50	14.50
MADEIRA		
(E. J. Howell, London)		
Ye Old Style, Puro Especial.....	15.50	16.50
OLD COGNACS.		
(H. Cuville & Frere.)		
Fine Champagne "Reserve"		
1870.....	36.00	37.00
(Sazerac de Forge & Fils.)		
Very Old Cognac, 1805.....	45.00	46.00
GIN.		
Coates & Co's Original Ply-		
mouth (Unsweetened).....	10.50	11.50
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
(Peter Dawson, Duftown.)		
Dawson's "Perfection".....	12.50	13.50
" "Special".....	14.50	15.50
" "Extra Special".....	16.50	17.50
" "Perfection," 24		
flasks.....	14.00	15.00

Dawson's "Perfection," 48		
half-flasks.....	16.00	17.00
CHAMPAGNE.		
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra		
Quality "Special".....	33.50	35.50
Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra		
Quality, "Birt".....	34.00	36.00
Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of		
48 bottles.		

JOHN CAFFEY, (representing CHAS		
GRAEF & Co., New York.)		
21 Sutter street, San Francisco.		
HOCK WINES.		
Henkel & Co., Mayence.....	\$7.00	\$25.00
MOSEL WINES.		
Henkel & Co., Mayence.....	\$8.00	\$15.00
SPARKLING WINES.		
Henkel & Co., Mayence, \$22.25 to \$27.25		
CLARET WINES.		
Journu Freres, Kappelhoff		
& Co., Bordeaux.....	\$6.50	\$26.00
WHITE WINE.		
Journu Freres, Kappelhoff		
& Co., Bordeaux.....	\$7.50	\$17.50

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,		
427-431 West Broadway, New York.		
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)		
Fili. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti.)		
Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles.....	5.50	
Barolo, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	
Gattinara, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	6.50	
Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of		
12 bottles.....	8.50	
Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of		
12 bottles.....	8.50	
Grignolino, in cases of 12 bottles.....	6.50	
Pints \$1 per case more.		
C. & F. Giacobini, Altomonte, Calabria.		
(Fancy wines for altar and medical use.)		
Moscato Calabria, in cases 12 bottles, 7.00		
Lacryma Christi, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	
Tokay, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	
Malvasia, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	
Count E. Di Mirahore.		
Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887..	7.50	
CHIANTI WINE.-IN FLASKS.		
J. L. Ruffino, Florence.		
Per case of 2 dozen quarts.....	11.50	
" 4 " pints.....	13.00	
WHITE AND RED STILL.		
Pasquale Scala, Naples.		
Lacryma Christi, per case of 12 bot-		
tles.....	7.25	
Moscato di Siracusa, per case of 12		
bottles.....	7.00	
Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles		
Capri, " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	7.00	
Pints, 75 cents per case more.		
SPARKLING WINES.		
Pasquale Scala, Naples.		
Lacryma Christi, quarts.....	17.50	

P. C. ROSSI,
PRESIDENT

A. SBARBORO,
SECRETARY

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY
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PRODUCERS OF FINE

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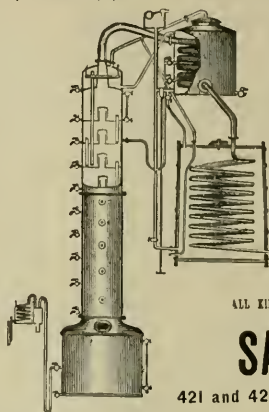
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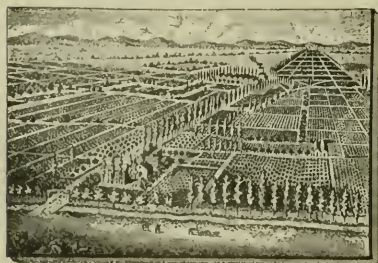
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The Wail of the Feedmiller.

It is amusing to hear these rich restaurant proprietors wail against the operation of municipal law, when properly applied to them. Such famous "French" hasheries as "The Pup," "Poodle Dog," "Maison Riche," "Marchand's," "Tortonis," "Delmonico's," and others, ought to be punished for their willful violation of the law. Furthermore, we feel confident that they will find it to their interest to open their stingy purses and pay the tax that justly lies upon them.

Incidentally, the whole system is rotten in this respect, save the Holy-Moses places with the Bible quotations on the walls; and we are not sure one could not "sneak" a drink from one of the sanctimonious girls if he were well acquainted. Men and women can go into the average first-class oyster-house and get almost any kind of hard liquor, from a cock-tail down. These people pay no saloon license, never did, and will have green cramps when told that they can't run a saloon on a restaurant license of \$2 per month.

We are looking only for fair play for the trade, and we propose to have it.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The situation in the contest between the Association and the Corporation remains entirely unchanged, and the beginning of the end is not in sight. When the new management took charge of the Wine Makers' Corporation, it was confidently expected that a settlement of the difficulties and disputes would be accomplished at an early date. In fact, a committee of representative producers was appointed to confer with the Association, looking to an adjustment. For some unexplained reason they made no progress, and finally announced that they would make no further efforts toward the end sought till after vintage is over. It is, therefore, very probable that there will be several weeks more of the war, even if the contestants succeed in finding a means of compromise.

Elsewhere will be found reports from various sections as to the condition of the grape crop, prices, etc. These advices are that an unusually heavy crop is being harvested, that the grapes are in exceptional good condition, and that the average quality promises to be very good. Prices for grapes not as good as last year.

Shipments during the past month of good volume, considering the season, aggregating over nine hundred thousand gallons, as shown elsewhere.

Late advices from New York are as follows: "The demand for California wines and brandies has been quite spasmodic during the last fortnight, and was mostly for small lots of wine ready for consumption; on some days the dealers had a good deal to do, on others, almost nothing; considering everything, it cannot be said that there is as yet any marked improvement in the demand.

"Prices are quite firm, especially for sweet wines; it is thought, however, that for large lots of dry wines concessions would be made, as the leading dealers say they are determined to defend their eastern territory against the encroachment of any new competition which may develop from the unsettled relations between the growers and the dealers in California."

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in August were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea	525	244,155
By rail overland	2,615	673,813
Total	3,140	917,968

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—There is nothing to be said of the situation except that business proceeds on the hand-to-mouth basis, and there appears to be no particular reason for a change, at least before the winter sets in. A small production, except where there is an established demand for

brands, is what is wanted this year. That is the simplest way to get this branch of the industry on its feet again, and now is the time. Shipments hold at the usual volume.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in August were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.
By sea.....	2	585
By rail overland.....	288	30,824
Total.....	290	31,409

WHISKIES.—Trade conditions are steadily improving, and in some instances leading houses find themselves exceedingly busy for the first time in many years. The moving of crops is distributing money in the country, and the result is a loosening up in collections. Orders are freer, and the outlook brightens daily. It is, in fact, safe to say that it is only a question of months when business will progress to the conditions of '90-'91. Another pleasant feature of the situation is the fact that throughout the entire State there is not a fight on against the traffic. This is something remarkable, and can be credited largely to the good work of the combination of wholesalers known as the California Protective Association. As a natural consequence, there is a good feeling among those whose business it is to guard the interests of the retailer.

Receipts by rail during the month were nominal, and exports the same.

IMPORTATIONS.—The street is quiet at present, and does not appear to feel the pulse of improving business as quickly as the whisky market. However, at this season activity is not expected, and the onward movement will undoubtedly reach this line later in the fall.

THE '97 VINTAGE.

THE CROP IS LARGE, AND THE QUALITY PROMISES TO BE EXTRA.

On September 11th the following circular of enquiry was sent to prominent wine men throughout the State, and as a result the REVIEW is enabled to present the following reliable reports of the situation in the various districts. They show that the crop will be, barring accidents, exceptionally large, and the quality promises to be good:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11, 1897.

DEAR SIR—Will you, as heretofore, kindly answer for publication in the REVIEW, the following questions:

Is the wine grape crop in your section good, bad or indifferent?

Has it been affected by disease or heat, to any extent? If so, what?

What is the expected average yield per acre in tons?

What is the prospect as to quality?

What prices are being paid for grapes?

Have the cellars sufficient cooperage to handle the crops?

Please answer these questions and send to me by return mail, and greatly oblige the readers of the REVIEW, and

Yours very truly,

R. M. WOOD, Publisher.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Walden & Co., Geyserville—In reply to your questions of 11th, would say the grape crop in our section is good, and has not been affected by disease or heat. The expected average yield per acre is six tons. The quality of the grapes crushed so far has been excellent. All sorts of prices and all sorts of terms have been offered for grapes. As to the cooperage, it is our opinion there is only empty cooperage enough for about one-half of the crop.

Fountaingrove Vineyard Co., Santa Rosa—The accompanying answers to your inquiries refer only to our vineyards, and do not include others in this vicinity. The crop at Fountaingrove is remarkably good, probably several hundred tons more than the average yield for some years past. The average yield of the better varieties on our mountain soil will be from three to three and a half tons per acre, and the quality promises to be very good. Altogether, the prospect of a very successful vintage is reassuring. Our cellars are largely stocked with old wines, but with the addition of the cooperage purchased this season, we expect to accommodate the coming crop.

Vintage season is here. Grape crushing has already begun in the Cloverdale country, where grapes mature earliest. In ten days or two weeks all the wineries will be in full blast, and thousands of tons of grapes will be crushed daily.

The crop is the largest since 1891, so say vineyardists in different parts of the county. Some grape growers are claiming nearly a box to the vine. A conservative estimate is an average of three and a half tons to the acre.

Under ordinary circumstances a large crop means low prices and difficulty in selling. While it is true that prices will rule considerably under those paid last year, this has been in no way affected by the yield.

Although the condition of the wine market does not justify gilt-edged figures for grapes, the price will be fair. Several new wineries have been built the past year, and in many others the cooperage has been increased. If the crop were 20 per cent. heavier than it is, there would still be empty casks. The supply is also decreased by purchases from out the county. A number of vineyardists have contracted their grapes to San Francisco and Napa Valley wine makers.

In view of the large number of purchasers of grapes being in the field, no doubt the price will be bid up sharply, possibly to the \$12 or \$15 mark.

Mr. Patronak of Dry Creek has purchased a quantity of grapes for \$8 and \$10 cash. Contracts for higher figures in other parts of the county have been made. Besides the "Cash-down" method of purchasing, there is a proposition by the Corporation winemakers to pay \$5 cash, and afterwards \$1 a ton for every cent wine reaches above five cents. The Fulton winery makes the same offer, only the company will pay down \$10 instead of \$5.

This profit sharing idea extends even further. Some wine men offer to take the grapes, make the wine, and selling it, reserving 40 gallons from each ton. The Moulton Hill winery will run on a similar proposition.

Nothing has yet occurred to injure the crop. There is no mildew. The phylloxera has made ravages in the vineyards already attacked, but has been found in no new localities.

A little dry rot is noticed in a few places, and some grapes were burned by the sun, but all-in-all the crop is extra large and extra fine.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

NAPA COUNTY.

Beringer Bros., St. Helena—Yours of the 11th inst. duly received; as per request we beg to give you the information desired. The wine grape crop in our section is good; has not been affected by the heat to any extent. The yield per acre will be about four or five tons; prospects as to quality, good; prices from \$11, \$12 and \$13 per ton. The cellars have sufficient cooperage to handle the crop.

Jacob Schram, St. Helena—Yours of the 11th inst. at hand. The wine crop is fair, in some places heavy. The heat has burned some in poor valley lands where disease has taken hold. The quality, I think, will be very good where the vines are healthy. Some cellars are paying \$13 per ton, and others are paying \$10 cash, and \$1 per ton for each cent the wine brings over 10 cents per gallon. I think there will be plenty of cooperage to handle the crops.

H. W. Crabb—The crop here on healthy vines is very good. The grapes are of the finest quality so far. The yield will average five tons where the vines are not injured by the

phylloxera. There is an abundance of empty cooperage to hold the crop and to spare.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Cordelia Wine Company—The grape crop in this section is very large; average yield per acre five tons. The quality is good; \$12 per ton average price. The cellars have plenty of cooperage.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

R. C. Terry, of Glen Terry Wine Company—The crop is generally good; indeed it is the best we have had for years. There has been no particular damage from sun burn or otherwise. The vintage is now commenced, and we estimate the yield will be seven tons per acre. There is no established price so far as I can learn. The quality promises to be first-class, and the crop will be handled readily by the addition of some cooperage.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

J. L. Beard, Centerville—In reply to yours of the 11th, I would state: The wine grape crop is good, and has not been afflicted by disease or heat. I think my vineyard yield will be fully eight tons per acre, and the quality as good as usual. So far there is no price set or offered for grapes. I think the cellars have sufficient cooperage for the coming crop.

C. J. Wetmore, Livermore—The crop is good, but there was from five to ten per cent. loss from heat. Crop will average two and a half to three tons per acre. The prospect for quality is good. Prices range from \$12 to \$21 per ton. Plenty of cooperage, as there were 200,000 gallons added this year.

Julius Paul Smith, Livermore—I am pleased to report that from my standpoint of observation, the prospect of the grape crop is exceptionally good, perhaps exceeding even the vintage of 1893. The excessive heat left its impress on all the tender-skinned varieties, and effects of burning are quite appreciable in the clay uplands; yet, notwithstanding, there is no complaint on the score of yield, which, I estimate, will average in the valley (inclusive of Shire Noble types) three tons per acre; quality, fair to good. I learn of one offer for grapes of the common types at \$14 per ton, but the tendency is downward in sympathy with the wine market. Cooperage is apparently ample for the crop. Phylloxera has made no appreciable inroads, yet the scourge is with us, and must be recognized.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Los Gatos & Saratoga Wine Co.—The crop in this season is good, and will run from three to four tons to the acre. So far, the quality promises to be good. Buyers are paying \$12 per ton. We think there is sufficient cooperage to handle the crop readily.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Geo. West & Son—The grape crop is good, and is not injured by the heat to any extent. The quality will be excellent. Prices paid for Zinfandel and kindred grapes, \$11 cash. The cellars have ample cooperage.

FRESNO COUNTY.

H. Trevelyn, Manager Barton Estate Co., Ltd.—In answer to yours of September 11th: Our wine grape crop is fairly good, it having been in some parts affected by the "thrip" or the hopper, the leaves turning early and falling off, exposing the grapes to the heat of a very hot sun. Average yield per acre in grapes cannot be accurately given; it may be 4 tons. The quality is very good. Prices paid for grapes f. o. b. Fresno wineries, about \$12 a ton. We have sufficient cooperage to handle the crops. One of the finest crops of Muscats ever seen in this or any other country; over 150 acres of red soil.

Our Complaint Bears Fruit.

In the last issue of the REVIEW we published an editorial under the caption, "A License Outrage," in which we set forth the fact that the restaurant keepers were running back entrances and side-door saloons under a measly restaurant license of \$2 per month. We called the attention of License Collector Bonnet to the imposition upon saloon men in this respect, and it seems that the suggestion will accomplish the end aimed at. He investigated these matters and found that the restaurant keepers were deliberately evading the law and defrauding the city. Collector Bonnet sent notices to Marchand's, the Poodle Dog, the Maison Riche, Tortoni's, Delmonico's, the Pup, Campi's, the Maison St. Germain and Jack's that they would be required to pay a saloon license. All these places have private dining-rooms in which most of the retail liquor trade is done. The notifications at once caused protests, and some of the proprietors said they would not pay the license unless compelled to do so by legal proceedings.

Marchand's, the Poodle Dog and the Maison St. Germain complied with the order, and made application to the Police Commissioners for saloon licenses. The amount charged on those licenses is \$21 a quarter. This will be in addition to the \$6 a quarter now paid by most of the restaurants to the city. Some of the larger establishments also pay lodging-house licenses.

License Collector Bonnet proposes to compel all the establishments notified to pay the license demanded.

"When the campaign was fought recently against side entrances," said he, "many people forsook the saloons for French restaurants. The sale of liquors by the glass then became a bonanza for the proprietors of these places. My investigations have satisfied me that the restaurants are practically engaged in the saloon business. They sell liquors in rooms without meals, and also at the bar. I therefore think they are subject to the tax charged against saloons. I believe the license can be collected from them."

Such a distinguished American citizen as the proprietor of the Pup, who usually charges as long as he can hold his breath three times, declares that his measly \$2 per month restaurant license is all he owes the municipality. He says that he does not sell liquors, that he gives them away. In other words, he buncoes the city.

The old town can't afford to succor such parasites, and the quicker the License Collector calls them down in a language they can understand the sooner will the city's rights be protected.

As the leading journal representing the liquor trade, we again insist that the License Collector perform his duty and see that the restaurant men do not run saloons under "feed mill" licenses. They have robbed the city long enough.

California Protective Association Officers.

The California Protective Association met on the 22d inst. for the election of Trustees. The holdovers for one year were J. P. Edoff, E. R. Lilienthal, William Alfs, J. H. Mundy and J. J. Carroll. Those elected for two years were: L. D. Rodgesky, Donald McDonald, of Carroll & Carroll; Frank Cartan, of Cartan, McCarty & Co.; Henry M. Campe, of Campe & Co., and Fred Staude, of Wichman, Lutgen & Co.

These men represent good timber, and the trade can rest assured that their interests will be guarded to the best of the ability of each member above mentioned. The Association has accomplished much good in the past, and is in a position to carry on the work in the future to the satisfaction of all concerned. We wish them all possible success.

The Guatemala Exposition.

One of the most intelligent and successful commercial travelers doing business with Mexico and Central America has returned recently, and has many interesting facts to relate. He says that the political situation down there is about as bad as it can be made, but that there is business to be done there in ordinary times, and plenty of it.

As usual, California carried away the Exposition honors. Her exhibits were the most prominent, particularly with reference to wine, whisky and beer. The interest taken in the Exposition by San Francisco merchants has increased the good feeling between the two countries, and will certainly result in great mutual benefit. The very liberal distribution of samples and advertising matter, which were sent as far south as Chili, must result in a largely increased trade with those countries. While the Exposition was a failure financially, it has certainly served a good purpose for our trade. It will be gratifying to California wine makers to know that the wines of this State are rapidly gaining in popularity, particularly the red, over the French and Spanish products. The outlook for future business is good, but the present status is anything but satisfactory. This is largely due to existing and prospective revolutions. The factors are the drop in the price of coffee in all European markets and the slump in silver, which reduces the dollar of those countries to about thirty-five cents of Uncle Sam's money. This enormous shrinkage in coin value has resulted in many heavy failures; and the end is not yet, for the rate of exchange is not only appalling to the silver nations, but sufficient to give Mr. Bryan a diversified lot of fits.

Politics are boiling down there, but they are so hot that they must of necessity come to an issue the early part of next year. Business will then resume its normal course by reason of the restoration of confidence. As an indication of the condition, commercial travelers are making arrangements to start on their next trip south, feeling confident they will be able to do their usual volume of business.

The whisky trade is developing very fast, and in so doing is displacing French cognacs. This branch of business promises to enjoy a continued healthy growth. Among the striking displays at the Exposition was that of "Cyrus Noble" whisky, which is making highly satisfactory headway in that market.

Among the matters of interest is the fact that Salvador is to adopt the gold standard on October 31st, taking U. S. money as the standard. That government expects to make a loan of £1,000,000 sterling from English capitalists, and this will be used where it will be of most value in advancing the interests of the country. Salvador is in a good position to effect such a loan, as she is not indebted, and her credit is good.

Nicaragua is at a stand-still, not only owing to financial complications, but to unsettled politics. Costa Rica has gone through its crisis remarkably well, and the Government is now busily engaged in trying to establish a gold standard. The time is ripe to do this, and the situation is not so bad as is supposed by the outside world.

In Guatemala four of the leading banks have combined and obtained a loan of £300,000 in England, of which a large proportion is to be in silver coin. They are therefore preparing to begin on December 31, 1897, the redemption of bank notes that were declared last May by President Barrios to be a "legal tender," and are not.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, President of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, left on the 25th inst. on a trip to Louisville, Ky. He will be gone several weeks, and will combine business with pleasure.

Drink Stories from Klondike.

"You talk about the saloon business," said A. Andrews, who came from Klondike on the Excelsior, to a representative of the REVIEW. "You need to go up our way and see how it is done. At Lake Linderman whisky is 50 cents a drink and \$5 a bottle. Alcohol is \$40 per gallon. One gallon makes ten gallons of Lake Linderman whisky, calculated to create a vast amount of heat wherever applied. In Dawson, when I left, there were fourteen bars running night and day. All drinks are paid for by the miners in dust, as there is little or no coin there. The result is that the big bars have to keep one or more men whose sole business it is to weigh the dust. In the large places the sweepings from the dust on the floors in the morning wash out from \$20 to \$30 of dust spilled by the miners every twenty-four hours.

"The back bar in every saloon is a queer sight, not because of its primitiveness, but of the fact that it is lined with sacks of dust left there for safe keeping by the miners. These saloons are never closed, and are therefore considered safer than the stores. Each bag is tagged with the owner's name, and he draws on it when needed. The sacks are thrown around like so much shot, and seem to worry or interest the tender-feet to whom such sights are strangers.

"This summer a man who had made a big strike came into Dawson and had a good time. During his celebration, he concluded he wanted to own a saloon, so he went in search of one. He found it, and the price was \$20,000. He paid the price, and at the end of four days, from the profits of games and liquor, he had made the purchase price. That is no fairy story, for the drink and games are booming all the time. For instance, you go into one of the prominent saloons, and you will find men lined up to the bar two deep, drinking. They don't imbibe and fall back, but stand there sometimes an hour at a stretch treating and drinking. Their capacity for booze, particularly in the winter, is something astounding. Speaking of the delay in getting served, I found that it usually took a half-hour to get up to the bar and away. I should say that for the next year the big stores up there will pay better than the average good mining claim."

Things to Brag About.

If the people of Windsor would "ring the bell to call up the community," as the well-heeled and convivial Dawsonite is said to be wont to do, and if the entire State should respond to the invitation, there would be thirty-two drinks for every man, woman and child, says the *Santa Rosa Republican*. Should the glasses be filled by means of a siphon, requiring six seconds to each glass, the dispenser of the liquid refreshments would be exactly nine years at his task, working day and night, by which time the last man in the procession would either have succumbed to thirst or have the chance to taste a ripe old vintage. If, to continue statistics, the wine were not given away, but sold at the rate of five cents a glass, the returns would amount to \$2,080,000.

These are the figures, open alike to the inspection of vineyardist, winemaker and temperance reformer. To each they speak volumes. The Corporation Winery will have a coöperage of 700,000 gallons this season, and the Association Winery scarcely less.

Some little fruit will also be sent out of this busy village. Here are more figures: Peterson Bros. will ship 60 carloads and Philpot & Son 18 carloads. Other firms will swell the dried fruit output to perhaps 90 carloads, or 9,000 tons, which means 2,000,000 pounds. Soak this first over night in Lake Tahoe, boil it in the crater of Mount Vesuvius, if no nearer cooking apparatus of sufficient size is at hand, buy a couple of million dollars' worth of spoons and dishes. Tell the United States that dinner is served and every human being therein could partake thereof.



SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD'S EXHIBIT AT MECHANICS' FAIR.

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph of the exhibit of Sherwood & Sherwood at the Mechanics' Fair. It was one of the largest and most attractive displays at the Fair, and has not been excelled in its class for many years. As will be seen, it consisted of a number of the specialties of the house—Wines, Liquors, Ales, Mineral Water and Groceries. Among the specialties was a striking exhibit of Schlitz Brewing Company's goods, with illuminated barrels, etc.; Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, Monogram and Saratoga Whiskies, Dewar's Old Highland Whisky, Henblein's Club Cocktails, Belfast Ginger Ale, Henk's Waukesha Water. Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood have just reason to be proud not only of the fine line of goods they carry, but of the very artistic display they made of them. The engraving tells the rest.

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF AUGUST, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	2,112.8
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	5,777.8
Exported.....	
Tax-paid.....	17,975.9
Remaining in bond August 31, 1897.....	486,164.3

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY
IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD.

LONDON, August 4, 1897.

Dear Sirs: We beg to inform you that as a result of the amalgamation of the Apollinaris Company, Ltd., London, and Johannis, Ltd., we have appointed as our sole agents for the United States and Canada the Johannis Company of America, which will change its name to United Agency Company.

Referring to the circular appended and to the enclosed price list, and requesting you to kindly address your esteemed orders for our goods to the United Agency Company, 503, 5th avenue, New York, we are, dear sirs, yours truly,
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD.

FROM ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20, 1897.

DEAR SIR—As the duly accredited agent of Messrs. Du Vivier & Co., of New York, who are the general agents for the United States of America of Messrs. Coates & Co., of the Black Friar's Distillery, Plymouth, England, and as agent for the Pacific Coast of Coates & Co.'s Original Plymouth Gin, I beg to inform you that Messrs. Coates & Co.'s trade-mark, label and etiquette have been duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of California.

My attention has been directed to the fact that an imitation of this justly-celebrated Gin has recently been put on the market, packed in cases and bottled in such a manner as would be calculated to deceive unwary purchasers. I beg to call your attention to the cut of our bottle, and I would be glad if you would notify me if any imitation is offered to you, as it is my intention to prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons reproducing, copying, imitating, forging or counterfeiting our trade-mark, label, etiquette, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Alec. Wilberforce

123 California Street.

FROM UNITED AGENCY COMPANY.

503 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1897.

Dear Sirs: Referring to the above circular of the Apollinaris Company, Ltd., London, we beg to confirm to you that we have been appointed their sole agents for the United States and Canada, and will act in that capacity on and after September 1, 1897.

We trust that you will favor us with your esteemed orders for the Natural Mineral Waters of the Apollinaris Company, Ltd., assuring you that the same shall at all times have our best attention.

We beg also to solicit a continuance of your valued orders for Johannis Water.

Yours truly,

UNITED AGENCY COMPANY,
(Formerly Johannis Company of America.)

About Temperance Drinks.

The British Liquor Licensing Laws Commission has just issued a report that contains some interesting information about temperance drinks, a subject that might properly interest the United States Treasury Department, not to say American temperance societies. What is called "herb beer" was found to contain 11 per cent. alcohol, a warranted "blue ribbon" drink contained 8 per cent., "parsnip beer" contained 14 per cent., which is more than the beer ordinarily sold in the saloons contains, and even more than that was found in "horehound beer," "bicycling tonic" and "temperance beer." Ginger beer, a favorite temperance beverage, was found to contain from 5½ to 8½ per cent. of proof spirit. Furthermore, taken in proper quantities, good ginger ale can build up about as ornamental and painful a "jag" as can be created. All of which proves the old saying that all things are not what they seem to be.

An agitation which has assumed some proportions in Paris is against the proposal of the Municipal Council to raise the octroi duties from 19 to 50 centimes on each bottle of champagne. The wine growers declare this extra tax will materially affect the consumption of champagne.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Commercial Machine Works.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX
Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press
(Patented.)

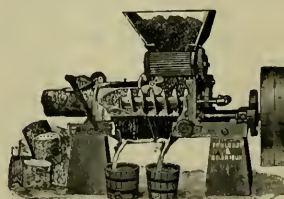
Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Oil Oil Machinery a Specialty

620-622 Commercial St.,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Ca.

Send for Circular.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Ben. R. Kittridge, of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Co., is in the city, and will remain in California during the vintage. He is looking well and contented.

Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who represents the Mellwood Distillery on the road, says that the Bottling-in-Bond law will prove a tremendous factor in the whisky business of the country.

The big Miller & Hotchkiss winery at Windsor is completed, and starts into the vintage with a capacity to handle 200 tons of grapes per day. This is an institution to be proud of.

Over two thousand dollars has been subscribed recently in Bakersfield to open a temperance saloon there for young men, with a gymnasium attached. Weaverville is to follow with a similar concern.

W. W. Skaggs, in charge of the United States Bonded Warehouse at Santa Rosa, reports that he has on hand now about 30,000 gallons of fruit brandies. In a few weeks this season's product will begin to come in.

The Mellwood Distillery Company reports having already booked enough orders for whiskies bottled in bond to absorb their output at present capacity for months to come. They are steadily increasing capacity, and before long will doubtless be in position to meet demands promptly.

La Rose saloon, under the Russ House, has been treated to a thorough renovation, and in its new clothes is, as usual, one of the daintiest places in the city. Incidentally, it is headquarters for returned Klondikers, and the stories that are told over Sam Mount's mahogany are calculated to create acute cases of Klondike fever.

B. Frellson, of the Stag Leap Winery in Alexander Valley, says that the wine making season is now on in full blast. "The crop is going to be much heavier than I looked for," observed he, "on land that last year produced one ton of grapes, I will have five tons this year. While the crop is enormous, I think the cellars will be able to handle the yield." —*Healdsburg Enterprise*.

Richard White, who succeeded to the business of Gus. Van Bergen, under the title of A. Van Bergen & Co., 425 Sansome street, is to be congratulated on the success he has attained. "Dick" is one of the most popular men in his line, and, as a result, he has a knowledge of how to make friends and keep them. Business is prospering with him, and the best of it is, he deserves it.

If you see a good-looking gentleman, with a smooth-shaven, youthful face, shoulders thrown back and a proud look in his eye, it is Jesse M. Levy, of Jesse M. Levy & Co. The cause of all this is the fact that he had a very handsome exhibit at the Mechanics' Fair, and on his brand, known as "J. M. L. Private Stock Whisky," he won the first prize. Congratulations are in order and will be received at 506 Market street, city.

Henry Campe, who has been spending several months in Europe on a vacation, has a joke on his son Harry Campe. The senior was to have returned about a month ago, but the young man hustled up so much business that the old gentleman wrote him a letter, saying that as trade was progressing so handsomely he had concluded he would take things easy and rest another month. Mr. Campe Jr. is so constituted that he can appreciate the joke as well as anybody.

A Paris exchange says that at the last markets at Nantes, outside merchants came in great numbers, and a part of the new white wines to be harvested was brought up with incredible rapidity. A few purchases were made at first at the rate of 45 francs the 225 litres, then the prices paid were 52 francs, 53 and 55 francs. The few growers who had not sold were immediately made acquainted with this state of things, and it has now become impossible to deal with them. They are wanting for the greater part at 60 and 65 francs the casks taken at the press.

The Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Company say that they have never favored the new law providing for bottling whisky in distillery warehouses, but have been compelled, in order to keep pace with their competitors, to construct a bottling warehouse in connection with their Anderson & Nelson distilleries so as to be prepared to afford the handlers of these brands the facilities offered by other distillers. As their stock of spring '92 Anderson & Buchanan is very low, they are prepared to buy back the holdings of their customers at 60c., original gauge in bond, giving them cased goods of the same age in exchange. Prices of their cased goods may be obtained on application to any of their agents.

When in Paris one of the officers attached to the suite of the Czar expressed his admiration for a certain brandy which President Faure had hunted out of his cellars. Mr. Faure decided some weeks ago to send him a cask, and it duly arrived at the Consulate at St. Petersburg, but when it was sent on from there, with its official address removed, the railway servants treated it as ordinary passengers' luggage, and, having drunk the lot, filled it up with water. The officer thought he was the victim of a practical joke, but, finding that he was not, set some score of railroad detectives to work to discover who drank the brandy. The President meanwhile sent on another cask.

Ed. Kolb, of Kolb & Denhard went after the festive deer last week, accompanied by General John A. Dickinson, Chas. Stanley, the well-known notary, and Colonel Miles. They went to shooting grounds adjacent to Skagg's Springs, and, notwithstanding they were gone less than three days, they brought back two grand bucks. As is usual among good hunters, they all modestly declined to say who were the successful Nimrods. However, so far as we are concerned, it makes no difference. We met a dainty section of one of the aforesaid bucks, and assimilated him with condiments to suit, and these same gentlemen have our distinguished permission to go forth and slay more noble game. After having partaken of those venison chops, we are free to confess that this paragraph is written partly for the disturbance of the gastric region of our fraternal brethren in Eastern trade journalism. "You're fellows" are not that close to the frontier.

ESTABLISHED 1724



TRADE MARK

E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET**

"The Ormonde" is the name of the saloon formerly known as the Royal Wine Company, 432 California street. It was purchased on the 18th inst. by J. B. Rusconi and Chas. M. Fisher. Mr. Rusconi is known in the city generally, and Mr. Fisher is one of the best-known men in the retail trade in the down-town section of the city. He was for a number of years with Phil De Martini in the Sunny Side saloon on California street, and of late was city representative of Drinkhouse, one of the leading cigar houses of San Francisco. They have put in a stock covering a full line of the very best goods in the market. They are, best of all, thorough gentlemen, and understand their business thoroughly. All these things being facts, we predict a successful career for them.

For the past three years D. J. F. Reed has been experimenting in the pruning of vines, says the *Tulare Register*. Some he cut in the old way, and from the cut of two or three buds he left vines of various lengths to full growth. This year he cut the vines to about two feet, and the results are good. Fruit set at the end of the stalk first, and filled in to the crown, instead of setting a little bunch at the crown to constitute a first crop. The bunches are large and evenly distributed. Mr. Reed has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that close pruning is not essential to get fruit. He thinks by cutting the old wood clear out and leaving the new growth there will be no weakening of the roots. On arbors good bunches of grapes are produced year after year twenty feet from the root. Aside from clearing the ground for cultivating he sees no use in pruning clear back, and does not believe it well to cut back to two or three buds.

The *New York Evening Post* has the following to say regarding the workings of prohibition in a prohibition State:

"The thing that most surprises visitors to a prohibition State is the amount of liquor that is drunk on gala days. The New England fair has often been held at Worcester, Mass., a license city in the State where each community regulates the matter for itself; this year it took place in Portland, Me., Neal Dow's city, and under the Maine law. The correspondent of the *Worcester Spy* was amazed by his observations. Such a thing as the sale of liquor on the grounds of an agricultural society would not be thought of in Massachusetts. At Portland 'beer was sold as openly as is lemonade or ginger ale at most agricultural shows; there were bars where for ten cents a glass or twenty cents a bottle you could revel in beer to your heart's content.' The Worcester observer saw other things to which he was not accustomed at home—pool-selling upon the races, 'roulette wheels in the open, and doing a tremendous business,' and a 'midway,' in which was given 'a performance that would not be tolerated in Worcester for a single moment.' The correspondent does not mention seeing Neal Dow on the grounds. Perhaps he was at home composing one of his familiar articles on the advantage of prohibition over licenses in elevating the moral tone of the State."

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

"Where had the knight the stomachache?"

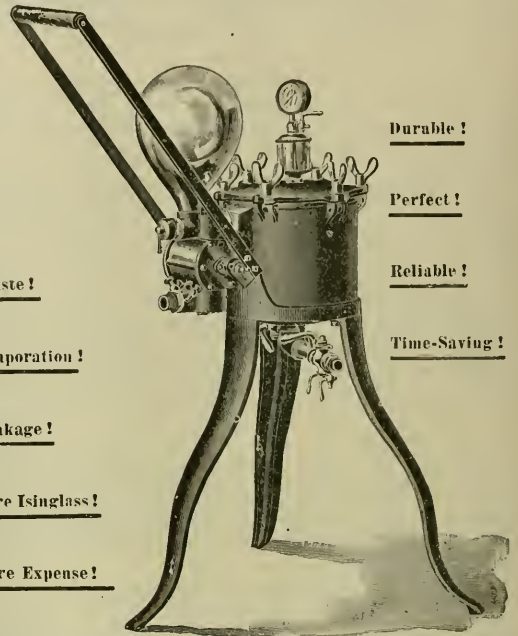
The answer is easy quite.
He had it—there is no mistake—
In the middle of the knight.

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

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✠ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✠

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Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO GREAT BRITAIN—PER BR SHIP RAJORE, Sept. 4, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
London.....	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	15 packages.....	710	\$ 355
"	Cupertino Wine Co.	53 barrels.....	2,700	1,325
"	It-Swiss Colony.	150 barrels.....	7,909	2,156
"	Cal Wine Association.	300 barrels.....	15,330	4,800
Total amount.....			26,949	\$8,636

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Sept. 8, 1897.

New York.....	Southern Pac. Co.	40 barrels.....	1,880	\$ 900
"	A Liebman.....	10 cases.....		45
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	510 barrels.....	27,304	7,086
Jersey City Heights.	"	25 barrels.....		
Hoboken.....	Cal Wine Association.	25 barrels.....	1,250	312
Jacksonville.....	"	30 hf-barrels.....	530	180
New York.....	"	250 barrels.....	12,500	3,124
"	F Chevalier & Co.	102 barrels.....	5,202	1,560
Brooklyn.....	"	55 barrels.....	2,850	840
New York.....	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	100 barrels.....	4,858	1,700
"	Harold & Mitchell.	5 kegs.....	35	14
"	"	1 case.....		3
Total amount 11 cases and.....			56,354	\$15,854

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Sept. 8, 1897.

Puntas Arenas.....	Castle Bros.....	1 barrel.....	50	12
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	1 barrel.....	51	31
"	"	60 cases.....	102	270
"	Cal Wine Association.	2 barrels.....	102	41
"	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	1 barrel.....	53	50
La Libertad.....	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels.....	250	75
Acajutla.....	Cal Wine Association.	25 hf-barrels.....	663	285
Puntas Arenas.....	Lachman & Jacobi.	4 barrels.....	204	90
Total amount 60 cases and.....			1,373	\$854

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. AZTEC, Sept. 10, 1897.

Shanghai.....	S Foster & Co.	10 cases.....		\$ 40
Kobe.....	Cal Wine Association.	2 barrels.....	100	38
Hongkong.....	"	2 barrels.....	100	38
Yokohama.....	Southern Pac Co.	35 packages.....	2,000	551
"	It-Swiss Colony.	2 barrels.....	106	40
Shanghai.....	Pac Trans Co.	20 barrels.....	1,000	600
Higo.....	Gundlach-Bun. Wine Co	4 barrels.....	207	46
Total amount 10 cases and.....			3,513	\$1,353

TO NEW YORK—PER BARK ST. JAMES, Sept. 16, 1897.

New York.....	Fountaingrove V Co.	122 barrels.....	5,983	\$ 2,333
"	Ingenook Vineyard Co.	1 hf-barrel.....	27	11
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	557 barrels.....	31,593	12,637
"	"	34 hf-bbls.....		
"	Cal Wine Association.	1900 barrels.....	95,000	38,000
Total amount.....			132,603	\$53,041

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Sept. 2, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	6 cases Mineral Water.....	J F Fugazi & Co.....
.....	1 case Wine.....	F C.....
.....	6 barrels Wine.....	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, Sept. 5, 1897.

..... | 80 barrels Bottled Beer..... | Sherwood & Sherwood.....

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 7, 1897.

.....	100 cases Brandy.....	H H & Co (Honolulu).....
.....	30 cases Champagne.....	".....

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Sept. 14, 1897.

.....	85 barrels Beer.....	Sherwood & Sherwood.....
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	160 cases Brandy.....	Alaska Com Co (40-Mile Ck)
.....	90 cases Gin.....	"
.....	1360 cases Whisky.....	"
.....	200 cases Champagne.....	William Wolff & Co.....
.....	150 cases Champagne.....	Chas Graef & Co.....
.....	50 cases Vermouth.....	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.....
.....	1 case Brandy.....	Livingston & Co.....

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Orizaba.....	Santa Rosalia.....	F Santellier.....	20 cases bottled.....	\$ 80
"	Guaymas.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 cases bottled.....	237
"	Santa Rosalia.....	"	20 cases bottled.....	95
"	La Paz.....	"	30 cases bottled.....	290
"	"	"	22 cases bottled.....	50
"	Ensenada.....	"	6 cases bottled.....	350
Alden Besse.....	Honolulu.....	"	40 cases bottled.....	152
"	"	Hilbert Bros.....	15 cases bottled.....	138
Acapulco.....	Acajutla.....	Royal Eagle Dist Co	26 boxes bottled.....	1,614
Aztec.....	Yokohama.....	Southern Pac Co	180 cases bottled.....	640
Irmgard.....	Honolulu.....	Buffalo Brew Co.	80 cases bottled.....	870
"	"	Williams, D & Co.	70 barrels bottled.....	480
"	"	"	50 cases bottled.....	920
Australia.....	"	Royal Eagle Dist Co	240 qr-bbls bulk.....	300
"	"	J D Spreckels & Br	100 barrels bottled.....	
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	100 third-bbls bulk.....	1,200
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co	20 barrels bulk.....	
"	"	"	100 hf-barrels bulk.....	
"	"	"	165 third-bbls bulk.....	
"	"	"	70 sixth-bbls bulk.....	

Total—160 cases, 342 cases, 170 barrels, 26 boxes bottled; and 20 barrels, 100 hf-bbls., 265 third-bbls., 240 qr-bbls. and 70 sixth-bbls bulk..... \$7,416

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

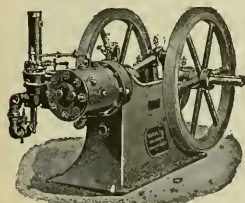
From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba.....	Guaymas.....	W Loaiza.....	5 cases Vermouth.....	\$ 16
Aldea Besse.....	Honolulu.....	Crown Dist Co.....	5 cases Liquors.....	19
Acapulco.....	Panama.....	P M S S Co.....	4 cases Gin.....	66
Australia.....	Honolulu.....	F De Bary & Co.....	15 cs Champagne.....	179
"	"	J C Nobmann.....	5 cases Liqueurs.....	60
"	"	A Vignier.....	2 cs Creme de Mentle.....	12
"	"	"	5 cs Champagne.....	88
R P Rithet.....	"	Chas Graef & Co.....	26 cs Champagne.....	520
Total amount 67 cases, etc.....				\$900

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.....	St Paul.....	St George V Co.....	2 barrels.....	521	\$900
Acapulco.....	New York.....	Harold & Mitchell.	3 kegs.....	15	15
Total amount.....				536	\$915



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{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Guaymas	C Schilling & Co.	1 keg.	10	\$ 20
Alden Besse	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	10 cases.		100
Total amount 10 cases and				10	\$120

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Mazatlan	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 keg.	10	\$ 16
"	Ensenada	C W Orsick & Co.	1 barrel	43	24
"	Guaymas	William Wolff & Co	10 cases.		75
"	La Paz.	"	10 cases.		75
"	Mazatlan	"	30 cases.		225
Coptic	Singapore	Crown Dist Co	10 cases		212
Acapulco	Punta Arenas	Castle Bros.	10 cases		65
"	Panama	Crown Dist Co	4 cases.		32
"	Punta Arenas	William Wolff & Co	10 cases.		75
Aztec	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co.	25 cases.		225
"	Hongkong	"	25 cases.		225
"	"	"	1 bf-barrel.	26	103
Irmgard	Honolulu	"	40 cases		320
Australia	"	Baker & Hamilton.	4 cases.		25
City of Puebla	Vancouver	Jesse Moore-H Co.	10 cases.		80
Total amount 208 cases and				79	\$1,777

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Yokohama	Bering Bros	7 barrels.	350	\$ 102
"	Tientsin	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 case		180
"	Shanghai	A Repsold & Co	4 cases	240	100
Snaigow	Liverpool.	John Sauer.	4 barrels	200	60
Alden Besse	Honolulu	Wetmore-B Co	10 cases		180
"	"	Stevens, A & Co	36 cases		150
Walla Walla.	Victoria	C M Mann	30 cases		150
"	Vancouver	C M Mann	1 case		4
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 barrels	101	40
"	"	It-Swiss Colony	4 cases.		14
"	Union	Morton-D Co	1 barrel	50	20
Umatilla	Wellington	J A Lennon	1 keg.	7	40
"	Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	1 bbl 1 keg.	60	40
Acapulco	Colombo	Cal Wine Ass'n	3 csks 1 keg.	190	90
Aztec	"	A Repsold & Co.	17 barrels.	850	850
"	"	"	2 cases.		10
"	Samarang	"	3 barrels	154	77
"	"	"	1 case		2
Irmgard	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	9 cks 24 bf-c	3,590	1,163
"	"	"	315 kegs }		
Anstralia	"	J C Nobmann	25 barrels.	1,731	703
City of Puebla	Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	1 bf-barrel.	28	15
"	"	J Cereghino	1 barrel.	50	20
"	Kossland	E G Lyons Co.	1 cask.	60	30
"	St Louis, Mo.	Can Pac R R Co.	50 barrels.	2,500	950
Total amount 85 cases				10,164	\$1,807

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	SPIRITS.			WHISKY.			GIN.		RUM.
	Bbls.	½-bbl.	Cases.	Bbls.	½-bbl.	Kegs.	Bbls.	Bbls.	
Crown Dist Co.	270	20							5
Louis Taussig & Co.	60								
Bode & Haelett.				125					
Jones, Mundy & Co.	70								10
C W Craig & Co.	65								
William Wolff & Co.	130								
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.				59	30				
Mau, Sadler & Co.			5	57	10				
Livingston & Co.				74					
Sherwood & Sherwood				10					
Alaska Commercial Co.				1,605					
Carroll & Carroll.				5					
O J Boskowitz			25						
B F Armstrong.			40						
T F Obermayer.			5						
F Holmes				1					
J T Farley				2					
W Hoelscher.				1					
H Blanker				1					
J Trevellio.				1					
M Scheyer.				1					
S Rosenstine.				1					
Ross & Coln.				1					
J Harman.				1					
Gallagher Bros				1					
Wilkins & Co.				1					
Total	595	20	1,690	398	41				5 10

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From September 1st to September 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	½ bbls	¼-bbls	Kegs.
Hilbert Bros	120						
Goldberg, Bowen & Co			90				
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				60			240
W Bogue & Co.				25			170
C A Zinkand.				60			15
Total	120		90	145		425	80

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Her-cules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

Manager Boseti, at the Wine Association's winery in Windsor, announces that everything is all right, and that there is no trouble to secure grapes.

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

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212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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'PHONE MAIN 447.

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)
E. & J. BURKE'S Irish and Garmark Scotch.
DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.
BASS RATCHLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd—Bass Ale in Wood.
FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.
ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.
LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.
FOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf. Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
SLOE GIN.
D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
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ROSSAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Golethan & Worts, Ltd., Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.
RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Cartiste Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Clu; Melwood; Muttigly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND B AULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

The Unspeakable Price List.

We take pleasure in publishing the annexed communication from the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. This journal formerly published the price lists and was the first to have the courage to suppress them. We were followed later by Eastern trade journals. We believe the price list is not calculated to promote the interests of the trade on either side, and we sincerely hope that the distillers, controllers, the Association and other influences will succeed in preventing their circulation. The annexed will be read with interest by the jobbing trade of the Coast:

NEW YORK CITY, September 11, 1897.

Editor Pacific Wine and Spirit Review—DEAR SIR: It is proper that the relations existing between brokers and this Association should be made public.

The suppression of brokers' price lists now maintained in good faith more or less, was not the direct work of our Association, but came about through the efforts of Messrs. A. Senior & Son and other firms in Cincinnati, shortly after the failure of the brokers to agree with us at a meeting held in Cincinnati on January 21, 1897.

An agreement signed by every broker of importance in the United States was completed before the suppression of price lists, and remains in force to-day. This agreement is in effect absolute as to the disuse of postal cards quoting prices, and is signed by the following parties:

Julius Marcus, New York City	Strouse & Anderson, Phila., Pa.
W. B. Greenbaum, " "	L. L. Hyneman, " "
T. D. Parmele, " "	R. W. Deming, " "
H. W. Voss & Co., Cincinnati	Charles Berger, " "
J. Shields & Co., " "	Wm. Brice & Co., " "
W. C. Biles & Co., " "	R. F. Walsh, " "
Nat'l Distributing Co., " "	F. H. Dane & Co., Boston
J. D. Hinde & Co., " "	B. J. Remich, " "
Export Storage Co., " "	David S. Cushing, " "
The J. W. Biles Co., " "	William Mida, Chicago, Ill.
Dernham & Son, " "	Jos. Wolf Co., " "
Leon Block, " "	T. F. Hinde, " "
M. Durner & Co., " "	Wm. Rogers & Son, Baltimore
Chas. Steismeier, St. Louis	John P. Boyle, " "
Solomon Goldstein, " "	H. Tamplet & Co., Louisville
T. S. Teuscher Com. Co., " "	N. A. Frankel & Co., " "
J. D. Hinde & Co., " "	N. F. Block & Son, " "
S. S. Einstein & Co., Memphis	G. C. Buchanan, " "

This Association has never admitted and cannot admit for one instant that every signer is not bound by this agreement, notwithstanding agreements entered into subsequently with parties other than this Association; that no agreement fails without the consent of both parties or violations on the part of both.

The above is written because several who violate our agreement openly and brazenly shield themselves behind an agreement subsequently entered into with other parties which does not prevent the issue of postal cards provided no more than three quotations are made thereon.

It is idle for brokers to use subterfuges to cover such violations. This is doubly true, when our agreement was simply to suppress a practice which is a plain abuse of confidence and business decency; that is, the use of postal cards quoting prices. If there is any one privilege a merchant has it is that prices at which he buys or is able to buy goods shall not become public property. There is many an instance of postal cards coming under notice even, of merchants' customers.

We trust you will give this communication space and find time and opportunity to indorse the justice of our position.

Very truly yours, DAVID STAUBER, Secretary.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
September 1.....	65,100	.....
2.....	42,550	.....
3.....	59,900	.....
4.....	41,250	2,500
6.....	110,200	800
8.....	80,500	.....
10.....	71,000	.....
11.....	55,700	.....
13.....	46,900	1,500
14.....	48,600	400
15.....	40,400	.....
Total	662,100	5,200

Sweet Wine Production, Season of 1896-97.

PRODUCTION—FIRST DISTRICT, AUGUST, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	58	5,656.5
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	66	5,492.9
Brandy used for fortification	58	5,001.0
Sherry produced		Wine Gals.
Tokay produced		22,867.71
		4,823.91

Los Angeles Sunday Law.

The authorities of Los Angeles are endeavoring to enforce the obnoxious Sunday-closing law affecting saloons not having restaurant licenses. The statute seems to be a cheap imitation of the bad Raines law of New York, and its inefficiency will doubtless be shown as soon as it has been seriously applied. These ideas of regulation are all humbug, and our friends, the enemy, may discover the fact some day.

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.



MARTIN ERLBACH,

PACIFIC COAST AGENT

209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW, and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving immature spirits, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

25 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....				2,596	San Francisco.....	227	16,042	2,302	451,130
Other New England points...	1	20	56	689	Oakland.....		134	4	206
New York.....		12,369	268	118,253	Concord.....				130
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....		2,736	11	210	Pleasanton.....				96
Philadelphia.....		238	97	12,081	Livermore.....			37	5,100
Pittsburg.....			3	16	San Jose.....		10	12	7,304
Other Penn. points.....		21	32	152	Santa Clara.....				47
Washington.....		47	15	3,089	Irvington.....			25	153
Other Md. and Va. points.....			7	28	Warm Springs.....				11
Atlanta.....			1						2,505
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.....	133		944	30	Palo Alto.....				71
New Orleans.....	8		76	342,128	Santa Cruz.....				48
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....			2	7,891	Stockton.....			1	317
Mobile.....	2		4		Oakdale.....				28
Other Ala. and Florida points.....		39	5	7,336	West's Spur.....		2,565		4,925
Austin.....			1		Fresno.....		2,400	2	2,427
Galveston.....		85	30	13,444	Bartons.....				3,495
Houston.....			10	5,135	Eggers.....				4,805
San Antonio.....			25	537	Sacramento.....			46	5
Other Texas points.....			21	2,832	Napa.....	1		20	5,654
Arkansas and Oklahoma pts.....		72	2	3,489	Oakville.....			47	64,509
Memphis.....			2	10	Lutherford.....			22	8,048
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....		32	2		Zinfandel.....				10,040
Cincinnati.....		251		8,861	Thomann.....			65	2,555
Cleveland.....		22		3,043	St. Helena.....				3,405
Toledo.....				2,894	Krug.....				81
Other Ohio points.....		244		6,021	Callistoga.....				2
Indianapolis.....			2	11	Cordelia.....				2,567
Other Indiana points.....			2	48	Santa Rosa.....			2	20,160
Chicago.....		5,874	225	33,172	Shellville Junction.....			25	
Other Illinois points.....		240		2,455	Korbels.....		2,400		2,873
Other Michigan.....		55	30	706	Healdsburg.....			11	103
Milwaukee.....		2,798	9	9,252	Gloverdale.....				25
Other Wisconsin.....			2	19	East.....			335	15
St. Louis.....		140	4	17,757	Elk Grove.....				65
Kansas City.....			18	3,031	Ione.....			36	110
Other Missouri points.....		24		45	Newcastle.....				101
Other Iowa points.....		92	9	290	Marysville.....				2,430
St. Paul.....	15	1,241	35	3,987	Vina.....		5,423		6,015
Minneapolis.....		243	14	6,685	Los Angeles.....		510	264	23,634
Other Minnesota points.....		25	18	525	Sharb.....				15
Omaha.....	10	427	20	2,904	San Gabriel.....				33
Nebraska and Kansas points.....		69	8	2,707	Colton.....			2	10
Dakotas.....		75	23	465	Santa Barbara.....		10		293
Denver.....	33	1,341	223	20,102	Winthrop.....				20
Other Colorado points.....	15	499	61	2,972	Downey.....				66
Utah.....	6	604	141	2,484	Santa Ana.....		23		21
Santa Fe District.....	2	295	92	3,910	Sunny Slope.....		51		
Idaho and Montana.....	1	244	59	11,299	Analcim.....				
Mexico.....				2,457	Mountain View.....				
England.....			2	5,846	Vineyard.....				
Dallas.....					Lyttons.....				
Columbus.....					Arcadia.....				
Peoria.....					Pomona.....				
St. Joseph.....					Riverside.....				
Dubuque.....					Norwalk.....				
Sioux City.....					Ventura.....				
Canada.....					Colfax.....				
Louisville.....					Towles.....				
Council Bluffs.....					Latrobe.....				
Buffalo.....					Oroville.....				
Detroit.....					Larkmead.....				
Fort Worth.....					Guasti.....				
Total.....	228	30,824	2,615	673,813	Total.....	928	30,854	2,615	673,813

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 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
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Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Department Circular on Divisions of Customs.

TRADE-MARKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1897. }

To the Officers of the Customs and Others :

The attention of officers of the Customs and others is invited to the following provision of Section 11 of the Act of July 24, 1897:

"Section 11. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, or which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted to entry at any Custom House of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the Customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence, and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the Customs."

Applications for the recording of names or trade-marks in his Department will state the name and residence of the domestic manufacturer, and furnish a description of the mark, and the names of the ports to which the facsimiles should be sent. No such name or trade-mark will be received unless accompanied by the proper proof of ownership and proof that the owner is a domestic manufacturer, which must consist of the affidavit of the owner or one of the owners, certified by a Notary Public, or other officer entitled to administer oaths, and having a seal.

On the receipt by a Customs officer of any such facsimiles with information from the Department that they have been recorded therein, he will record and file them, and will exercise care to prevent the entry at the Custom House of any article of foreign manufacture copying or simulating such mark.

No fees are charged for recording trade-marks in the Department and Custom Houses.

A sufficient number of facsimiles should be forwarded to enable the Department to send one copy to each port named in the application, with ten additional copies for the files of the Department.

Especial attention is invited to the provision in said section prohibiting the entry of articles "which shall bear a name or mark which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States," and collectors and other officers of the Customs are instructed to use due diligence to prevent violations of this provision.

W B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary.

Total Abstinence a Great Evil.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, an English naturalist of national reputation, and a physician of decided ability, who has been giving his attention to the subject of beer as an alimentary medium, is now speaking out with a decision and emphasis that is astonishing the temperance folk and delighting the "poor man" who loves his "mug of ale." He says:

"It is my sincere conviction that the total abstinence from beer is a much greater evil to humanity than occasional excess of drinking. I am fully aware that this is totally in contradiction of the majority of those medical authors who have written on the above subject; but I am so convinced that the opinion which I advanced is correct—which is the direct result of a forty years' study and observation—that it would be, to say the very least, a lack of moral courage on my part not to express my opinion openly.

"I have arrived at the fixed conclusion that an incalculable amount of harm is done by the abstinence craze upon the human organism and its functions, both physical and moral. It requires no proof when I say that the average Englishman of to-day is much less capable of resisting the influences of medicine than forty or fifty years ago, and he convalesces much slower from a severe sickness than during those times, when a good and healthy glass of ale or porter constituted part of the daily meals; in a word, our nation has lost its vitality—at least the abstainers."

Dr. Granville then goes on to say that drinking has produced no noticeable factor in respect to the increase of drunkenness. On the contrary, since Englishmen have become accustomed to moderate drinking the number of inmates of the insane asylum has increased. A careful statistical compilation in general, as well as a clinical observation in particular, shows plainly that a number of terrible sicknesses, such as consumption and cancer, also specific evils of a minor sort, as, for instance, diphtheria, the worst form of the gout, nervous diseases of all kinds and many minor bodily complaints have their origin in the decrease of vital powers of the organism, which more or less make their appearance upon the exclusive use of water instead of the invigorating hop and malt beverage.

"I am very well aware," continued Dr. Granville, "of the great responsibility which I assume as physician and as man, by expressing the above principles; but in this double capacity I believe it to be my duty to do so without fear or favor. That fanaticism against the drinking of beer, which has lately become so prominent, has already gone too far, and overstepped the limits of solicitude for the well-being of humanity. It has assumed a stand that is detrimental to the general welfare. I sincerely believe that the spreading of the principles of abstinence exerts a destructive influence upon the moral, mental and physical well-being of our people." Need anything else be said?

It is thought that through the assistance of the X ray, hash will no longer be such a mystery as it has been in the past.



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Bottling in Bond.

Between the distillers of the higher grades of aging whiskies and those dealers who can convert neutral spirits into Kentucky whisky of any age, or county or brand, a gulf exists that cannot be bridged, and it looks as if a trial of strength will be made from now on, in Congress and out, until one side or the other is defeated. The distillers of Kentucky made no objection to substitution until capacity in Kentucky had become overgrown and profits disappeared.

Now, however, they protest that nothing should be sold as Kentucky whisky except Kentucky whisky, and assert that were this done the demand on the distilleries of this State would amount to about 60,000,000 gallons per annum instead of its 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 gallons.

Dealers—that is to say the bulk of them—do not agree with the distillers in regard to this matter. They contend that they are not in the whisky business for their health, and that were they to confine their operations to straight goods they would not make enough to live on. They also insist that Kentucky whiskies, as well as Eastern ryes, are improved by being blended with neutral spirits, and are preferred, when so blended, by consumers.

Without regard to the merits of either argument, we only wish to say that there seems little probability of compromise, and on the question of bottling in bond we may look for a very stubborn contest.

Dealers will make an effort to secure the repeal of this law by Congress by working for a short bonded period, and within the channels of trade they will exert every power they possess to render such goods unpopular.

Of course, should Congress repeal the Act of August 28, 1894, the fight will be over and the distillers will be defeated, but should the law remain unchanged, a long contest will be inaugurated and the consumers of the country will settle the question before the bar.—*T. M. Gilmore, in Bonfort's.*

More Breweries.

The *Liquor Dealer* says that Los Angeles is shortly to have two new breweries, one to be erected by the Wieland Company on East First street, and another new enterprise to be the Los Angeles Brewery, which will be located in East Los Angeles, and it is said will be one of the largest in the country. These movements are undoubtedly due to the marked success of the new San Diego brewery, which is rapidly corraling the trade of the southern part of the State. The Syndicate does not need any more breweries—in fact has breweries to spare—but they are not in Southern California. Hence the proposed enterprise.

The Treacherous Rhubarb.

Many persons have a notion that wine made from a simple and innocent material such as rhubarb contains so little intoxicating power that it may be drunk with impunity. But this is all a mistake, for like wine made from grapes, it contains a no small percentage of spirit, what this is, or may be, the total abstainer does not care to inquire. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating, the proof of the wine is in the drinking. We observe that a Norfolk laborer, a teetotaler of some six years' standing, having a raging thirst upon him which he tried to extinguish, drank an enormous quantity of rhubarb wine, consequently he became drunk in the most uproarious and defiant sense of the term; in fact he was changed into a kind of demoniacal drunkard, and, like a Malay in a certain condition, he ran "amuck" at everything before him. After completely upsetting his own house, he performed the same feat in that of a neighbor. Then he rushed out like mad up to the parish pit, filled with water, where he remained up to the neck for half an hour. Finally the police got hold of him and locked him up. At the next temperance meeting the Norfolk laborer will be able graphically to explain the effect upon the man who drinks to excess rhubarb wine.—*Licensing World, London.*

Time is Money.

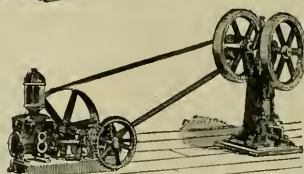
Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Governor Leedy of Kansas, Populist, for six months has permitted saloons and joints to proceed without further interruption than the collection of monthly fines in cities of the first class in that State. In response to a persistent demand from the ultra-Prohibitionists and "to stop the everlasting howl they are making," as he expresses it, he has closed every drinking place in Topeka, the capital. It is dry for the first time in many years.

Challenge Wine Pump.

The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

This Pump is in use in almost all the wine cellars of California. Send for special circular and prices. We also carry Wine Hose, Wine Tanks and Power Wine Pumps.



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AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

The Experiment Failed.

South Carolina's Liquor Dispensing System Not a Success.

South Carolina is about to witness the enforced abandonment of one of the most interesting experiments ever made—the famous liquor dispensing system.

One night in December, 1892, Governor Tillman, then on the crest of the wave of fortune, sat in the gallery of the House of Representatives and listened to a prohibition debate. A prohibitory primary had been held during the previous summer and the liquor people had sustained a stunning defeat. The bill under discussion was in accordance with this result. Tillman was deeply interested. He had not taken part in the campaign, but one of his dearest wishes was to see the liquor men, who had opposed him all along, downed to a man. L. D. Childs, a member from Columbia, had the floor. As the leader of the Prohibition forces in the State, he was making the speech of the session. The great and brilliantly lighted hall was packed. But not a sound interrupted the speaker, who held the undivided attention of his audience.

With Governor Tillman in the gallery there were a number of ladies. One, a young and pretty girl from Athens, Ga., grew tired of the eloquence of Mr. Childs, and turning to the Governor, asked him why they did not resort to the dispensary system, as in vogue in Athens, as a solution of the question. Tillman was not a well-informed man in those days, and frankly admitted that he knew very little about the Athens system. He expressed some interest, however, and the young lady—one of the few in a thousand who interest themselves in details—rapidly outlined it to him. The novelty of the idea struck him, and excusing himself, he went straight to the executive office, called his lieutenants in the House around him, and before daylight had framed a bill, the first dispensary bill, for introduction. An "administration" measure, it was passed over all opposition, and Mr. Child's speech was thrown away.

The explanation for this new departure to the people, who expected a simon-pure prohibition law, was short, and so far as Governor Tillman's adherents were concerned, satisfactory. By restricting and regulating the sale it would, it was claimed, diminish drunkenness and abolish a majority of the evils charged to the barroom system. It would protect the health as well as the morals of the people by furnishing them with only chemically pure liquors, and it would furthermore pay \$1,000,000 yearly into the State Treasury, more than enough to run the State Government and public school system. In short, it would relieve the taxpayers of State taxes.

But despite all this the institution was received with the reverse of favor. The conservative, or anti-Tillman element, refused to see anything good in what Tillman had done, and thousands of them registered vows never to take a drink of "Tillman's liquor." The papers took up the constitutional and moral questions involved, and with a few exceptions denounced it. The "Reformers" even resented having to sign their names to applications for pints and half-pints of corn whisky as a restriction and an infringement upon their liberties. As a result "blind tigers" were opened in every town and patronized much in the same spirit that the Bostonians threw the tea into the water.

To overcome these violations the Metropolitan police system was inaugurated. This only multiplied the opposition to the dispensary system. Charleston had been unusually submissive before the metropolitans were put in charge, but since then neither money nor pains have been spared to uproot the system. The State Courts being helplessly closed against them, they have appealed to the Federal Courts; and the recent decision of Judge Simonton, protecting the importation and sale of liquor in original packages, has settled the question finally. Already dozens of original package houses are in operation selling in open opposition to the dispensary. The struggle is an uneven one, and the issue is not doubtful. Protected by the Federal Courts, the importers can sell cheaper than the dispensary can buy, and it is only a question of time when the competition will force the State to surrender.

Governor Ellerbe, whose election was due to a promise to remove the metropolitans from Charleston—a promise which he subsequently thought better of—seems determined to fight to the last ditch. Before his election he was not con-

sidered a dispensary advocate; but now he devotes the greater part of his time to building men of straw for the Federal Court to knock down. He has staked his career on the Metropolitan police issue, and will most probably keep up the fight until the Attorney-General calls a halt.

As for Senator Tillman, he seems to take the matter more to heart than any one else. He was defiant as long as he thought there was any hopes for his bill in Congress. When it failed he came home, and for two weeks has been making speeches in defense of the institution, even threatening to resign his seat in the Senate and run for Governor again on the dispensary issue. In the course of his remarks he has been unsparing in abuse of the Federal Courts, the barkeepers, the preachers and the devil, who, he says, are leagued against him. But no one believes for all that that he has any idea of running for Governor, and there are not a few who would offer even money on his defeat if he did. For he is not as strong now as when he went to the Senate, and the risk would be too great to run at this time. Some say that he will have trouble retaining his seat when his term expires in 1900, and his weakness is traceable to the dispensary. To give an idea how much strength he has lost, no longer than two years ago every candidate on the reform ticket boasted of his loyalty to Tillman. Those who were fortunate enough to receive his indorsement considered it equivalent to election. Now, all discuss the dispensary and Metropolitan police questions regardless of his views. Time was when such temerity would have meant certain defeat.

Another class that will have cause to regret the downfall of the dispensary system is the "blind tiger" class. There were nearly 160 "blind tigers" in Charleston alone, and there is no saying how many there were in the State. Their profits were enormous and their losses from seizures merely incidental. One illicit dealer who ran a wholesale business in Charleston claims to have had \$20,000 worth of liquors seized from first to last; but said he could well afford it with profits such as he made. Now, he says, the original package houses are supplying his customers, to whom he sold at one time as much as 1,700 gallons of whisky in one day.—*Boston Transcript*.

A Frenchman Corrected.

A French exchange says in a long article devoted to the subject of false labels, etc.:

"At the same time the public is tempted to believe in the false statements made against French trade and reproaches our merchants with selling, as natural wines, raisin or foreign wines. The campaign begun in England and the United States against false indications of origin has somewhat improved this state of things. The required country of origin to be shown, the famous 'Made in Germany,' have secured a certain amount of protection for our brands. The Graves wines of New South Wales, and the Chateau-Margaux wines of Illinois or California are not 'made in France.' Were the counterfeiter to add this latter mention he would expose himself to legal proceedings which might take a serious turn for him. And indeed, he would be violating a legal disposition made in the interest of national production. The delinquent would be all the more severely treated, as there would be found judges in America or in Australia to condemn him through American or Australian vanity."

Our French friend is sadly at variance with facts, so far as the judges of this country are concerned. Their "vanity" does not run in that direction, and on the contrary it is one of the hardest things to accomplish in the United States to properly punish a violator of private brands. However, the time will come when the importers and producers of domestic wines, etc., will get together and formulate an organization that will strong enough to protect all. The sooner such action is taken the better for all concerned.

"You are fond of watermelons, of course," remarked an Ohio friend to Colonel Louie Veel.

"Certainly, sir; certainly," replied the Colonel. "My only objection to them is the water in their name, but they are not responsible for that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Vintage Troubles in France.

According to the latest advices from the vineyards and the wine markets, veraison was proceeding well in Bordelais. Being sure of not getting a plentiful crop, the growers are desirous of, and preparing for making good wines. They are in no doubt about the quality, an early vintage being a sure token of that. They are expecting to make a start from the 18th to the 25th of September. The yield seems likely to be a moderate one. The *Feuille Vinicole de la Gironde* considers the valuation given at the end of last month by the *Journal Officiel* as being a correct one. According to our calculations the yield will be 1,316,000 hectolitres. We expect to see that the care given to the vineyards will increase this yield, which would be only a very small one.

In Armagnac cryptogamic diseases, including the terrible black rot, appear to be losing ground. They are expecting the quality will be good, the vintage being likely to be an early one. But little business is being done, prices being firm however.

In Charente the state of the vineyards is the same as in Bordelais, with this difference, that the black rot is doing harm. Bordeaux broth has succeeded in putting a stop to its ravages in certain vineyards. In Aunis they admit that grape gathering will begin toward September 15th. The quality promises to be good. As to the yield, it will be an unequal one, reaching here a third and there two-thirds of the crop in 1896, as far as they are able to judge of an event which is still in the future.

In Bearn also there is black rot, against which the growers have hardly succeeded by using Bordeaux broth. The resistance against black rot varies according to the kind of vine. An American stock, the Noah, offers marvellous resistance.

In Perigord the owners of the destroyed vineyards in the Bourdeilles, Brantome and Excideuil townships, are beginning to replant. Toward Bergerac, the year will be a lean one; still they are expecting to get one-half the yield there was in 1896. The white vines are particularly favored.

The gathering of the Bouschet grapes began in the third week of August. Growers were not much inclined to sell on the bush. The price by degree must be expected to be 2 francs to 2 francs 25. A few cellars of old wines have found buyers at 18 francs 50 to 20 francs.

At Certe the importers of Spanish wines find it difficult to sell at the prices which ruled at the beginning; they have had to make a rebate of 2 and even of 3 francs.

For the first Algerian wines the trade is showing itself difficult about prices.

Grape gathering began on August 16th in the Herault plains. There is a tendency to make wines in white, consumers showing a marked preference for roseate, straw-colored, or white wines. Aramons coming out of the vat have been sold at 16 francs to 16 francs 50 without the cask.

In Algeria the Petits Bouschet grapes began to be gathered on August 2d. Although rain had made the grapes swell out, the growers are wanting too much money for them. However, the trade is offering 2 francs more than last year. The yield seems to be less than that of 1896. The price asked for white wines is 2 francs the degree. Grapes are worth about 12 francs the 100 kilos.

In Beaujolais the vintage will be a short one in the way of quantity, but the growers are expecting to get choice quality. Burgundy has bought the grapes of some superior growths at the rate of 40 to 45 francs the quintal. Offers of new wines to be taken at the vat are made at 70 to 80 francs the cask; but these prices have been greatly exceeded in the superior growths which would appear to have fetched 118 to 120 francs.

In Burgundy, more fortunate than the Beaune hillsides, the Gevrey-Chambertin, Chambolle-Musigny, and Morey vineyards escaped both the frost and the hail-storms. The vines are splendid there, where quantity will not be wanting and will probably be accompanied by quality. The vintage will begin from the 15th to the 18th of September. Good Pinot wines of 1896 are worth from 220 to 400 francs.

In the Loire department they are expecting to get a crop not so large as that of last year.

In the Issoire plain everything appears to be going on well; the old wines are being rapidly bought up.

In Champagne the crop will be an irregular one. Of

course, the direct influence of the phylloxera will be absolutely nil on the yield. Toward Epemay the crop will be a satisfactory one, as well as at Ay, Hautvilliers and Champillon. At Verzy, Verzenay, Bouzy and Avenay, the growers will have no reason to be dissatisfied. But at Avize, Cramant, Rilly and Ludes, the crop will be either moderate or small, as well as in the Marne Valley below Cumieres. From time to time the discovery of fresh phylloxera spots is announced, and the news is rarely a false one. It must, moreover, be acknowledged that the vignerons are no longer so incredulous and that they are the first to solicit the help of the large growers to treat their vines with sulphuret of carbon.—*Revue des Vins and Liqueurs, Paris.*

Suit for an Accounting.

The litigation over the estate of the late Calvin W. Kellogg is not yet at an end. A complaint was filed recently by E. E. Kellogg and Ella F. Gilroy against Henrietta Loewe, Joseph M. Loewe, Moses Siegel, Jacques Blum, Mary E. Kellogg and Wilmerding, Loewe & Co. to recover \$125,000 claimed to be due them as heirs of the estate.

Kellogg was for many years connected with the Wilmerding Company, and on November 19, 1894, after the death of Wilmerding, formed what is styled in the complaint as "a quasi-partnership" with Siegel, Loewe and Blum to carry on the business of the firm. In the event of a dissolution it was agreed to pay Kellogg the value of his share in the business; the value of the same to be fixed by arbitrators. When Kellogg died he left a will naming Loewe, Mary E. Kellogg and Thomas Cole as executors. It is now claimed that the executors failed to secure an accounting of the business of the firm from the surviving partners. It is further charged that the partners of Kellogg represented to the executors that his interest in the firm of Wilmerding & Co. was of no greater value than \$5,750, and that it was only credited to that amount in the estate, whereas it was worth fully \$125,000. It is also alleged that fictitious charges were entered up against Kellogg's interest in the business.

The plaintiffs ask that a receiver be appointed to collect all moneys due them as heirs of Kellogg's estate and to secure an accounting of the affairs of the old partnership. The suit is also intended to recover what the heirs claim to be the value of Kellogg's interest in the business. Since the death of Kellogg the Company has incorporated under the name of Wilmerding, Loewe & Co. Mary E. Kellogg, the widow, is made a party defendant, as she refused to join the plaintiffs in the action.

Some Queer Figures From France.

The consumer and jobber will find much food for thought in the following extracts from the *Revue des Vins and Liqueurs* of Paris, in which it is shown how the taste for beverages is changing in France and elsewhere:

"For all the other kinds of spirits specified—that is to say for all strongly alcoholized beverages—we have to register an increase in each case.

"The largest increase of all is that for absinthe sold under that name, the quantity having increased from 108,264 hectolitres in 1893 to 158,198 hectolitres in 1895. The increase of 50,000 hectolitres—nearly one-half in two years, or more exactly from 1894 to 1895—is apportioned as follows: An increase of 38,642 hectolitres (48½ per cent.) for absinthes in wood, and of 11,292 hectolitres (40 per cent.) for absinthes in bottles.

"It appears that common absinthe, made nobody knows how, is taking the place of ordinary brandy in popular consumption. For absinthes in bottles there is the splendid increase of 40 per cent. The substitution of absinthe for brandy is advancing more rapidly than the preference given to spirits in cases.

"Spirits similar to absinthes are similarly favored, but not quite to the same extent. During the period under review the demand for absolute alcohol for spirits similar to absinthes only increased from 16,215 hectolitres to 22,389 hectolitres, the rate of increase being less than 40 per cent.; but spirits similar to absinthes in bottles are much more favored than the forwardings in wood, the difference being easy to ex-

plain, this kind of strong spirits comprising a great many specialties.

"Both rum and kirsch-wasser are drunk in increasing quantities, 118,347 hectolitres for the two in 1893, then 120,115 hectolitres in 1894, and 139,679 hectolitres in 1895; but, if they are gaining ground at the expense of common brandy, their rate of increase is only 18 per cent. The consumption, or rather the circulation in bottles, is rising also, but only to a slight extent, the amount being 31,259 hectolitres in 1893 and 33,380 hectolitres in 1895; here the advantage is gained by bad rum, which is only a pure attenuation of the marked decrease in brandies in wood.

"For the reason given in our first article, we think that the greater use of rum and kirsch-wasser in wood has been brought about by the manufacture of rum with ordinary plain spirit, for the imports of rum from 1893 to 1895 only increased 2,752 hectolitres of absolute alcohol, a quantity about equal to the increase of rum in cases.

"Sweet bitters, which comprise American Picon especially, show an increasing demand, its vogue being equal to that of absinthe properly so called. A curious fact is that the preference shown for brands only became very marked in 1895, when sweet bitters were forwarded in greater quantities in bottles than in wood.

"Let us call to mind that bitter bitters are maintaining their consumption but not increasing it.

"To sum up, the home demand for spirituous liquors is showing two very distinct tendencies. Consumers are giving up to a certain extent mild liquors and light alcoholic beverages, such as brandy, and showing a marked preference for strong drinks, such as absinthe, rum and gin.

"At the same time the consumption of spirits in bottles, that is to say of spirits of superior quality, is being substituted for that of ordinary spirits and even of common brandy. The rather notable exception we mentioned when speaking of rum and tafia confirms the rule, for the circulation of rums in wood has increased more rapidly than that of rum in cases, and it comprises precisely the falsified rums, which are only common brandies in disguise."

Sparkling Medoc.

The American Consul at Bordeaux speaks very highly of the results of the experiments which Mr. Nathaniel Johnston has been making to produce sparkling wines in the Medoc. We are told that Mr. Johnston has made a wine "equal to that produced in Champagne." This may mean a great deal, or it may mean very little, because, as every one knows, there are wines of many qualities, from the highest to the indifferent, produced in the Champagne country; but it is evident that the Consul intends his remark to be complimentary. Not having seen the Medoc sparkling wines, we are not in a position to offer an opinion upon them, but it will be interesting to see whether the experiments that are being made lead to the foundation of a serious business. It is easy enough to produce a sparkling wine; it is quite another thing, however, to make one which is capable of competing with the fine qualities of champagne. This has been proved, at great expense, in Spain and other countries, and we confess that we are inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the experiments in the Medoc. According to the Consul: "The wines of which Mr. Johnston's sparkling Medoc is made are of quite different origin from each other. The heavy gravels of St. Julien, the light sables of Labarde, and the rich alluvial land (Palus) of Macau (which may be considered as the three types of the soil of the Medoc and each of which enjoys a special reputation) contribute their various proportions." The cellars of the Medoc, on account of the nature of the soil, do not offer, the Consul says, the conditions necessary at certain stages: that is, coolness and an unvarying temperature of 10° C. The wines are therefore removed by boats to the other side of the river Gironde, where, in the cliffs of Bourg, are calcareous quarries, transformed into perfect cellars, "quite recalling in their arrangement and their storage capacity those of Epernay."

Can't always sometimes most generally tell

What a man is by his clothes,

But you form an estimate tolerably well

By the blossom on his nose.

—*Life*.

Mr. Luyties on California and Its Wines.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a call from Mr. Henry E. G. Luyties, who has just returned from California. Mr. Luyties is greatly impressed with the State of California and its wonderful resources, of which he could not speak too highly. Although July and August are not the best months to visit San Francisco, on account of the fogs and high winds prevailing there, Mr. Luyties found the climate very agreeable. Hot and sultry weather from which we suffer so much in the East seems to be unknown there, and even in the country, where the temperature sometimes rises to 110 or 115 degrees, the heat is never oppressive as it is in New York. The evenings are always cool and pleasant, and a good night's rest is assured.

In making this trip Mr. Henry Luyties combined pleasure with business.

He went out at the request of the Wine Makers' Corporation, and has undertaken the agency for the wine growers, organized under the name of the California Wine Makers' Corporation. This Corporation consists of a large majority of all dry-wine producers in California. The Corporation is preparing to enter into direct business with the East, and will offer their goods to the trade through Messrs. Luyties Bros., who have been appointed their sole agents for New York and territory tributary thereto.

The unequalled facilities which Messrs. Luyties Bros. possess in New York under the Brooklyn bridge will be made use of for the Wine Makers' Corporation, and the wholesale trade will also be put into direct communication with the Corporation or with the individual members thereof.

We asked Mr. Luyties about the controversy between the California Wine Association and the Wine Makers' Corporation. To this Mr. Luyties answers that, as much as he regrets the unfortunate controversy, he believes that a constant and direct intercourse of growers and the trade will be an ultimate benefit to both and to the California wine business.

The California wines which Mr. Luyties saw on the Pacific Coast convinced him that considerable progress had been made in the quality of the red and white wines, and that a large part of the goods which are offered here in the East do not do justice to the product of California. Unfortunately, the tendency in the East has been so much for low-priced goods that the better classes of California red and white wines have not been sold as freely in the East as they have been at home; a large proportion of the goods sold in bottles are those which have not been intended or shipped East for this purpose; they were intended to be sold in bulk only.

Mr. Luyties appreciates that it is not an easy task which he has undertaken, but he feels sure that, with the assistance of the many prominent growers belonging to the Corporation, Luyties Bros. will have success in introducing the better class of California wines, and they will also facilitate or bring about direct intercourse of larger purchasers with the California Wine Makers' Corporation.

Mr. Luyties concluded by saying that it seems to be the general tendency in all trades to bring the producer as near to the consumer as is compatible with the business. The producer will make a greater effort and is better satisfied if he feels convinced himself that he disposes of his goods direct to the trade, and if he knows what is realized therefor.

Mr. Luyties spent several weeks in visiting the different vineyards, and was received everywhere with the generous hospitality for which California is known all over the world.

Bottling Re-Imported Spirits.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1897.

Albert B. White, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, Parkersburg, W. Va.—SIR: In reply to your letter of the 26th inst. you are informed that spirits which have been withdrawn from a distillery warehouse or from a special bonded warehouse for exportation and exported in bond and afterward re-imported, cannot be returned to the warehouse from which they were originally exported for bottling or for any other purpose.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Beats the Gold Cure.

From Listersville, W. Va., comes the interesting announcement of the discovery of a new remedy for drunkenness which, so far as it has been tried, has scored a larger percentage of cures than any other system of treatment for alcoholism now before the public.

Unlike many "cures" of that sort, no drugs are introduced into the patient's system. The treatment operates directly upon the will, and its influence is entirely mental. Whenever a resident of Listersville gets drunk he is arrested by the police, but instead of spending a night in jail he is put inside of an old gas tank, and the boys of the village roll it about the streets for an hour or two, beating a lively tattoo upon it with sticks and stones. When the patient is removed from the tank he is usually quite sober, thoroughly repentant and eager to take any temperance pledge which may be proposed.

The Listersville "cure" has been in operation several months, and no man has had to take it more than once. In view of such an unbroken record of successes we feel warranted in calling public attention to it as a promising agent of temperance reform. *Similia similibus curantur*. Tanks for the tank habit.

San Francisco Saloon Licenses.

The Board of Police Commissioners have issued the following saloon licenses during the past fortnight:

Frank Buck, 44 Eighth.
 Frank Reichmath, southwest corner Drumm and Sacramento.
 Michael Tallihan, 2808 Greenwich.
 John Vennekohl, 1230 Pacific.
 Hogreve & King, 2353 Market.
 Bos & Puech, southwest corner Stockton and Clay.
 Rudolph Daldorf, east corner Beale and Mission.
 Otto B. Schmieder, 1372 Market.
 George H. Baldwin, 3438 Mission.
 John Sheanon, 248 Fourth.
 Fredrick G. Hammer, 311 Franklin.
 John Moroney, 356 Jessie.
 William Kilkelly, 212 Eighth.
 Geo. Imhof, northwest corner Army and Vermont.
 John King, 14 Geary.
 Elwood & Mensing, 3 Clay.
 Agnes L. Schettler, 785 Folsom.
 Jeremiah Murphy, 438 Clementina.
 Brown & Knight, southwest corner Powell and Francisco.
 Johanna Murphy, 1367 Minna.
 Cademartori, Rebbatoro & Mobriari, 426 Green.
 Ernst Lilienthal, south corner Beale and Folsom.
 Mark Vidojivich, 253½ Stevenson.
 Felix Steen, 306 Minna.
 Philip Eller, 104 O'Farrell.
 James F. Anthony, southwest corner Ocean and Lee avenues.
 John F. Flynn, 1016 Market.
 Patrick Kilcoin, 58 Bryant.
 James H. Daly, 122 Second.
 Orestes Gramfranceschi, 213 Broadway.
 Kim & Grell, 419 Bush.

Edwin Tilden, 118 Grove.
 Olivo Olivi, 1411 Dupont.
 Madden & Mogan, 131 O'Farrell.
 James O'Toole, 215 Twelfth.
 Albert Scott, northeast corner Powell and Filbert.
 Joseph Condrotte, 39 Eddy.
 Frank Koenig, 628 Mission.
 Thomas Lawry, east corner Tenth and Folsom.
 Jacob Muller, southeast corner Twentieth and Valencia.
 Stephen A. & Eugene F. Gill, southeast corner Jones and O'Farrell.
 Seebach & Matthers, 707 Mission.
 Mrs. Isabella Morgan, 30 Clara.
 John Brumund, 18 Sixth.
 McCarthy & Higgins, 735 Mission.
 Kienzle & O'Connor, 25 East.
 Robert Scott, 2623 Sutter.
 Auguste F. Benard, 1034 Market.
 McCord & Hornbeck, southwest corner Jones and O'Farrell.
 William H. Lyons, 210 Post.
 Richard H. Carr, 318 Montgomery.
 August Borromea, 41 Pacific.
 Herman Hollatz, 240 Minna.
 William Bogen, northeast corner Powell and Market.
 Paul C. Robuste, northeast corner Leavenworth & McAllister.
 Frank M. Ambrose, 906 Kearny.
 John Wall, 706 Howard.

Modification of Bonded Warehouse Regulations

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1897. }

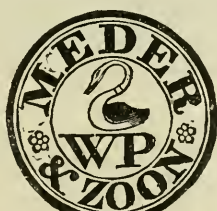
To Collectors and Other Officers of the Customs: Article 12 of the regulations promulgated November 14, 1894 (Synopsis 15,412), for the governing of bonded manufacturing warehouses, is amended hereby so that the same shall read:

Before commencing business the proprietor of any bonded manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, giving the specific names under which the articles are to be exported, and under which they will be known to the trade, and stating the names of all the ingredients entering into the manufacture of such articles, with the quantities of such ingredients or materials as may be dutiable or taxable. Proprietors of such warehouses are required to conform strictly to the formulas filed with the bonds, and in no instance shall an article be permitted to be manufactured in or withdrawn from the warehouse which does not contain all the ingredients and in the quantities specified in the formula for the manufacture of such article, or which contains any other article than those specified in the formula. Articles manufactured for export shall be marked in strict accordance with the formulas and with the trade name of the goods, and shall bear no other designation than those stated therein. No mark or designation of a fraudulent, misleading or deceptive character shall be allowed upon articles manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses.

W. B. HOWELL, Assistant Secretary



SHERRY



SWAN GIN



SCOTCH WHISKY



SOUR MASH WHISKEY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC COAST

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 31, 1897.

- 588,339—Bottle Closure. Morris Alttædter, New York City.
 589,237—Combining Beer Tap, Cooler and Pump. William B. Baker, Newport News, Virginia.
 588,947—Non-refillable Bottle. William P. Bliss, Aurora Springs, Mo.
 589,164—Non-refillable Bottle. George W. Coates and A. J. Schutz, Schutz Mills, Illinois.
 589,207—Non-refillable Bottle. Jacob Fultz, Indianapolis, Ind.
 589,000—Distilling Apparatus. Henrik J. Krebs, Wilmington, Del.
 589,135—Bottle Washer. Henry H. Miller, Lakeside, Ohio.
 589,366—Cap for Bottles. William Polson, Fabyans, N. H.
 589,097—Stopper or Cover for Bottles, Jars or Similar Vessels. Vincent Reiser and T. Sutcliffe, Bradford, Eng.
 589,371—Apparatus for Carbonating Liquids. Carret D. Rhinehart, New York City.
 589,035—Non-refillable Bottle. George W. Scott, Peoria, Ill.
 589,196—Bottle. George V. Stallings, Strawn, Texas.
 589,044—Bottle. Dennis J. Sweeney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 589,065—Method of and Apparatus for Treating Beer. Otto Zwietsch, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,527—Lager Beer. Aktienbrauerei zum Lowenbrau in Munchen, Munich, Germany. Essential Feature.—The word "Lowenbrau" in combination with the word "Munchen."
 30,528—Lager Beer. Aktienbrauerei zum Lowenbrau in Munchen, Munich, Germany. Essential feature.—The word "Lowenbrau."

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1897.

- 589,406—Means for Preventing Fraudulent Refilling of Bottles, etc. Andre and L. Braly, Paris, France.
 589,544—Bottle Stopper. William A. Coghan, Santa Rosa, Cal.
 589,704—Bottle Stopper. Charles De Witt, Baltimore, Md.
 589,435—Non-refillable Bottle. Nathaniel F. T. Hunt, Braintree, Mass.
 589,505—Bottle Stopper. George F. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
 589,604—Anti-refilling Bottle. Alexandre Lemieux, Montreal, Canada.
 589,741—Non-refillable Bottle. Oliver J. Moussette, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DESIGNS.

- 27,623—Eyeglass or Spectacle Case. William Zoerb, Dedham, Mass.

Rather Strong Wine.

It will come as a matter of surprise to many to learn that the glass of which bottles are made will, under certain conditions, be dissolved by the liquid stored in such vessels. M. Lavouroix has, according to *Invention*, been making an investigation into the subject, and quotes a curious case which may possibly have suggested the inquiry. A certain wealthy man bought in France some rare and very costly wines in casks, a sample from each cask being submitted to him by the wine merchant. The precious liquor was in due course racked off and bottled, and when some days later it was served at table the owner detected a strange unpleasant taste that was certainly not apparent in the samples originally submitted to and approved by him. Bottle after bottle was opened, and all were found to be similarly affected. Then came an action at law, on the ground that the wine sold did not correspond with the samples exhibited, and bottles of the wine were brought into Court. It was then seen, apparently for the first time, that the glass of the bottles had become opaque. These, with other bottles of the same manufacture which had never contained wine, were handed to a chemist for examination, who found that the opaque bottles had lost a part of their lime, potash and soda, which had been taken up by the wine, and formed compounds rendering it utterly unfit to drink.

The salary of Queen Victoria's chief butler, who looks after the beer, wines and spirits, is \$2,600 a year. This functionary must have a palate of exquisite delicacy, as in him is vested the purchase of the wines drunk by royalty. He is also expected to superintend the decanting of the wines, which he accompanies to the royal table with an air of affectionate solicitude, and sees that they are partaken of at the proper moment. The present holder of the office is said to be the finest judge of Rhine wines in the world. Her Majesty's chief butler is also responsible for the laying of the table, the actual work being performed by two principal table-deckers, with \$1,000 a year each.

Kentucky Bourbons.

The month of August exhibited rather a falling off in larger transactions as compared with July, we think, but a decided improvement in withdrawals, and in demand from the retail trade.

Jobbers are beginning to feel the influence of better times, and a good fall trade is generally anticipated.

Nearly every one connected with the Kentucky whisky business has looked forward to the period between now and January 1st as one destined to bring forth some big event.

There are many who believe a combination of the distilleries will be formed.

Others think the bottling-in-bond law will, during this period, prove a great factor in the trade and sweep the country like a wave of reformation.

A third class is of opinion that the time is at hand when dealers generally will begin to anticipate their wants, and that advances will naturally follow, to be followed in time by speculation.

We shall not hazard an opinion of our own, for experience goes to show that the "aging" whisky business is so full of uncertainties and of conditions and of "ifs" that the best calculations are very liable to defeat.

With prices as low as they are, with bonded stocks on the decrease, with a crop of '97's of less than 7,000,000 gallons, with free stocks almost exhausted, with prospects for a small output of '98's, with wheat at \$1, and corn, rye, cattle and other farm products advancing, with tremendous crops and with the tariff question settled—with all of these favorable conditions, the whisky business this fall ought to be excellent, and we hope it will be, but it is well to remember that the best calculations have failed of realization the last few years, and something may arise to retard the approach of good times.

It is also well to remember that many leading members of the whisky trade are exceedingly pessimistic and predict a very slow recovery for fine whiskies.—*Bonfort's*.

Right You Are.

J. L. Hackett, President of the Greenbrier Distillery Company, has just returned from a two months' stay in California. He says that the far West holds a large amount of wheat, and this, with the gold from the Klondike, will make California the most prosperous State in the Union. Mr. Hackett, who is an old miner, is of opinion that the Klondike is destined to prove the most wonderful gold-producing country of the globe.—*Bonfort's*.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....	Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne ..	Champagne
CARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....	Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....	Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....	Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac	Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein	Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow.....	Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre.....	Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux.....	Cognacs
	Ciaretts

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ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.

SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.... Peru

MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"

"Chop Tek Wat."

KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco		
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00	6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00	6.00
Riesling.....	4.00	5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00	10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00	9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00	13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chauche Livermore, Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.		
Burgundy.....	Quarts \$ 9.00	
Chablis.....	9.00	
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00	
Jurango, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00	
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00	
Sauternes.....	6.00	
Light Sauternes.....	5.00	
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00	
Table Claret.....	4.00	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.		

J. GUNDLACH & CO., Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.		
PRICES PER CASE.		
QUARTS.		PINTS.
Tramier, \$2.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Gutedel, \$2.....	6.00	7.00
Burgundy, \$4.....	6.00	7.00
Zinfandel \$8.....	5.00	6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.		
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890.....	\$3.50	
Zinfandel.....	4.50	
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889.....	5.50	
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00	8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50	
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50	
Hock, Rhenish type ..	6.00	
Burger, Chablis type ..	5.50	
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50	
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.		

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.		
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50	4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50	5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75	4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50	5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00	4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00	
Sherry.....	7.50	
Anglica.....	6.00	
Muscatel.....	6.00	
Madeira.....	6.00	
Malaga.....	6.00	
Brandy.....	10.00	

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.		
Per Case.		
Hock.....	\$3.00	
Riesling.....	3.50	
Gutedel.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	4.00	
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00	

Claret.....	2.50	
Zinfandel.....	3.00	
Cabernet.....	3.50	
Burgundy.....	4.00	
Port, 1888.....	7.00	
Sherry.....	5.50	
Cognac, 1889.....	5.00	
	10.00	

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.		
Old Port.....	\$7.00	\$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.00
Madeira.....	8.00	
Malaga.....	8.00	
Cognac.....	14.00	

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.		
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GLEN ELLEN WINES.

	Per doz.	
	Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25	
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50	
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25	
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25	
Hock.....	2.50	
Riesling.....	2.75	
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00	
Sauterne.....	3.25	
Port.....	3.25	
Sherry.....	3.25	
Anglica.....	3.25	
Muscatel.....	3.25	
Tokay.....	3.25	
Malaga.....	4.00	

Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.		
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00	
" " XX.....	9.00	
Tenturier Port.....	5.50	
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00	
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50	

" Superior.....	4.00	
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00	
Muscetelle " " ".....	4.00	
Malaga " " ".....	4.00	
Madeira " " ".....	4.00	
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00	
" " ".....	4.50	
Haut Sauterne " " ".....	5.00	
Riesling, " " ".....	3.50	
Gutedel, " " ".....	3.50	
Hock " " ".....	3.00	
Cabernet, " Grand Vin " ".....	5.00	
Burgundy " " ".....	4.50	
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	4.50	
XX Claret, " " ".....	3.50	
Claret, " " ".....	2.75	

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50	4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00	5.00
Riesling.....	4.50	5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50	5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00	5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50	4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00	4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75	3.75
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00	6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00	10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00	9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00	6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00	8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00	13.00
Sherry.....	4.50	
Port.....	4.50	
Angelica.....	4.50	
Tokay.....	4.50	
Muscatel.....	4.50	
Madeira.....	4.50	
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00	
" " *.....	12.00	
" " *.....	15.00	
" " *.....	18.00	

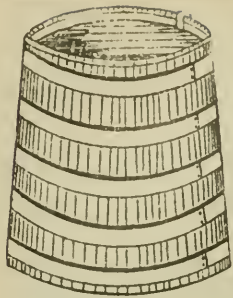
L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1875, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50



A. Guckenhimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. M. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York,
121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Dore, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Camp's, Martignelli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengtheners

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



CHARLE. BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary

GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

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*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (*Gold Seal*)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (*Brown Seal*)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (*White Seal*)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

JOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No.	P. Table, full bodied	Per Cwt.
1	VP Table, very pale	.. \$1.40
2	P Full and round	
2	VP Very Pale, light, fine	.. 1.70
3	P Full body, soft, rich	
3	VP Very pale, light, full	.. 1.85
4	P Full body, old, mellow	
4	VP Very pale, delicate, dry	.. 2.15
5	P Full body, rich, fruity	
5	VP Pale, old, fine	.. 2.50
6	P Extra full and fruity	
6	VP Very fine and mellow	.. 2.75

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - - - -	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	- - - - -	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	- - - - -	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - - - -	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	- - - - -	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - - - -	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	- - - - -	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	- - - - -	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - - - -	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - - - -	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - - - -	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	- - - - -	Old Tom Gin
I. & V. FLORIO,	- - - - -	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	- - - - -	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	- - - - -	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.00
Fine champagne.....	20.00
Grande champagne vieille	22.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	25.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	30.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50.00
In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages. 11.00 to 14.00	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
COGNAC BRANDIES.	
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.	
Vintage.....	Qr. Casks, per gal.
1886.....	\$4.85
1884.....	5.40
1875.....	6.55
1869.....	7.40
1840.....	12.25
V S O.....	17.50
Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.	

Cases *	14.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	16.20
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.80
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	32.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALIC B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection".....	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Spec-	
ial".....	13.00
Old Highland "Special Li-	
queur".....	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dale Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.86
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dale Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$12.50
Royal Highl Scotch Whisky	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	14.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet " " " "	
Scotch, per case.....	12.50
Bushell's Club Irish, in wood	
per gallon.....	4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.	
New.....	Qrs. Octs.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	\$3.85 \$3.90
One Year.....	4.20 4.25

Two Years.....	4.55	4.60
Three Years.....	4.95	5.00
CASES.		
***	one doz. bot.	\$11.00
***		13.00
***		20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.		
	Qrs.	Octs.
New.....	\$4.00	\$4.05
One Year.....	4.40	4.45
Two Years.....	4.70	4.75
Three Years.....	5.05	5.10
Four Years.....	5.45	5.50

CASES.		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 doz bot.	\$12.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	14.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,		
329 Market street, San Francisco.		
Canadian Club.....	per case.....	\$15.00
IRISH WHISKIES.		
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)		
Green Diamond, per case.....		10.50
Gold Diamond " " " " " "		11.50
Three Diamond " " " " " "		14.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal.....		4.00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.		
(Andrew Usher & Co.)		
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case.....		12.00
Special Reserve, per case.....		13.50
"The Very Finest," per case.....		30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.....		4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,	
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Prices on application.	
Liberal discount to the trade.	

FRASH & CO.	
87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New k	
Imperial Cabernet, quarts.....	\$7.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00
A discount to the trade.	

ARPAD HARASZTHY,	
San Francisco, California.	
THREE NEW BRANDS.	
"Haraszthy Sec".....	\$16.50 \$19.00
"Haraszthy Dry".....	15.50 18.00
"Haraszthy Brut".....	14.50 17.00
Eclipse Extra Dry, naturally	14.50 17.00
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
Monteristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.	
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
Monteristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
Monteristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

PAUL MASSON,	
San Jose, California.	
Less than 5 cases.	
Premiere Cuyee, Dry.....	\$10.00 \$18.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Special..... 16.00 18.00
Special discount for quantities of 5	
cases or more.	

A. WERNER & Co.,	
52 Warren street, New York.	
Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)	
ALIC B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened)	\$10.50

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
(Prices f. o. b. New York)	
"Pili. Manabelli, Brescia	
Anesone, cases of 12 bottles, per case \$11.50	
FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.	
Pili. Branca & Co., Milan.	
25 case lots and above, qts.....	11.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11.50
Single case, qts.....	12.00
Case of 24 pint bottles.....	10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankenheym & Nolet.	
Union Gin.....	2.60
Vaughan Jones	
Old Tom Gin, in cases.....	11.00
Orange Bitters.....	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	3.00
Guinness' Stout.....	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in $\frac{1}{2}$ s and $\frac{3}{4}$ s	
per gallon.....	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in $\frac{1}{2}$ s casks	
per gallon.....	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italia de	
Pisco, per case.....	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENHARD,	
420 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Birch's Crystal Belfast Ginger Ale—	
Lots of 5 barrels.....	\$12.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	13.50
Net cash.	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	\$11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " " " " " "	12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	23.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	23.50
in cases of 15 case	
white bottles per case	24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per	
case.....	20.00
Swan Gin in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.	3.60
John Ramsay, Islay Scotch	
Whisky, in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand Ja-	
maica Rums in $\frac{1}{2}$ casks. 5.25 to 6.50	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.	
39 Broadway, New York.	
MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.	
Qrs. Octs.	
A—Full body.....	\$3.90 \$3.95
B—Rich, fat and old.....	4.30 4.35
C—Superfine, extra.....	5.05 5.05
MAGNUM.....	3.10 3.50

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.	
Bulk.	
Old Tom Gin, quarter casks.....	\$3.25
Old Tom Gin, octaves.....	3.30
Cases, one dozen each.....	8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street San Francisco.	
Per Case	
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood, hlds.....	\$50.00
Joules Stoue Ale in wood,	
hlds.....	50.00
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	7.00
" Tonic Water, " " " "	7.00
" Potash Water, " " " "	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to	
gal, per case.....	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to	
gal, per case.....	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to	
gal, per case.....	4.60
" Lime Fruit Juice 8 to	
gal, per case.....	3.50
" Orange Bitters, per case,	
Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per	
bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Guinness' Stout, pts	
per bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs.	12.50
" Old Tom Gin " " " "	10.75
" Dry Gin " " " "	10.75

Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per	
case.....	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd	
per case.....	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25 1/2
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.15
Meinhold's "Anchor" Brand	
Cider, per case, quarts.....	4.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, pints.....	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$36.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	16.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger	
ale per barrel of 10 dozen.....	15.00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
quarts.....	9.50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
pints.....	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts.....	20.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatic	
Gilka Kummel per case.....	12.00
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read	14.00
Bros., London.....	14.00
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass.....	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass.....	14.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	12.40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Garden & Co.	10.00
Creme de Menthe, E. Cusenier	
Aine & Co.....	16.00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co.	15.50
Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara.	15.50
Batavia Arrack, 12 quart bottles.....	12.00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116,	
per gallon.....	4.50
Kirschwasser, Macholl Bros., Munich	18.00
Nordhauser Kornbrantwein, cases 12 jugs	
Red label.....	20.00
Black label.....	16.00
Cherries in Maraschino, 12 quarts.....	10.00
French Vermouth, Noilly Pratt & Co.	6.75
Grand Marou, 12 bottles, large.....	20.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	21.50
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24	
pints.....	12.00
Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—	
quarts.....	10.00
pints.....	11.00

Mineral Water.

JOHN CAFFREY, (representing CHAS	
GRAEF & CO., New York)	
21 Sutter street, San Francisco.	

AFENTA HUNGARIAN BITTER	
WATER,	
ex San Francisco Warehouse.	
5 CASE LOTS.	
Case of 50 glass bottles.....	\$ 7.50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6.50
Payable 6 months from date of invoice.	
Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case	
on certain conditions, particulars on	
application.	

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL	
WATER,	
ex San Francisco Warehouse, 16 case lots.	
Case of 50 glass quarts Apollinaris 8.00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	11.50
Payable 30 days from date of invoice.	
Subject to a rebate of 50 cents per case	
on certain conditions; particulars on	
application.	

FRIEDRICHSHALL APERIENT	
WATER,	
ex San Francisco Warehouse.	
Per case of 50 bottles (5 case lots) \$10.00	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
JOHANNIS MINERAL WATER, ZOLLHAUS,	
GERMANY.	
TEN CASES OR MORE.	
Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 6.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	7.50
ONE CASE.	
Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.25
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10.75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	9.25
(Terms—Net 30 days)	
HUNYADI JANOS.	
Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.00
5 cases and over, per case.....	10.00

LEADING DISTILLERS.

ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.	ADDRESS, INSURANCE.	BRAND.
BOURBONS.			
S. J. GREENBAUM, Louisville, Ky. Dist's, Midway, Woodford Co., Ky. Rate \$1.25.	Belle of Anderson, Glenarme, Jessamine, Arlington.	GREENBRIER DIST'Y CO. Greenbrier D. No. 329 Add: Wm. Collins & Co., Louisville. Rate 1.35.	Greenbrier, R. B. Hayden.
MELLWOOD DISY CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DIST'Y CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No. 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
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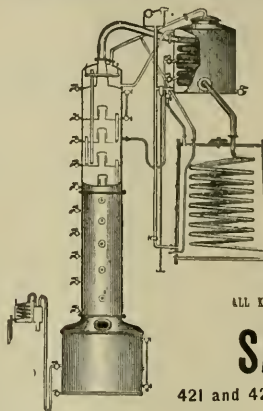
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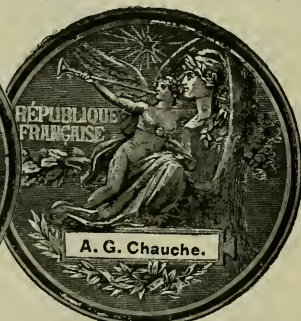
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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The vintage is at its height, and is progressing under the most favorable circumstances as to weather. This applies to all sections. We find that there is considerable complaint in several districts on account of the sugar running low. As a consequence, the natural result will be a relatively thinner wine than usual, with more acid. For some purposes this would be desirable, but it is feared there will be too much of it. The predictions as to the volume of the crop earlier in the season, have in many cases been more than fulfilled, particularly in the case of San Joaquin, and the crop will be one of the largest in many years. As a general rule, there is ample coöperation to handle all that will be made, and there will be plenty of new wine to go around. Prices for grapes are ranging the same as announced in a former issue, but prices of wines are promising to go still lower in the bitter fight that is now being waged. Unless this trouble is promptly adjusted, it is a foregone conclusion that the fight in the Eastern and Southern markets will grow hotter, and there must come a general demoralization of prices, which it will be very difficult to adjust. The necessity for such a condition at the present time does not appear, and therefore complaints are justified.

Exports by sea have been widely distributed and of good volume during the past fortnight, particularly with reference to New York, Central America, Japan and China, and Tahiti.

Receipts from interior cellars in September were 988,750 gallons.

Eastern advices are to the effect that during the past two weeks the demand has been quite satisfactory for both dry and sweet wines; the transactions are, however, limited to small quantities, for which fair prices have been paid. There is evidently no demand for large lots, at present, and the expected cutting of prices has not thus far materialized.

The demand for brandy has improved considerably, and full prices have been paid during the past two weeks.

The exports of California wines by sea in September were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York.....	21	309,197	\$103,356
St. Louis, via Vancouver.....	...	2,500	950
St. Paul, " ".....	...	2,921	1,000
Chicago " ".....	...	6,163	2,925
Des Moines, " ".....	...	1,700	834
Kansas City, " ".....	...	2,580	850
Central America.....	106	12,342	4,656
Mexico.....	21	8,294	3,712
Hawaii.....	173	8,811	4,191
British Columbia.....	25	1,697	697
Japan and China.....	33	4,563	1,921
Great Britain.....	10	34,860	10,476
Germany.....	...	...	...
Other European.....	...	...	...
Tahiti.....	...	...	...
All other foreign.....	16	5,153	3,129
Total.....	405	400,781	\$138,697

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—The situation is anything but interesting except to those who are producing under contract and know just where they are "at." To the others it is very much the same old guessing match. Prices are unsatisfactory, and the demand ditto. Production at present is not excessive, but, with the present large wine crop to handle, it may be found necessary to largely increase the ratio of production. We trust for the good of future values that such a result will not be experienced. What is needed now is a shortness in the product.

Exports by sea were of small volume.

The exports of California brandy by sea in September were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports....	...	1,731	\$3,033
Germany.....	...	...	...
Great Britain.....	...	...	...
All other foreign.....	113	101	607
Total....	113	1,832	\$3,640

WHISKIES.—Business is gradually improving, and anyone of average intelligence knows that the long era of depression and financial struggle for commercial existence is fast retiring and ushering in that other era so long promised. Con-

ditions throughout the Coast are all that could be desired or asked, and it remains now to go forth and gather in the no longer timid order. In other words, the trade is beginning to plainly feel that degree of business comfort that has been a stranger so long. The volume of orders increases steadily, collections grow easier, and these conditions must undoubtedly improve as commercial lines move freely in response to the changing industrial conditions.

Receipts of export whiskies from Hamburg during the fortnight were very large, aggregating 800 barrels. This added to what is now in bond here makes assurance doubly sure that there will be no drought. Also among the receipts were 345 cases of imported whiskies. Arrivals by rail were larger than for a long time—802 barrels, or nearly the equal of spirit receipts. Exports were of good volume considering conditions in the southern countries.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in September were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports. . . . .	..	189	..	..
“ re-imported. . . . .	..	65	..	..
By rail overland.	1,807	1,200	61	..
Total.	1,807	1,454	61	..

The receipts of alcohol by rail overland in September were 70 barrels and 27 drums; also via Panama, 1 barrel.

The receipts of spirits by rail overland were 1478 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports were 855 cases and 694 gallons, valued at \$8853.

IMPORTATIONS—That the importers have no doubt of the immediate future of their business will be shown by a glance at our tables of imports during the past fortnight. For good and sufficient reason they are far in excess of the receipts of any similar period for a long time. They cover all lines, and remind one of the old days. Trade is gradually extending and doing as well as could be expected of it.

The principal importations in September were as follows:

Foreign Whisky—1832 cases.

Champagne—890 cases.

Still Wines—1169 cases, 23 hogsheads, 52 casks, 1 quarter-cask, 110 octaves, 6 sixteenths, 8 barrels.

Brandy—558 cases, 20 casks.

Gin and Geneva—1104 cases, 25 casks, 45 octaves; also from overland, 37 barrels, 40 half-barrels, 95 kegs.

Vermouth—1050 cases.

Rum—5 cases; also via overland, 10 barrels.

Undesignated Liqueurs—63 cases; also via Panama, 25 kegs.

Undesignated Spirits—100 cases.

Punch—1 case.

Bitters—285 cases.

Mineral Water—346 cases, 50 casks, 150 barrels.

Ale (by sea)—235 barrels, 10 hogsheads.

Stout (by sea)—10 cases, 560 barrels, 1 hoghead.

Foreign “Beer” (by sea)—540 cases, 60 barrels.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—380 barrels, 575 half-barrels, 100 quarter-barrels, 180 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—240 casks, 171 barrels; also via Vancouver, 160 barrels, 120 casks.

Fruit Juice—2 puncheons.

Ginger Ale—55 barrels, 30 half-barrels.

BEER EXPORTS—The exports of beer in September by sea to foreign ports were as follows:

Bottled—531 cases, 537 casks, 291 barrels, 26 boxes.

Bulk—20 barrels, 104 half-barrels, 265 third-barrels, 240 quarter-barrels, 70 sixth-barrels.

Total Value—\$13,020.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The quantity of re-imported whiskies in bonded warehouse in San Francisco on September 30, 1897, was 158,208 gallons.

Fraudulent Goods Again.

The Federal Government has made another effort to suppress the sophistication of goods, the falsification of labels and the refilling of bottles. Whether or not this is another spasmodic action remains to be seen. The statute on the subject seems to be plain as to its meaning, but somehow it has been practically a dead letter in San Francisco. Certain it is that there is a fallow field for officers of the Government to work in, and plenty of evidence to be had. On the 6th inst., at the instance of several importing houses, seizures were made at the concerns of E. G. Lyons Company, Max Blumenthal & Co., and the saloon of Kohnke on Market and Front streets. At the latter place a re-filled Plymouth gin bottle was taken as evidence, the goods being protected by a California copyright. The stuff taken from the other places was imitations of various foreign brands of cordials, whisky, etc., made to be sold as the genuine article. It would seem that under the Government statute and the State Pure Food Law, means should be found to put a stop to this kind of enterprise. Of the two evils the authorities are trying to suppress, we regard the refilling fraud as the worst, because it is easier to do, and cheaper, with not so much probability of being detected.

It comes down to the proposition that it is all wrong to do business on these lines. If a saloon man buys an “all wool” coat from a merchant, and finds it is an “all cotton” garment, his feelings are grievously injured, and he properly demands redress. On the same basis the customer who calls for any particular brand should get it or be told it is not in stock. He is to pay for what he demands, and it is a bare-faced fraud to give him an imitation bottle or a re-filled one. The question of quality does not enter into the matter, but the presumption is that the deceit is not practiced for fun.

Another view of the case is that the public are not the fools the saloon men take them to be, and many a customer is lost by having a re-filled bottle of his favorite brand sprung on him. He knows it is bogus, but rather than have a row with the barkeeper, pays his bill, goes away, and stays away. On the other hand, the houses that handle genuine articles, whether foreign or domestic, have a reputation for honesty, and even if they are in out-of-the-way places they generally enjoy a good trade, while houses of the other class, in better locations, languish for business. The inference is obvious — it pays better to treat the public honestly.

Whether or not this movement will succeed in putting a stop to these methods at the present time, the proposition is right, and the public sentiment that is now growing so fast will eventually demand and secure from the authorities the protection they and the owners of the brands are entitled to.

Hints for Buying Straight Whiskies.

Many dealers whose motto is fair play and square dealing frequently find it impossible to compete in price for the same brand and age of whisky against their less scrupulous competitors.

The latter, in offering goods to retailers, have the whiskies shipped to their own houses, where they are cut up with spirits and otherwise tampered with and then reshipped to the would-be buyers.

In order to secure straight whiskies the buyer should at all times insist upon the goods being shipped to him direct from the bonded warehouses.

If this is insisted upon the price will in most cases be made to conform with the prevailing market, and the honest firm will have a chance to compete on equal terms.

As it is now, the unscrupulous dealers have the upper hand. It is therefore time that the retailer should be enlightened on that subject, for his own protection and in justice to the honest wholesaler.—*Liquor Dealers' Magazine.*

The Cheerful Liar Again.

Every attempt to civilize the saloon only results in demoralizing the would-be civilizers.—*The Voice, New York.*

Our esteemed contemporary proceeds on the fallacious theory that there is a larger degree of intelligence and civilization among those who pursue the traffic for the purpose of its destruction, than there is in the trade that controls and promotes the business. The writer of the above statement knows that he is a falsifier—that as a matter of fact seventy-five per cent. of the men and women who work for the promotion of prohibition are people of a low standard of intelligence and education; and that in the same percentage they are either of foreign birth or descent; that a large number of them, comparatively speaking, cannot speak without butchering the English language; that, in fact, they have a quality of brains, which, under good leadership, would as easily be earnest workers in the interest of high license, low license, no license, free love, etc.

In other words, they are selected from that class which enabled Brigham Young to build up an institution that was against the laws of God and man, and as a blot on the fair fame of the United States, stands second only to the institution of slavery.

As against these water-brains, there is arrayed the brains, intelligence and education of the most civilized countries of the world.

Go through the ordinary walks of life, go through the higher and the highest, and you will find that the overwhelming majority have a healthy contempt for the class of people that advocate the prohibitive idea; that they regard them as the foam on a third wave that makes the most noise.

Will our esteemed contemporary please look at itself and its pretensions, the record of the "successes" of its party, also its failures; the ability and standing of its leading advocates, and then say that the people the *Voice* represents have any reasonable right to insist upon the acceptance of their doctrine.

As a matter of fact, who have you for leaders that this country is to rely upon to bring them to the millennium? There is a St. John (not the Baptist) who has carried off all first prizes as a false prophet, as a "grafter" of the very coarsest class, who, in these days, does not command the respect of his former followers. You have a Neal Dow hanging like a nightmare upon the State of Maine, pointing to his suffering commonwealth as the grand example of what prohibition will do for a State, while at the same time he has been and is a greater detriment to the prosperity of Maine than a pestilence or an invasion. At the same time, he knows that his so-called prohibition is a fraud—that there is not only no suppression but no regulation of the traffic—that on festive days in any of the larger or minor cities there is more drunkenness to the block than any city where license prevails.

These gentlemen have been doing the Moses act for many years, and thereby gained unusual prominence; Mr. St. John using his misguided followers to promote his personal political ambitions. They have succeeded in making a failure of their scheme in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, to say nothing of the poor, old Pine Tree State, which has for years been a reproach to its sister States, by reason that it was proceeding under false colors, headed by a false prophet.

The foregoing is written only to show that the *Voice* carelessly and cheerfully makes these lying statements for a yearly subscription stipend, and it would not deny the fact on the witness stand.

For Importers and Brewers.

The Treasury Department will immediately appeal to the United States Court for a judicial interpretation of the question when the Dingley tariff took effect. The Department, acting on the opinion of the Attorney-General, ruled that all goods taken out of bond or entered any time on Saturday, July 24th, were subject to the new duties. The Board of General Appraisers, however, in an opinion by General Appraiser Somerville, took the opposite side by holding that the act was not effective until 4 p. m. that day.

Should the opinion of the General Appraisers be upheld the Treasury will be compelled to refund the excess of duties upon all goods entered before the hour mentioned. By upholding the opinion the Courts will also compel the Government to refund the 7½ cents rebate on each beer stamp sold on that day. If the law did not go into effect as to customs duty until Saturday it follows that the revenue clauses did not become operative until the same hour. The decision of Judge Somerville, if upheld, will cost the Government at least \$500,000.

Reduction of the Bonded Period.

From a private letter, written just before the National Convention was held, and addressed to the editor of the *Journal* by Mr. George W. Harris of the well-known firm of James Levy & Bro. of this city, we are permitted to print the following:

I am satisfied that there is a great field of usefulness lying right before the eyes of your Association. I am satisfied, too, that by this time even the members of your Association recognize how unwise it is for brethren not to dwell together in unity. A great many Kentucky distillers have packed away in one corner of their stupendous craniums the quintessence of all knowledge, so it is useless to suppose that they will acknowledge that any good can come from a union of distiller and dealer in the effort to secure a reasonable tax and other rational legislation. We belong to that small class who have much to learn and, further, are anxious and willing to learn, and we still think, as we have from the first maintained, that the common interests can be reconciled and a common ground found on which all of us can stand together.

1. In my judgment there are more chances of getting a reduction of the tax the coming session of Congress than there were the last, providing the dealers and distillers are united.

2. We have no right to ask sympathy or assistance from Congress if we haven't got sense enough to agree among ourselves.

3. If we don't agree among ourselves it is because the extremists of each Association are allowed to control the organizations.

It must be plainly evident, to you at least, that unless you have the co-operation of the distilling interests in your efforts for legislation at Washington, you are certain to fail. Justly or unjustly, wisely or otherwise, Congress recognizes the distiller, not the individual owner, as the one who pays the tax, just as it recognizes the brewer and not the retailer as the taxpayer on beer. There is no use wasting a lot of time arguing why this is so—sufficient that it is so—consequently it should be equally plain that Congress will always be averse to enacting any legislation which the distiller opposes.

Therefore the wise, proper and necessary course to pursue is to try and adjust whatever differences exist between the two interests and see if we cannot get together. In other words, let us have harmony if we have to fight for it.

My individual judgment is that far-sighted distillers recognize the eight-year bonded period as an evil, viewing it purely from a speculative standpoint; they see that there are very few chances for speculation under it, and as the greatest fortunes have been made in straight whisky by the very reason of its heretofore speculative character owing to a limited or shorter period, you will find a great many of this class of distillers perfectly willing to have the present period cut in two.

It is as manifest as anything can be, that the eight-year period instead of encouraging greater production than that which was made under three years, has in reality prevented a normal production by simply keeping in bond, and

as a constant menace to the market, the overproduction of former years. Thus in 1892, '93 and '94 there was produced in Kentucky (in round numbers) 105,000,000 gallons, while in '95, '96 and '97 there was produced but 44,000,000.

Outline your action so as to not only suggest to the distillers to honestly co-operate for a period of such a number of years as will produce the best results for all interests; but, while approaching them on these lines, let it be done without senseless threats, or coercion to subscribe to arguments that are illogical. Show them, for instance, that a four-year period will be of much more practical service than an eight-year period, because the latter offers but few advantages on account of no outage being allowed while retaining all the disadvantages of encouraging a large stock to be kept in the warehouse and thus constitute constantly a menace to younger and new production.

I have authority which leads me to believe that the Internal Revenue Department is working up a degree of enthusiasm, equal to the most sanguine distiller, as to the advantage and possibilities of bottling in bond. It is absolutely certain, therefore, that this privilege, now firmly established, will stay, and that any effort on any one's part—dealer or distiller—to have it curtailed or discontinued will find an insuperable obstacle in the Government itself. So that viewing the subject fairly, without the least self-interest, I for one look upon any effort to secure legislation in the direction of a bonded period shorter than four years as utterly hopeless.—*Johnson's Journal, Cincinnati.*

"O. F. C."

"The famous 'O. F. C.,' of the George T. Staggs Company, Frankfort, Ky., bottled-in-bond, made its appearance on the market. Mr. G. H. Watson, the President of the Company, informs us that the whisky is bottled in bond direct from original packages, and, as they believe, the only whisky bottled in that way in Kentucky," says the *Criterion*. "To insure to their customers an absolute pure straight whisky, the firm does not use patent filters or other appliances of any kind, and which, in their judgment, affect the aroma and takes away some of the rich bouquet characteristic of high grade sour mash goods.

"'O. F. C.' bottled in bond is perfection itself, both as to quality, and its appearance of careful storage and maturity, the color being rich amber and brilliant.

"The style of package is very handsome and attractive, without being gaudy.

"The whisky cannot fail, when once tried, to sustain its world-wide reputation as one of the most meritorious sour mash goods made in Kentucky, and in bottled form—in bond—attain that popularity which it so well deserves."

These goods are handled on this Coast by Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood.

The "Greystone" Cellar.

A few days ago the writer asked Mr. Edward R. Emerson, Vice-President of the Brotherhood Wine Company, New York, who had recently returned from a visit to the vineyards and wine cellars of California, this question: "What wine cellar did you see in California that you would most like to own?"

And at once Mr. Emerson replied "Greystone." That would be the choice of most other wine makers, for the "Greystone" cellar, near St. Helena, is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in California, and perhaps in the world. Therefore, some account of this great plant will be of interest to many of our readers.

The following description of "Greystone" is taken from an account by Mr. Percy, of Percy & Hamilton, the builders of the cellar:

The cellar is built on a sloping hillside on the west side of the country road and about one mile north of the town of St. Helena. The building, 400 feet long and 78 feet in width, with a front projection of 50x20 feet, in which is the main entrance, office and sample rooms. From the office entrance a central passage 20 feet wide extends across the building with stone walls on both sides, thus separating the building into two distinct wings.

In the rear and on a level with the first floor is a drive-

way 14 feet wide, extending the entire length of the building and open to the grade at both ends. This driveway is covered with concrete beams and arches forming another roadway at the level of the second floor, and with graded approaches at both ends. Above the retaining wall at this roadway is a graded road on the hillside nearly level with the third floor from which grapes are taken directly to the crushers in the attic. From the covered driveway at the level of the first floor are openings for thirteen tunnels, which extend 200 feet into the hillside. These tunnels, which are for storing wine, are 13 feet wide and 11 feet high at the center.

The walls of the great building are built of a light grey volcanic stone, from which the cellar gets its name, "Greystone," while the trimmings are of a red stone. All the stonework is finished with rough or rock face, thus giving a bold and solid appearance to the structure. The roof is covered with a black slate found in California.

The interior construction is of the most substantial character. The first floor is of Portland cement graded to the various openings. The second floor is also Portland cement, concrete with twisted bars of iron imbedded in the concrete. This is in 24-foot spans and supported by iron columns. The third floor is of heavy timber and can be used for wine storage. The attic formed in the room gives room for crushing grapes and distributing to the tanks below, while the stone tower, 20 feet square, extending one story above the roof, provides for a large water tank and affords a fine view of the Napa Valley.

On the opposite side of the vestibule from the main entrance is a large oak and glass door leading directly into the 20-foot passage between the two wings. In this passage is an iron staircase leading to the third story, also a hydraulic ram elevator. On each side of this passage in each story are three doors eight feet wide and from which one sees down the gangways rows of casks, each holding 2,000 gallons of wine, on both sides for a distance of 200 feet. "Greystone" has a capacity for storing 2,500,000 gallons of wines.—*American Wine Press.*

A Vintage Festival.

The vintage festival at Rhine Farm, which is now in progress, has been witnessed by several hundred invited guests from San Francisco, Alameda and Sonoma Valley. The feature of the festival was the presentation of an original lyric drama written by Benjamin Weed, Principal of the Sonoma High School. The drama was presented in a lovely vale situated in the mountains back of the Gundlach-Bundschu vineyards. The play was one of the most original and unique ever witnessed in California. The surrounding mountains and valleys, which were the stage for the production, were lighted with vari-colored fire.

The principal characters in the play were sustained by Misses Eva Gundlach, Frauenholz, Hope, Thorndyke, Julie Granice, and Messrs. Benjamin Weed, Henry Gundlach, R. M. Sims, Vernon Goodwin and Robert Bien. The following also took part: Misses Duhring, Campbell, Bundschu, Bien, Stranch and Messrs. R. Bundschu, H. Hyde, Charles Outter, C. Prunty, L. Leach, C. Bundschu and R. Bundschu.

One of the most effective parts of the drama was the petition and prayers of Coridon and Corrola to Bacchus for a lavish vintage. The petition was answered in the song by the God of Wine, who appeared on a rocky eminence above the altar of his devotees.

This role was in the hands of R. Bien, San Francisco's popular basso. The mythological story of thenymph, Daphne, was cleverly woven in the plot. The drama was essentially Greek and the mythological characters introduced by the author greatly enhanced its effectiveness. Nymphs from innumerable caverns burst forth at intervals in song, and the surrounding hills re-echoed the melody. The music of the drama was composed by Hugh Maxwell of San Francisco. After the rendition of the drama the Gundlach, Bundschu and Dresel families, under whose auspices the festival was given, dispensed hospitality to the guests in a most cordial manner.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other. See page 15.

The Brewery Syndicate.

Sherwood & Sherwood are now prepared to sell you the famous old "O. F. C." bottled in bond at 100 proof. The package is handsome and the goods are very much all right.

FOURTH DISTRICT. MONTH OF AUGUST, 1897.		Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded	
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California.	
“ “ “ “ “ “ Eastern Districts	
“ “ special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.	
“ “ “ “ “ “ Eastern Districts		7,177.2
Exported.....	
Tax-paid		3,654.9
Remaining in bond Fourth District August 31, 1897.....		464,774.4
“ “ “ First “ “ “ “		486,164.3
Total in State August 31, 1897		950,938.7

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Give Us More Particulars.

Professor A. P. Hayne, of the Viticultural Department of the State University, recently returned from Fresno, where he went to experiment with a wine cooler which was invented at the Agricultural Experiment Station at the State University, and which bids fair to revolutionize the wine industry of California. An advantage afforded by this invention is that it is a State one, and is absolutely free to all wine makers. The idea is to reduce the temperature and control the fermentation of the wines, and this has been accomplished, so the Professor says. The invention, if it be proved as practicable as predicted, will preclude any more "stuck tanks," or unsound wines. Antiseptics will no longer be necessary, and the discarding of them will remove a menace to public health.

If Professor Hayne's cooler is effective as claimed, and if particularly the construction is simple and of such a character as to admit of its being sold at a reasonable cost, one which the ordinary individual grape grower may be able to purchase, then his name is blessed indeed. Will Professor Hayne furnish us details regarding these particulars?—*Fruit Grower*.

Why Not California Wines?

The republic of Uruguay is situated on the east coast of the river La Plata. It contains an area of 79,172 square miles, and a population of 800,000, the proportion of which is as follows: Natives 590, foreigners 400, and 10 niggers in every 1,000 inhabitants. In Monte Video there are 2,904 native freeholders as compared with 5,372 foreign proprietors. So much for Spanish colonization! The city of Monte Video is one of the prettiest I have visited. It is beautifully situated, and well constructed, and in the hot months of December is far cooler than Buenos Ayres.

Respecting the wine trade with this republic, everything depends on the state of trade. In 1888 the importation amounted to 26,115,931 litres; in 1889 it increased to 33,549,815 litres, while in 1892 it had decreased to 18,526,887 litres. Spain ships most, then Italy, France, and next comes Portugal. The customs authorities divide all wines into two classes, *fine* and *ordinary*. Port, madeira, sherry and champagne are classed as *fine*, and they pay 23 cents per litre with an additional 5 per cent. on the value, resulting in an average duty of 50 cents per litre.

Sales are effected at six months' credit, and on account sales the expenses are a little over 50 per cent. of the amount realized for low-priced wines. The alcoholic strength of Span-

ish, French and Italian wines is from 12 to 14 degrees Cartier. The consumers complain at the high price of wine, but as compared with what they pay for English and German beer their remonstrances are groundless.

In Monte Video the British community numbers about 1,300, nearly all people of substance, or at least with the means of buying good wines and whiskies.

It may be imagined that I am writing of a city such as we find started in the Western States of America, where little more than a plan is to be found. On entering the harbor of Monte Video the most prominent object is the *Cerro*, or mount, surmounted by an old fort and a lighthouse. In the hollow of the harbor the land is low but tolerably well wooded. Docks have been made, and warehouses, wharves, and the Customs House building produce a favorable impression on the traveler.

In the city we find a handsome Exchange building, an opera house, two or three English banks, clubs, fine squares and bull-rings. At night the leading streets of the city are brilliantly illuminated, and crowded with ladies deservedly famed, as all ladies are, for their good looks. If, therefore, all these attractive things are to be had in Monte Video it may be concluded that business is to be done in fine wines and spirits. The people require educating, or their taste does; in these new countries the palate is untutored, the mind allowed to run fallow. Fine buildings and wide streets have come before education, so have fine clothes; but the art of making use of them may only come when the nation is in a state of decay. In these South American republics there is a fair opening for English firms, but especially for agriculturists and farm laborers. As a good Englishman, I believe that our countrymen are in too great a minority in Uruguay, but even so we have the bulk of the trade, and there is no reason why we should not have more, if not all of it.—*Corr. Wine and Spirit Gazette, London*.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Jones—Why did you name your saloon "The Chilkoot?"
Boozerman—Because that is the hardest thing to get past that I know of.

"Why didn't you call it the Klondyke?"

"Because its too hard a place to get to."

Then they both smile.

Commercial Machine Works.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX
Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press
(Patented.)

Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty

620-622 Commercial St.,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Ca.

Send for Circular.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Henry Granerholz, of Hey, Granerholz & Co., reports their September business exceptionally good. All of which means that "Davy Crockett" is all right, as heretofore.

Wetmore-Bowen Company have been after another medal, and captured it against all competitors. This time it was a special gold medal for best dry wines exhibited at the State Fair.

Harry Collins, the genial "curly haired" host of the "Criterion," Stockton and O'Farrell streets, has been ill and laid up several weeks. His trouble was an abscess on the cords of the neck.

A. Repsold, the well-known wine man, has gone on a trip through the Northwest and down through the Territories, in the interest of his famous brands of wines and brandies. He will be away several weeks.

The firm of Kapp & Dunn, formerly Kapp & Street, has dissolved, Mr. Dunn retiring. Charlie Kapp will continue the business with his old-time enterprise, and, with the hosts of good friends he has, should meet with the very best success.

M. Hahn & Co., New York, have sent out a handsome little brochure, setting forth the virtues of "Perfection Turkish Prune Juice" and giving directions how to use it. Martin Erlenbach, 209 Battery street, this city, is the Pacific Coast agent for the goods.

Jesse M. Levy & Co. have established a branch at Pacific and Leavenworth streets. It is equipped very handsomely as a family liquor store, and is the best stocked of any store of the kind in that section. The location is excellent, and the venture should prove profitable.

Fisher & Rusconi, of the "Ormonde," 432 California st., have some Spring '90 Kentucky Dew calculated to bring a dead Kentucky Colonel to life. It is smooth, very full-bodied, and has a flavor and aroma to please the most fastidious. If you don't believe it, go try some.

Naber, Alfs & Brune have the distinction of receiving the first lot of whisky bottled in bond in this city. It is the famous "Anderson" sour mash, put up by the Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Company, the high quality of whose goods is well known to the jobbing trade of the Coast.

We are sorry to announce that the popular George Macondray, of Macondray Bros. & Lockard, who has represented Macondray Bros. & Lockard in Japan for several years, is at St. Luke's Hospital, very ill with Bright's disease. The physicians have no hope for his recovery.

The Welsh for beer is *cwrw*, and is pronounced "Kooroo," says a contemporary. The beer tastes just as good, however, whether we call for it with the Welsh *cwrw* or with the Scotch barley bree; which reminds us of what the Cockney said of the land of Cousin Jonathan: "They cawn't make beer there; they 'aven't got the 'ops."

Geo. West & Son are doing some business at El Pinal at the present time, crushing one hundred and fifty tons daily. During the rush of the early part of the season this is the average, but later the big crushers are satisfied with one hundred tons daily. The firm is adding to its storage capacity this season, and will soon have completed tanks of 25,000 gallons. Grapes in San Joaquin are very abundant this year, and prices range from \$12 down

The Frenchman likes his native wine,
The German likes his beer;
The Irishman likes his whisky straight,
Because it gives him cheer;
The Englishman likes his 'alf-and-'alf,
Because it brings on dizziness;
But the American has no choice at all—
He drinks the whole d— business.—*Life*.

D. P. Rossi has just filled an order, through the California Wine Association, for the Eastern market for 20 cases of "Ferro Quina" bitters, 20 cases of the genuine "Monte Cristo" Champagne, and 10 cases Extract Tamarind. The Ferro Quina bitters are rapidly growing in favor, being not only an appetizer but a tonic and a preventive of fevers. After one trial they are always kept in stock.

C. Schilling & Co. are extending their business to far-off Guayaquil, South America. The latest shipment was two carloads of wine. We venture to predict that the quality of the wines was such as to make many good friends for the California product in that market. South America, if it can be reached on a basis of reasonable transportation, should develop a great demand for our wines and other products.

The Madera Vineyard and Wine Company has been incorporated for the purpose of dealing in wines and spirits under the name of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, the Madera Vineyard and Wine Company or the Madera Cognac Company. The capital stock is placed at \$300,000, of which \$300 each has been subscribed by the following: P. C. Rossi, Dr. G. Ollino, A. Merle, C. A. Malm, M. J. Fontana, Dr. P. de Vecchi, D. Paroni, I. Cuenin and A. Sbarboro.

The young man on the *Chronicle*, who announced to the world that the California Protective Association at its last annual meeting had decided to advocate an increase in the city license from \$21 to \$125 per quarter, is suffering from grave delusions, and ought to see another doctor. His statement is about as reasonable as it would be for a judge to sentence himself to be hanged. If he can find any aching void among the average saloon keeper for such a dose of "reform," he will please bring the same forth and forthwith. We would like to see it.

Surveyor of Customs Lemon, at Cincinnati, concluded his reliquidation of the entries made within the year by Mihalo-vich, Fletcher & Co., of Cincinnati, on importations purporting to be preserved fruit, but claimed by the special agents of the Treasury to be cherry juice containing fruit, and brandy containing cherries. Under these reliquidations the total additional duties levied amount to \$169,860. Civil suits have been begun against the firm, forfeiture proceedings have been instituted, but action on the criminal charges will be postponed until the Special Treasury Agent's investigations are finished.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

Sweet Wine Production.

[PRODUCTION — FIRST DISTRICT, AUGUST, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	58	5,656.5
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	66	5,492.9
Brandy used for fortification	58	5,001.0
		Wine Gals.
Sherry produced		22,867.71
Tokay produced		4,823.91

PRODUCTION—FOURTH DISTRICT, AUGUST, 1897.—NONE.

Chemistry and Toxicology.

Professor Winslow Anderson has charge of this department at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, and will be assisted by Marvin Curtis, Esq., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry, and by Dr. Charles E. Jones, Lecturer on Inorganic Chemistry. A thorough course will be given in theoretical, experimental and analytical chemistry. During both the preliminary and regular courses each week, two hours will be devoted to lectures and demonstrations, and two hours to practical laboratory and analytical work. The first-year class will study inorganic chemistry and do practical laboratory work, devoting special attention to those elements and compounds which are most frequently used in medicine. The examination for promotion will be held at the close of the regular course.

Second-year students will study organic and analytical chemistry under Marvin Curtis, including: (1) Medical chemistry of organic drugs; (2) Physiological chemistry, the chemical and microscopical examination of the saliva, gastric juice, food stuffs, milk, blood, urine, etc.; (3) Toxicological analysis; (4) Original investigation. At the close of the second year, the final examination will be held in Chemistry and Toxicology.

Professor Anderson will deliver a course of lectures each year upon: (1) The chemistry of digestion, including the consideration of amyloids, proteids, oils and fats; (2) The analysis of urine; (3) Prescription-writing.

The Five-Dollar Julep.

The foundation of the \$5 mint julep is made by crushing three or four sprigs of mint and three lumps of sugar in a dash of water. This produces a blue tincture of mint. To this is added two ponies of the best brandy.

The foundation is thus laid, and the superstructure is now added. It consists of a pint of the finest champagne. Over this is placed a floor made of cracked ice, which supports the chief feature of the julep.

A circular fence is next built about the top of the glass with slices of pineapple, banana, citron and orange, and a few red roses. The vivid enclosure is then filled up with vanilla ice cream.

A few choice berries of a bright color are set on top of the white cream, and some perfect sprigs of mint are made to tower above this miniature flower garden. When completed, the julep is the king of all mixed drinks, and is to a bar what a beautiful flower is to a lady's boudoir.

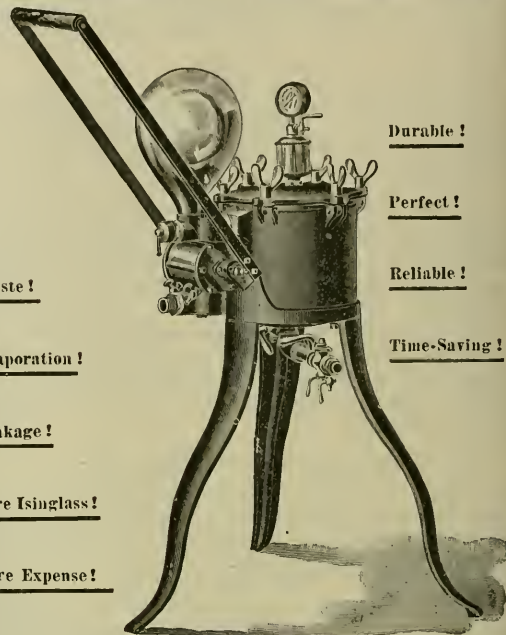
For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

✦ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✦

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor.

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STL CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 18, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
New York	Cal Wine Association	425 barrels	22,250	\$ 5,910
"	Lachman & Jacobi	142 barrels	7,325	1,671
"	C Schilling & Co	250 barrels	12,921	3,876
"	C A Worlb.	2 barrels	98	40
Astorland, N.Y.	Harold & Mitchell	2 barrels	84	53
"	"	4 cases	"	12
Sandusky, Ohio	"	10 barrels	420	292
New York	Beringer Bros	1 bbl 2 hf-bbls	104	160
Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros	4 barrels	"	137
"	"	1 oct 2 kegs	"	"
Total amount 4 cases and			43,350	\$12,151

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 18, 1897.

Amapala	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	4 hf-barrels	111	\$ 75
La Libertad	C Schilling & Co	24 barrels	1,118	448
Champerico	"	40 kegs	500	270
"	"	20 cases	"	80
San J de Guatemala	S F Bonded W H.	36 cases	"	140
La Union	Gundlach-Band W Co.	1 barrel	52	29
Champerico	"	30 kegs	300	142
Acajutla	"	5 barrels	255	71
La Union	Cal Wine Association	5 kegs	25	15
Total amount 46 cases and			2,361	\$1,270

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Sept. 18, 1897.

San Benito	Cal Wine Association	10 kegs	100	\$ 40
Salinas Cruz	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	34 barrels 40 kegs	533	425
Manzanillo	Cal Wine Association	40 kegs	105	44
San Benito	H Levi & Co.	40 kegs	400	137
"	C Schilling & Co.	15 kegs	150	69
Total amount			1,308	\$715

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Sept. 23, 1897.

Victoria	Stevens, Arnhold & Co.	3 barrels	151	\$ 55
Rossland	Overland F T Co.	2 barrels	100	50
Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	6 barrels	311	84
"	It-Swiss Colony	5 barrels	261	85
Total amount			823	\$274

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, Sept. 28, 1897.

Rutland, Vt.	Harold & Mitchell	2 barrels	102	\$ 102
New York	F Chevalier & Co.	73 barrels	3,825	1,147
"	Cal Wine Association	730 barrels	37,500	11,932
"	Gundlach-Band W Co.	153 barrels	7,928	2,320
"	It-Swiss Colony	33 barrels	1,820	85
Lewiston Me.	Lenormand Bros.	11 barrels	371	250
Philadelphia	Sherwood & Sherwood	6 crates	"	80
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	495 barrels	25,144	6,034
Total amount 6 crates and			76,890	\$22,310

TO HONOLULU—PER BKT. S. G. WILDER, Sept. 29, 1897.

Honolulu	It-Swiss Colony	201 kegs 1 barrel	1,063	457
"	"	10 cases	"	144
"	Cal Wine Association	2 hf-barrels	52	33
"	Gundlach-Band W Co.	3 bbls 4 hf-bbls	311	127
"	"	10 kegs	"	"
"	"	87 cases	"	296
"	C Schilling & Co.	5 barrels	253	233
Total amount 97 cases and			1,659	\$1,290

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. COLON, Sept. 28, 1897.

Corinto	Cal Wine Association	5 hf-barrels	133	\$ 80
Acajutla	"	4 hf-barrels	109	118
Panama	"	130 casks	7,800	2,066
Champerico	C Schilling & Co.	25 kegs	250	150
La Libertad	Barnet & Co.	5 barrels	280	88
San J de Guatemala	Gundlach-Band W Co	2 hf-barrels	54	30
Total amount			8,606	\$2,532

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, Oct. 2, 1897.

Guaymas	B Frapoli & Co.	12 barrels 60 kegs	1,184	\$ 429
Ensenada	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls	208	60
Guaymas	William Wolf & Co.	2 cases	"	48
"	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	35 kegs	350	150
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	6 cases	"	24
Ensenada	H Levi & Co.	5 barrels	363	104
Altata	"	3 kegs	"	30
Guaymas	"	6 bbls 3 pkgs	385	122
La Paz	It-Swiss Colony	2 hf-bbls 1 keg	63	18
Altata	"	2 barrels 10 kegs	206	85
Guaymas	"	3 barrels 114 kegs	1,237	515
Mazatlan	Cal Wine Association	1 bbl 1 keg	"	"
"	"	3 casks	443	120
Ensenada	"	2 barrels	104	23
Guaymas	"	15 kegs	150	73
La Paz	"	1 cask	114	34
Total amount 8 cases and			4,839	\$1,829

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF PEKING, Oct. 2, 1897.

Yokohama	J C Amelung	4 barrels	196	\$ 56
"	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	42
"	Cal Wine Association	5 bbls 2 hf-bbls	329	121
"	"	3 kegs	"	"
Nagasaki	"	16 barrels	820	290
Tientsin	"	1 cask	60	45
Yokohama	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels	159	50
Hiogo	Mohns & Kaltenbach	23 bbls 1 hf-bbl	1,237	494
"	"	1 case	"	"
Yokohama	"	5 barrels	257	80
"	"	1 case	"	"
Kobe	Langley & Michels	1 barrel	50	15
Total amount 2 cases and			3,213	\$1,193

TO TAHITI—PER BKT. TROPIC BIRD, Oct. 2, 1897.

Papeete	I E Thayer	1 barrel	54	\$ 40
"	B E Ayer	4 barrels	190	60
"	Cal Wine Association	300 barrels	15,485	4,650
"	"	6 hf-bbls	162	68
Total amount			15,891	\$4,818

TO HAWAII—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, Oct. 5, 1897.

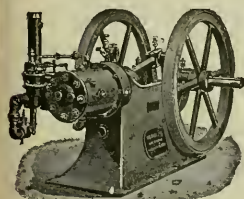
Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Bros Co	2 qr-casks	40	\$ 78
"	Cal Wine Association	35 cases	"	138
"	"	3 barrels	150	"
"	J C Nobmann	1 bbl 200 kegs	1,050	637
"	Schweitzer & Co.	1 case	"	4
"	F Cavanaugh	1 barrel	50	20
"	L Baglietto	2 hf-barrels	50	25
Total amount 36 cases and			1,340	\$902

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Oct. 8, 1897.

New York	C Schilling & Co.	300 barrels	10,533	\$3,950
"	Cal Wine Association	1310 barrels	65,500	18,923
Boston	Lenormand Bros.	2 barrels	104	30
Jersey City Heights	Lachman & Jacobi	50 barrels	"	"
Union, N.Y.	"	15 barrels	16,458	3,941
New York	"	260 barrels	"	"
Pittsburg	Harold & Mitchell	1 hf-bbl 1 keg	38	30
"	"	13 cases	"	"
Total amount 13 cases and			92,633	\$26,954

TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Oct. 8, 1897.

Panama	C Schilling & Co.	8 bbls 3 kegs	482	\$ 240
"	Lachman & Jacobi	12 barrels	621	183
Corinto	F S Kordt	1 barrel	50	30
Puntas Arenas	St George Vineyard Co.	2 hf-bbls	56	18
Acajutla	Cal Wine Association	12 casks	715	215
Puntas Arenas	"	7 barrels	350	240
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	6 cases	"	78
Total amount 6 cases and			2,276	\$1,004



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The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

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SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM LONDON—PER BR. SHIP BALCLUTHA, Sept. 24, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONDIGNEES.
Gultini & Co.	500 cases Vermouth.	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
"	25 cases Liqueurs.	"
"	20 octaves Wine.	"
"	6 hogsheads Wine.	"
"	10 cases Wine.	"
W & A Gilbey & Co.	100 cases Spirits.	Crown Dist Co.
Morgan Bros.	71 cases Wine.	William Wolff & Co.
"	5 octaves Wine.	"
R. Heatley & Son.	10 cases Wine.	Dickson, De Wolf & Co.
T Trapp & Son.	143 cases Wine.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
John Dewar & Son.	125 cases Whisky.	Order marked S in diamond.
M B Foster & Son.	53 cases Bottled Beer.	W H Campbell

FROM NEW YORK—PER SHIP CYRUS WAKEFIELD, Sept. 19, 1897.

Flint & Co.	127 cases Wine.	J F Chapman & Co.
"	2 pucachons Cherry Juice.	"
"	189 pkgs Whisky.	"

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, Sept. 19, 1897.

	120 cases Bottled Beer.	Hilbert Bros.
	15 cases Wine.	Macondray Br & Lockard

FROM LIVERPOOL—PER BR. SHIP AFGHANISTAN, Sept. 24, 1897.

Jas Moss & Co.	5 hogsheads Wine.	William Wolff & Co.
"	23 cases Wine.	"
"	10 cases Brandy.	"
Cantrell & Cochrane.	125 barrels Mineral Water.	"
Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton.	10 hogsheads Ale.	"
"	1 hogshead Stout.	"
F Bailey & Co.	60 cases Whisky.	"
Jas Moss & Co.	110 cases Wine.	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
"	20 cases Mineral Water.	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.
"	12 hogsheads Wine.	"
"	5 cases Wine.	"
"	10 cases Liqueurs.	"
Robert Porter & Co.	100 cases Bottled Beer.	Crown Dist Co.
Talliams, Ltd.	41 cases Whisky.	Coape & Pippy.
Mackie & Co.	126 cases Whisky.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
A Barboza & Co.	6 sixteenths Wine.	A Vignier
F Leyland & Co.	40 octaves Wine.	"
S Birch & Co.	25 barrels Ginger Ale.	Kolb & Denhard
W E Johnson & Co.	85 cases Beer.	Order marked F in diamond
"	15 cases Mineral Water.	"
J & T Tennent.	60 barrels Beer.	Forbes Bros.
J Schweppe & Co.	25 barrels Mineral Water.	Order
E & J Burke.	120 cases Whisky.	Bank of British N A.
"	10 cases Stout.	"
"	560 barrels Stout.	"
"	235 barrels Ale.	"
"	60 cases Gin.	"
"	5 cases Rum.	"
W A Ross & Co.	25 cases Orange Bitter.	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	30 bbls 30 hf-bls O Ale.	"
H Nathan & Co.	20 cases Brandy.	Order mkd M & C (Hon).
"	1 case Wine.	"
"	1 quarter Sherry.	"
"	100 cases Brandy.	Order mkd M (Hon).
"	175 cases Brandy.	Order mkd WCP (Hon)

FROM HAMBURG—PER FR. SHIP ASTREE, Sept. 24, 1897.

R Stomany.	100 cases Wine.	William Wolff & Co.
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FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, Sept. 19, 1897.

	1 barrel Alcohol.	Redington & Co.
	25 kegs Liqueurs.	Order marked R in diamond

FROM EUROPE.

	4 barrels Wine.	Schwabacher & Co.
	2 cases Wine.	Pascal Dubedat & Co.

FROM SEATTLE—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Sept. 24, 1897.

	250 cases Beer.	D Bloom & Co (in transit for Central America)
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FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Sept. 30, 1897.

	1 barrel Wine.	Schwabacher Bros.
	70 cases Wine.	G B Levaggi

FROM ANTWERP—PER GER. SHIP CHILE, Sept. 30, 1897.

	25 cases Gin.	William Wolff & Co.
	210 cases Bitters.	Luythes Bros.
	35 cases Wine.	A Vignier
	22 cases Wine.	"
	45 octaves Sherry.	"
	500 cases Vermouth.	"
	100 cases Mineral Water.	Eisner & Mendelson Co.
	7 cases Wine.	E G Lyons Co.
	5 cases Cognac.	"
	4 cases Cognac.	"
	40 octaves Geneva.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	100 cases Geneva.	"
	27 cases Geneva.	Bank of British N A.
	5 octaves Geneva.	"
	1 case Wine.	A Carpenter
	35 cases Wine.	Lvy & Co.
	2 cases Cognac.	Kolb & Denhard
	2 cases Sherry.	"
	60 cases Wine.	Herbert Sonderleiter & R.
	2 cases Cognac.	"
	74 cases Wine.	J Levy
	45 cases Wine.	Theo Gier Co.
	4 cases Wine.	"
	1 case Cognac.	"
	2 cases Sherry.	James Gibb
	8 cases Wine.	T Talliss & Co.
	40 cases Wine.	"
	235 cases Wine.	Jas de Fremery & Co.
	8 cases Wine.	"
	50 cases Bitters.	"
	205 cases Mineral Water.	Chas Graef & Co.
	65 barrels Whisky.	Crown Dist Co.
	827 cases Geneva.	Order
	50 cases Mineral Water.	"

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP LATIMER, Oct. 3, 1897.

	82 cases Wine.	A Vignier
	40 cases Brandy.	"
	15 cases Brandy.	"
	30 cases Bitters.	"
	50 cases Amer Picon.	"
	210 cases Liqueurs.	"
	25 cases Prune Juice.	Chas Meinecke & Co.
	130 cases Wine.	"
	50 cases Geneva.	Bank of British N A.
	100 cases Mineral Water.	Eisner & Mendelson Co.
	34 cases Geneva.	"
	15 octaves Geneva.	"
	50 cases Geneva.	Order
	1 case Wine.	Levi Strauss.

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E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)
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FINEST CALIFORNIA CAGED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

FROM HAMBURG—PER BR. SHIP ANDRADA, Oct. 1, 1897.

250 barrels Whisky	Roth & Co
235 barrels Whisky	Louis Taussig & Co.
100 barrels Whisky	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
50 barrels Whisky	Mack & Co
50 barrels Whisky	Braunschweiger & Co
50 barrels Whisky	Chas Meinecke & Co

FROM ANTWERP.

102 cases Mineral Water	Fisner & Mendelson
320 cases Mineral Water	Order
490 cases Vermouth	Jas De Fremery & Co
300 cases Absinthe	"
120 cases Wine	"
265 cases Wine	A Vignier
10 octaves Wine	"
170 cases Liqueurs	"
515 cases Vermouth	"
50 cases Bitters	"
50 cases Brandy	"
210 cases Absinthe	"
10 cases Kirsch	"
30 cases Champagne	"
100 cases Wine	Order
50 cases Geneva	"
35 cases Wine	C F A Last
25 cases Wine	Hilbert Bros
6 casks Brandy	"
5 casks Brandy	E G Lyons Co
500 cases Geneva	Williams, Dumond & Co.
25 cases Beer	"
10 cases Wine	"
2 casks Wine	"
25 cases Vermouth	"
30 cases Bitters	"
25 cases Wine	Berges & Garissere
12 cases Wine	"
1 cask Cognac	"

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
	10 cases Champagne	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	1 case Punch	"
	20 cases Wine	William Wolff & Co.
	28 cases Liqueurs	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.
	500 cases Champagne	William Wolff & Co.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Jennie Wand	Kahului	I S Van Winkle & Co	1 barrel bottled.	\$ 7
Mariposa	Sydney	Ambuser B Co.	120 barrels bottled.	1,080
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	4 cases bottled.	25
"	Dunedin.	"	25 cases bottled.	150
"	Wellington.	"	20 cases bottled.	140
"	Apia	"	4 hf-barrels bulk.	20
City of Sydney	San J de Guat'la	Schwartz Bros.	5 barrels bottled.	40
W H Dimond.	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd.	40 casks bottled.	350
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co	25 casks bottled.	200
Gaelic	Shanghai.	Southern Pac Co.	180 casks bottled.	1,614
Colon	Corinto	S F Breweries, Ltd.	20 cases bottled.	110
"	La Libertad	"	20 cases bottled.	100
"	Champerico	C Schilling & Co.	12 cases bottled.	43
"	La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	20 cases bottled.	100
"	Acajutla	Seattle B & M Co.	250 cases bottled.	1,100
S G Wilder	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd.	50 casks bottled.	525

Total—371 cases, 295 casks, 121 barrels bottled; and 4 half-barrels bulk. \$5,604

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Gaelic	Yokohama	Crown Dist Co	1 bbl B B Brandy	\$ 46
"	"	O & S S Co.	3 cs Champagne	37
"	Honolulu	"	25 cs Champagne	250
S G Wilder	"	H H Veue	25 cs Champagne	474
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n.	4 cases Liqueurs	26
"	"	Gundlach-B W Co.	3 cs B B Brandy	18
Total amount 6 cases, etc				\$851

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Mariposa	Apia	C Schilling & Co.	1 keg.	10	\$ 6
Walla Walla	Wellington, B C.	It-Swiss Colony	1 bbl 1 hf-b.	80	34
"	Des Moines, Ia.	Cal Wine Ass'n	36 b 14 hf-b.	1,700	834
"	Chicago, Ill.	"	57 barrels	2,922	1,325
"	Victoria, B C.	River Express Co.	2 bbls 1 hf-b	132	30
City of Sydney	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	10 cases.		37
"	"	"	26 b 3 hf-b }	2,482	1,306
"	"	"	101 kegs. }		
Santiago	Hilo, H I.	Lachman & Jacobi.	75 kegs.	375	164
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	85 kegs.	425	155
W H Dimond.	Honolulu	"	20 barrels	1,031	280
Gaelic	Shanghai.	Napa & S W Co.	22 cases		100
"	Hiogo	Gundlach-B W Co.	5 barrels	260	86
"	Chemulpo	C Schilling & Co.	3 casks	157	85
Umatilla	Chicago	Cal Wine Ass'n	63 barrels	3,241	1,600
Combermere	London	L H Wakefield	155 barrels.	7,911	1,780
Colon	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	160 kegs.	1,500	750
"	"	"	3 cases.		6
"	Manzanillo	Crown Dist Co	3 barrels.	156	75
"	San Blas	Cal Wine Ass'n	6 kegs	92	78
City of Puebla	Victoria	E G Lyons Co.	20 cases.		80
"	"	"	2 cks 3 hf-b	203	89
"	Kansas City, Mo.	Lachman & Jacobi.	51 barrels	2,580	850
Total amount 55 cases and				25,257	\$9,856

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Mariposa	Sydney	Crown Dist Co.	10 cases.		\$ 63
"	"	"	4 hf-barrels.	91	183
City of Sydney	Manzanillo	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 keg.	10	28
"	San J de Guat'la	S F Bond Mfg W H.	1 barrel.	53	250
"	Clamperico	William Wolff & Co.	30 cases.		155
"	New York	Dallenmad & Co.	280 cases.		2,004
"	San J de Guat'la.	Braunweizer & Co.	16 cases.		160
Gaelic	Nagasaki.	Crown Dist Co.	50 cases.		367
"	"	"	1 bbl 2 hf-b.	98	166
"	Yokohama	"	1 barrel.	56	102
"	"	"	31 cases.		183
Colon	San J de Guat'la.	William Wolff & Co.	150 cases.		1,125
"	"	Crown Dist Co	15 cases.		100
"	Panama	"	16 cases.		135
"	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel.	35	44
S G Wilder	Honolulu	S F Bond Mfg W H	5 barrels.	255	423
"	"	"	25 cases.		235
"	"	Gundlach-B W Co.	4 cases.		34
"	"	M P Mattingly	1 barrel.	37	94
"	"	C Schilling & Co.	25 cases.		225

Total amount 647 cases 611 \$6,076

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(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

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M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

25 Water Street, New York.



EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.	Des Moines, Ia.	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 b 5 hf-b	874	\$1,530
"	"	"	25 kegs.	116	250
City of Sydney	Sandusky, O.	Harold & Mitchell.	1 hf-barrel.	28	25
"	Albany, N. Y.	Overland F T Co.	2 barrels.	93	150
"	Fall River, Mass.	Lenormand Bros.	1 hf-b 4 kgs	57	110
Colon	Lewiston, Me.	"	1 hf-barrel.	27	50
Total amount				1,195	\$2,118

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Gaelic	Honolulu	O & O S S Co.	100 cases.	42	\$400
S G Wilder	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 barrels	91	25
	"	Gundlach-B W Co.	3 cases.		
Total amount 103 cases and.				91	\$487

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.		GIN.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Regs.
Bode & Haslett				325		
Crown Dist Co.	40	300				
C W Craig & Co.	30	95			30	35
Cal Wine Ass'n.				75		
Jones, Mundy & Co.		323		70	10	
A P Hotaling & Co.				75		
Louis Taussig & Co.		60		80	5	25
Naber, Alfs & Brune				75		
Mau, Sadler & Co.		195		35	10	
William Wolf & Co.				60		
Hilbert Bros				25		
Chas Meinecke						
Langley & Michaels					2	10
W P Fuller & Co. *				10		
Christy & Wise				8		
Carroll & Carroll				1		
J L Nickel & Co.				1		
Lindsay & Harris				1		
F Abrens				1		
L Gendotti				1		
M Healy				1		
G Delucchi				1		
Green & Lusen				1		
A O Payne				1		
F Haackele				1		
F Kelly				1		
Kapp & Dunn				2		
S Siebenhaug				7		
F Luchette				5		
Total.	70	873	117	802	20	32

* 27 drums Alcohol.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From September 15th to September 30, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			Kegs.
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2 bbls.	1/4-bbls.	
Hilbert Bros		120					
Hansen & Kohler, Oak.				13			160
E G Lyons Co.			81				
C A Zinkand.				110	20		
W Bogen & Co.				70	50		100
Royal Eagle Dist Co.				40	80		
Total.		120	81	235	150	160	100

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
September 1	65,100	
2	42,550	
3	59,900	
4	41,250	2,500
6	110,200	800
8	80,500	
10	71,000	
11	55,700	
13	46,900	1,500
14	48,600	400
15	40,400	
16	23,000	
17	44,050	
18	13,200	
20	10,650	
21	42,100	
22	21,700	1,000
23	18,900	
24	22,000	
25	26,950	
27	18,900	
28	38,400	
29	30,200	
30	16,600	
Total	988,750	6,200

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Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hunne; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Buchanan on the Situation.

In the last issue of *Fine Whisky Facts* Geo. C. Buchanan has the following to say regarding the situation :

"When the low scale of equivalent values for 1892 and 1893 bonded whiskies herein indicated is considered, and the further fact that the exported whiskies are one to three years older, the relative cheapness of exported whiskies is beyond question, and the conclusion is irresistible, the dealers of sea-coast cities and the territory tributary thereto will largely supply their wants from these stocks of export whiskies, and will continue to consume them until they advance to their normal market value of 5 cents to 10 cents per gallon for each year's age over the values of 1892 and 1893 whiskies in bond in Kentucky.

"When it is borne in mind that the current consumption of Kentucky whiskies is at the rate of twenty million gallons per annum, and that the exported stocks held abroad do not exceed three million gallons, it would seem clear that it will not take long for consumption to make such inroads on exported stocks as to bring about this advance, not simply to normal values but to a relatively high scale of values.

"Assuming the cost of interest, storage, insurance and loss for shrinkage on bonded values to be the same on whiskies carried in Bremen and carried in bond in Kentucky, the enforced payment of the tax on the shrinkage on the 1892 and 1893 whiskies, estimating such shrinkage at 2 gallons per barrel per annum, increases the cost of carrying whiskies in bond in Kentucky, as compared with cost of carrying whiskies in Bremen, the tax on 2 gallons whisky at 110 cents, 220 cents per barrel, or 6 cents per gallon per annum. The dealer therefore, who, anticipating his wants, invests in exported whiskies, is protected to the extent of 6 cents per gallon per annum as against an investment in spring of 1892 and 1893 whiskies in bond.

The Corporation Criticized.

Several large contracts for sweet wines have been made at several cents less per gallon than last year's prices. The Sweet Wine Association has sold all of its Ports of 1896 to Lachman & Jacobi and the California Wine Makers' Association, but the price that was fixed last Spring had to be shaded a few cents. The Wine Makers' Corporation has over 4,000,000 gallons of dry wine of 1896 yet unsold, so the dry-wine men are not so well off as the sweet wine men. With that amount of dry wines on hand, and at least 15,000,000 gallons more coming this year, it looks as though the directors of the Corporation will have considerable difficulty in disposing of that amount. They have quarreled with the dealers—their best customers—and now it would seem that they will soon have to come off of their high horse or have their wines unsold. If the Corporation had been conducted in a business-like way the present state of affairs would have been avoided. It is too late now to do anything, and the growers must expect low prices.—*S. F. Correspondent Bonfort's.*

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

The Difference in Making Wines.

BY PROF. GEORGE HUSMANN.

I own that I was somewhat surprised by the acidity in the "corrections" of my friend Bauder in the last issue of the *American Wine Press*. Now friend Bauder will have to admit that his sparkling wines cannot be made without addition of liqueur, a syrup made from the purest sugar, and perhaps a touch of the best brandy. What conclusion can be drawn from this? Simply this: That to reach the best results we must resort to other means than the "pure juice" of the grape. I know that the Pleasant Valley Company make fine sparkling wines, but the surrounding hills do not always produce a perfect product. I have too high an opinion of the intellect of my friends, Bauder and Masson, to think that they would not remedy the defects of nature by adding such elements as she has not supplied in imperfect seasons by adding what is in the grape in its best seasons. Nor do I (and I venture to say, friend Bauder,) consider a wine less pure which has been ameliorated by the addition of water and sugar as far as it improves it. When gallizing goes beyond that, when it only aims at increased quantity instead of quality, I condemn it as much as he does.

I am perhaps not quite as ignorant as he supposes me to be. While in Missouri, in 1881, I experimented with over sixty American varieties of grapes, made wine from them, and was perhaps more instrumental in distributing the finest red wine grapes—the Nortons, Virginia and Cynthiana—than any one living, and can yet show awards by committees of first rank in all parts of the country, testifying to their merits. I always aimed at quality, and an experience of over thirty years taught me some useful lessons. I am aware that since then many valuable varieties have been added to the list of our American grapes, which may enable the wine maker to make useful blends, and thus improve the quality.

But to sum up. Friend Bauder and myself have no "bones to pick." We both desire to place American wines on the scale they deserve, and we may confidently claim that our light dry and sparkling wines are of better average quality than foreign importations. We must not forget, however, that it will be idle to stickle for "pure grape juice." The best we can do is to furnish the best quality, and if we find imperfections to correct them with such elements as are in the grape naturally, but deficient in some seasons. This is the true art of wine making—to produce a wine that tastes well, drinks well, and exhilarates, followed by no bad effects.

The "Sweet Catawba," which is sold so largely in the East, will not do this. And yet it was the prevailing drink in the East when you called at a saloon for wine in 1880. I have no spite against that noble old grape, the Catawba, as friend Bauder seems to think, but believe it has many qualities of a fine wine grape; but it needs ameliorating and blending with such varieties as Iona, Delaware, and perhaps others to make a really fine wine. All these varieties seem to flourish in the genial soil surrounding Lake Keuka. So let us bury the hatchet and "smoke the pipe of peace." I pledge him, and all those who make pure wines, in my sense of the word, in a



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glass of good white wine, made on the hills of Napa county. May they increase and multiply!

In my communication on white wines I left out a class, which seems to me especially adapted to make the sparkling wines of this coast, for I believe that this will be a great industry of the future. They are grapes which bear heavily, have abundance of juice, but do not develop a very high per cent. of sugar. They are excellent fermenters, as their juice is thin, and contains enough of acid to assist those varieties which are rather difficult to ferment. I will name as these the Burger, Folle Blanche and Cluritte Blanche. In California I believe that the mistake has been in using the heavier and headier varieties for sparkling wine, and time will show whether I am correct. That we will in time produce a faultless sparkling wine I have no doubt.

REPLY TO PROF. HUSMANN.

BY D. BAUDER, SECRETARY OF THE PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO.

I have read Prof. Husmann's article entitled "Difference in Making Wines" with a deal of interest, the more so because I believe that he is scrupulously honest and thoroughly believes in his theory. Those unfortunate wine growers who have vineyards in suitable localities will readily accept his notions.

It is a well-known fact that, for some good reason, certain countries and certain localities have the climate and soil peculiarly adapted to certain products. Thus China, Japan and Ceylon raise the best tea; Brazil and Central America grow fine coffee; Cuba is noted for its tobacco, although tobacco is produced in many countries, yet no place has been found that will duplicate the fine quality produced in Cuba; sugar cane cannot be grown in the frosty North, and apples do not thrive in the tropics.

Some varieties of grapes can be grown in almost every country, yet only a few favored spots, which have soil, exposure and climate, will grow the finer kinds, from which the well-known good wines are made. Note the wine districts of France. Epernay and its limited surroundings are celebrated for champagne, Bordeaux for its clarets, and so on. The Rhine and its tributaries have favored spots, as the Rheingau and the little territory on the Moselle. As prosperity has come to these sections it has stimulated the planting of vineyards in the outlying districts.

The grapes grown in these less favored sections are usually lacking in some essential elements to produce a good wine, and some home wine makers resort to the methods advocated by my friend, Prof. Husmann, who has pointed out the way to swell the size of their pocket-books, *i. e.*, by adding sugar and water to their wines. The Pleasant Valley Wine Company follow the same methods that all the best champagne makers of France employ. We use the same *dosage* they all do, pure sugar crystals dissolved in wine and a little fine cognac. We do claim, however, that we do not water the must. It is true that we have had bad years when the grapes have not ripened perfectly. We have always secured the best grapes from the most favored vineyards, and when we found the acid rather high we have bought from California some of her low acid neutral wines to blend with ours rather than to use water. We find that acid is no objection. Give the wine age, and the excess of acid will find its way to the inside of the cask, in crystals upon the sides and on the bottom. The trouble is the grower or speculator cannot wait, but he must hurry nature's laws by artificial means.

I will not discuss with Prof. Husmann whether his theory is right or wrong. Water and sugar are harmless, if it would stop there. When the wine is made it must be sold. To do this it must have a name; it must at least resemble some popular kind or brand, and just here comes in the harm and where chemistry begins. Were it not for the extreme selfishness of mankind we would grow wines where the conditions are favorable, where the laws of nature would need no infringement; then each country and each section would stand upon its own merits and imitators would go out of business.—*American Wine Press.*

Time is Money.

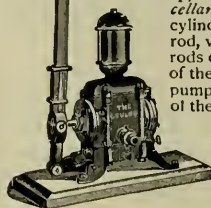
Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Persons must be careful of drinking Seidlitz powder, as the following epitaph will conclusively prove:

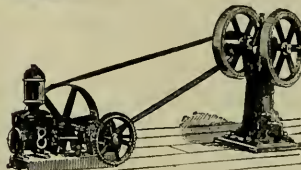
Here lies the body of Sarah Jane Lowder,
Who busted from drinking a Seidlitz powder.
Here is her body, her soul is at rest,
She should have waited until it effervesced.

Challenge Wine Pump.

The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in *wine cellars* for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass-lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.



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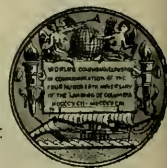
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AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

That Strong Wine.

Editor Wine and Spirit Review—DEAR SIR: In your issue of September 24th the following article appears:

RATHER STRONG WINE.

It will come as a matter of surprise to many to learn that the glass of which bottles are made, will, under certain conditions, be dissolved by the liquid stored in such vessels. M. Lavouirois has, according to *Invention*, been making an investigation into the subject, and quotes a curious case which may possibly have suggested the inquiry. A certain wealthy man bought in France some rare and very costly wines in casks, a sample from each cask being submitted to him by the wine merchant. The precious liquor was in due course racked off and bottled, and when some days later it was served at table, the owner detected a strange unpleasant taste that was certainly not apparent in the samples originally submitted to and approved by him. Bottle after bottle was opened, and all were found to be similarly affected. Then came an action at law, on the ground that the wine sold did not correspond with the samples exhibited, and bottles of the wine were brought into Court. It was then seen, apparently for the first time, that the glass of the bottles had become opaque. These, with other bottles of the same manufacture which had never contained wine, were handed to a chemist for examination, who found that the opaque bottles had lost a part of their lime, potash and soda, which had been taken up by the wine, and formed compounds rendering it utterly unfit to drink.

We suggest that the action on the bottles is due to the presence of a fluoride, as "Antisepticum," added to the wine as a preservative. We called the attention of the wine men to this antiseptic in your issue of March 20th, in the following words:

This fluoride is also recommended as an agent for clarifying wine. To be of any value for that purpose the dose required would be dangerous, and even the small quantity required as an antiseptic would corrode the glass whenever the wine is bottled, destroying all brilliancy of color, and giving the wine a disagreeable taste.

We do not think our wine dealers are foolish enough to use such a preparation, the danger of which has been clearly pointed out to them.

J. M. CURTIS & SON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28, 1897.

Whisky Situation Discussed.

Kentucky whiskies are unquestionably on the road to recovery, and some of our reports would seem to indicate a rapid improvement. The market is spasmodic, however, and the same distiller, dealer or broker who exhibits enthusiasm one day, and is full of optimistic sayings, very likely, a few days later, has become gloomy again, and cannot see the silver lining to the cloud.

There is no questioning, though, that prices are strengthening, and brokers report numerous orders for standard brands at prices of a few weeks ago, which they cannot fill. As usual, dealers are following the market, and eagerness is shown to secure lots quoted after they have been advanced.

It might be well for all who are short of ages and brands which their trade requires, to consider the situation as a whole, and see if it does not point to very much higher prices than are ruling to-day.

We would suggest, for the consideration of our readers, the following factors, destined, each one of them, to have an influence in advancing prices:

First—The fact that freestocks are nearly obliterated, that exported stocks are reduced to a very small number of actual gallons, and that the 81,000,000 gallons in distillery and general bonded warehouses comprise almost the only source of supply for the needs of consumption.

Second—The fact that, as bonded stocks consist of the product of six seasons, the average amount remaining in each barrel is much less than when our bonded stock comprised but the product of three seasons.

Third—The fact that the average dealer has but little whisky, and that at any time a multitude of buyers may come

simultaneously into the market, causing rapid and decided advances on the part of holders.

Fourth—The fact that a large amount of '92s is being bottled in bond, and that a much larger amount of '93s will probably find a similar channel.

Fifth—The fact that distillers and large distributors hold the bulk of goods, and in consequence there is every probability that the '98 crop will be as small, and possibly smaller, than the crop of '97.

Sixth—The fact that the farmers are selling their products at high prices, and are prosperous again, while the mills of the country are starting up on full time, giving employment to labor, and the balance of trade with foreign countries is mostly in our favor.

It must also be remembered, and it is a tremendous factor, that the press of the country, almost as a unit, has ceased to howl calamity, and is pointing out the signs of returning prosperity.

Whiskies, and especially fine whiskies, will be among the last of the products to feel an increased demand, but it is idle to suppose that prosperity can become general and Kentucky's famous product not feel it.

Where people are making money and feeling good they love to exhibit hospitality, and how few can contemplate a true American hospitality without a bottle or two of old Kentucky whisky?

It may be a mistaken philosophy, but the average American somehow cannot conceive of a good time unless the mental picture exhibits, among other things, old-fashioned toddies, mint juleps, cocktails, or some other form of preparing the beverage that has made Kentucky famous.

Undoubtedly, therefore, we may safely expect the wave of prosperity that is coming upon us to bring about a big increase in the consumption of Kentucky whiskies, and a long period, we trust, of good prices, ready sales and conservative production.—*Benford's*

Baby's Bottle of Rum.

The inflexibility of Russian official orders has resulted in many queer and needless fixtures on the official system. The story is well known of the sentry who was put on guard over a rose in bloom in the imperial garden in the seventeenth century. The rose and its bush disappeared, but every day for a hundred years a sentry mounted guard over the spot, because no one had ordered the service discontinued.

A story quite as ludicrous is now told of a discovery made by the Empress Catherine, mother of the Emperor Paul, who was assassinated in 1801. Catherine, at one time, was inspired by some passing whim of economy to scrutinize the imperial housekeeping accounts. In them, among other queer things, she found that "one bottle of rum daily" was charged to the Naslednik, or heir apparent.

As her son, who was then a young man, had never given any sign of intemperate habits, the empress was greatly astonished. She went over the accounts to see how long he had been addicted to this practice, and found, to her still greater surprise, that the expenditure went back to the day of his birth—and indeed, far beyond it.

The heir to the throne had not only been charged with drinking over thirty dozen bottles of fine Jamaica rum yearly ever since he was born, but for a long time before that. The empress, it is hardly necessary to say, made a thorough investigation of this strange matter, and with the aid of an antiquarian she at last reached the original entry.

A century or so before, the imperial physician had prescribed, for the Naslednik of the period, "on account of a violent toothache, a teaspoonful of rum, to be taken with sugar." This dose was given for several days in succession; and the nurse or steward in charge had deemed it more fitting to the imperial dignity, as well as more profitable to himself or herself to purchase a new bottle of rum every day. No one had ever given the order to discontinue this purchase, and it had gone on for a century, the rum having constituted one of the perquisites of the court steward.

The empress submitted the discovery to her husband, who at once declared that the method of keeping accounts should be thoroughly reformed and such abuses ended. He carried out his threat.

Drink and Crime in New South Wales.

SIR: Mr. G. D. Clark has published in the columns of the daily press a number of statistics having reference to the liquor traffic in this colony, with the obvious intention of trying to establish as a fact the allegation that New South Wales is not a sober colony. I will admit that his figures are probably correct, as I presume they are taken from official records, but I can show that, so far from being a drunken community—so far from New South Wales being given over to crime and drunkenness—it is quite on a par with several States in America which he and others are so fond of holding up as bright examples of the good effected by prohibition.

In this colony we have 3,238 licensed premises, according to Mr. Clark's figures. In Maine there were 1,338 licenses in existence in 1892, not counting the "kitchen deus," as they are called, or the other illicit dealers in liquor. In Kansas, another alleged prohibition State, there were 3,567 in 1893, the population of the State being a little in excess of that of this colony, where, in the same year, we had 3,370 licenses. These figures, like those of Maine, do not include the illicit sales, which in Kansas and Iowa are enormous. In Iowa, with a population of 1,911,896, there were in the same year 7,630 licenses to sell liquor—more than double the number in New South Wales. From these figures it is evident that this colony has barely more licenses than Maine, and less than Kansas and Iowa, in proportion to the population. If, then, this colony holds this position as compared with three prohibition States, surely no practical man of the world can have much complaint to make as to the number of licenses issued by our authorities.

Mr. Clark admits that the arrests for drunkenness are not a very reliable test. Why does he, then, quote them? Manifestly to try and magnify the enormities of this colony. I agree with Mr. Clark as to the value of these figures, but in his own beloved State of Maine I can prove that the police records show even a worse condition of affairs than is to be found in this colony. I quote the following figures from the official records of the State, not picking out a few here or there, but taking every place mentioned:

	Population.	Arrests for Drunkenness per 100,000.
Portland	37,000	2,358
Lewiston	22,000	1,189
Bangor	20,000	4,850
Biddeford	15,000	2,274
Auburn	12,000	1,096
Augusta	11,000	1,027
Bath	9,000	2,160
Rockland	8,000	3,535
Waterville	8,000	698
Westbrooke	7,000	80
Saco	6,000	962
Gardiner	6,000	4,607
Hallowell	3,000	752

If we divide this total of cases per 100,000 by 13, the number of the towns quoted in the official returns, we arrive at the fact that there was an average of 1,968 cases of drunkenness per 100,000 for each town, as compared with 1,846 for this colony. It will be a little surprise for Mr. Clark to find that drunken New South Wales is, taken as a whole, a substantial improvement on the sober State of Maine, as evidenced by the official returns for thirteen towns. A careful comparison of these figures need not alarm any one anxious as to the moral condition of this colony.

Lastly, as to the quantity of liquor drunk by the people of this colony, Mr. Clark seems to make capital out of the fact that individually we drink more per head than they do in South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. But I must compli-

ment him in that he does not attempt to foist upon the public the rubbish promulgated by Mr. Boyce, with his imaginary figures and fancy prices. Now, what does it mean when he says that each individual drinks 2.08 gallons of proof spirit every year? It means just this—that every man, woman and child drinks 7.3 teaspoonfuls of proof liquor per day, and as there are 16 teaspoonfuls in a wineglass, it means that the individual consumption is .46 of a wineglass per day. Now, if we take half the population as drinkers, moderate or excessive, it results that each man takes less than a wineglass of liquor each day, which is an exceedingly moderate quantity, and, mixed with a fair proportion of water, can do no harm to any adult.

These facts will, I think, show the public that there is no need for the alarmist theories of Mr. Clark. We have, on the whole, not so many licenses in proportion to our population as the three States of America—Maine, Kansas and Iowa, which are prohibitionist. We have not so much drunkenness as the average of thirteen towns in prohibitionist Maine, and our male adults drink on an average less than a daily allowance of a wineglass of proof liquor, which, for the benefit of the uninitiated, I may point out, means half water and half pure liquor. Mr. Clark has raised much cry over very little wool. Yours, etc.,

F. BEVILL,

General Secretary U. L. V. A.,

August 10, 1897.

—In *Wine and Spirit Circular*, Melbourne.

The British Idea.

The commercial traveler of today is an altered being in many respects from his predecessors of our early experience, and yet it may be seriously doubted whether the alteration is for the better. Twenty to thirty years ago, there were so many thorough-going, well-bred "gentlemen" on the road, but now adays, alas—the less said the better. The assumed organ of the class, the *Commercial Traveler* to name, gives unconscious proof of this in the following:

"Nowhere can stronger proof be found of the increasingly temperate habits of the community than in the commercial-room of a hotel. We were staying recently at an old-fashioned coaching-house in the Midlands, which prides itself upon keeping up old customs, and where, only a few years ago, the commercial wine dinner was a feature of the establishment. The Boniface of former days would turn in his grave could he see the altered condition of things now. Out of fourteen commercial travelers who sat down to dinner the other day, one had a single glass of beer, one a glass of claret, six had aerated waters, and six had *aqua pura*. The consequence was that in less than an hour these fourteen gentlemen were out and about attending to their employers' interests, instead of lounging away the afternoon in a semi-comatose condition, as too frequently happened under the previous state of things."

There are so many unkind cuts here that the writer may be taken for granted as a stingy teetotaler. One glass of beer and a glass of claret the only drink at table amongst fourteen sensible people! It is enough to give one the shivers. Give me the good old days when our Gentlemen of the Road dined convivially together after the day's work was over, and were able to order a bottle or two of wine, were it for nothing better than "the good of the house." After which, they entertained their customers in the smoking or billiard rooms of an evening—and why not? The times are radically changed—are badly out of joint, indeed—if the foregoing account of what takes place now in an old-fashioned coaching-house be correctly stated. Wonder is that the ghost of some former Boniface does not arise and turn such unprofitable cold water customers out of doors.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette*.

B. O. S. SCOTCH WHISKY

PEASE, SON & CO., WHISKY BLENDERS

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE, Distributor, 123 California St., San Francisco

Whiskies at Hamburg and Bremen.

W. G. Coldeway, of the Louisville Public Warehouse, has compiled some highly interesting information as to the stocks of American whiskies in warehouse abroad. He says :

DEAR SIR—Relative to your inquiry as to the result of my investigations in the direction of ascertaining the exact number of barrels of American whisky stored in Bremen and Hamburg, and the expression of your opinion that this information would be of great interest and benefit to the trade if divulged, I have concluded to give you the figures, which are as below, and which were arrived at by actual count of the stock in both the cities by an agent expressly directed to the work :

The total holdings in Bremen are..... 65,000 bbls.
The total holdings in Hamburg are..... 19,000 bbls.

Making a grand total of 84,000 bbls.

It must be taken into consideration that much of these holdings are Eastern Ryes (the holdings of one export concern being over three-fifths Eastern ryes,) not at all in competition with Kentucky Bourbons, and that in figuring the total number of gallons included in these 84,000 bbls. proper allowance must be made for the outage during the time the goods have been in existence, and an average of about 34 gallons per barrel would be about right, as quite a percentage of the Bremen holdings are very old whisky of the 1881 and 1882 crop.

Yours truly, W. G. COLDWEY.

The inspection of this 84,000 barrels of whisky is estimated as follows :

5,000 to 7,500 bbls..... Spring 1880, 1881 and 1882
5,000 bbls..... Spring 1883 to 1889
56,500 to 59,000 bbls..... Spring 1890 and 1891
15,000 bbls..... Spring 1892 and 1893

Reducing barrels to proof gallons, the number of proof gallons of each age now remaining stored abroad may be estimated as follows:

125,000 to 187,500 proof gallons..... Spring 1880, '81 and '82
160,000 proof gallons..... Spring 1883 to '89
1,921,000 to 2,006,000 proof gallons..... Spring 1890 to '91
562,500 proof gallons..... Spring 1892 to '93
Or a total of 3,768,500 to 2,916,000 proof gallons.

The quantity of Spring 1880, 1881 and 1882 and Spring 1883 to 1889 whiskies remaining abroad is so limited, the discussion of their value is hardly pertinent to a commercial article.

With the prosperous era that seems in store for this country and the almost complete exhaustion of home stored stocks of whisky of corresponding ages, these limited stocks of aged whiskies, instead of being purchasable at relatively low figures, should command greatly higher prices.

The stock of spring 1892 and 1893 held abroad it is not expected to bring back at present, and is therefore not in competition with the other stocks of exported whiskies.

Really, therefore, in considering the question of exported stocks of whiskies, we have practically to deal only with the stocks of Spring 1890 and 1891, that is to say : 56,500 to 59,000 barrels, or 1,921,000 to 2,006,000 proof gallons.

Read Your Trade Paper.

There is no better or higher authority on good advertising than Mr. Charles F. Jones, the manager of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s big department store. In a recent number of *Printer's Ink* Mr. Jones says:

"Every business man ought to read a trade paper. This is the day of newspapers. Every up-to-date business man is seeking all the information that he can get on the best methods of doing things, and this information is best obtained through the various trade papers, which take up different lines of goods. No grocer should think of conducting a grocery store without reading some kind of a grocery paper."

Sherwood & Sherwood are now prepared to sell you the famous "O. F. C.," bottled in bond, at 100 proof. The package is handsome, and the goods very much all right.

Champagne.

From the time of the Roman Emperor Probus, A. D. 280, the Champagne district of France has historically been known to have produced wines. It was not, however, till the end of the seventeenth century, that the manufacture of wines for trading purposes was thought of. There was at the Abbey of Haut Villers a monk of the name of Dom Perignon, who managed the cellars of the Abbey from the year 1679 to the year 1715. It is related by M. Perrier that he had an extremely delicate palate, so that he could nominate the vineyards from whence any wine had come. This great theological wine fancier died in 1715, and was succeeded in his study of "viticulture" and vinous productions by the Abbe Grossard, who declares that Perignon was the sole inventor of effervescing wines. Grossard had in his possession all the documents of the Abbey up to the time of the French Revolution, especially those relating to the vineyards and their productions. He asserts that before Perignon the art of stoppering bottles with corks was not known, the only stoppers being small bunches of hemp dipped in oil, a mode of stoppering used in some out-of-the-way wine countries to this day. It appears from a book on wines published in the year 1718 that white effervescent wine had been made twenty-five years previously, which would place the date of the first champagne about the year 1693, when it was called in French "cork jumper" and "Devil's wine." A great passion for this wine soon arose, but it was reported that drugs, witchcraft and certain influences of the moon made champagne a very dangerous drink. However, its fame became established in Paris, and was imported by London and other capitals like the other fashions. The Abbe states in his works that Dom Perignon divulged the secret of making champagne to him on his death-bed, and from the Spanish name of the Senor Dom it is very likely that he introduced the cork to the Champagne district. Dr. Thudicum, a great writer on wines, shrewdly suspects the discovery of effervescent wines was an accident, the result of hasty bottling, but adds, "the development of such crude observations to the high art of the manufacture of champagne, as at present carried on, is a matter which could only have been accomplished by a man of genius and perseverance or a succession of such men."

Drinks in Prohibition States.

A writer in the *Lowell Courier* says : "I passed through Portsmouth, N. H., recently, on the eastern division of the Boston and Maine railroad. The train stops ten minutes at this station for refreshments. This attracted my attention on the bill of fare: 'Bass' pale ale, Eldredge's lager, Frank Jones's present use and stock ales, imported and domestic wines.' New Hampshire is a Prohibition State, and has an iron-clad, double-riveted prohibitory law. But apparently public sentiment is not strong enough to enforce it. So it is free rum instead of restricted sale. At the Union station in Portland, Me., the liquor was not announced on the 'bill,' but it was there all the same. I ventured to ask a gentleman who was drinking a glass of lager if it was of as good quality as that sold in a licensed State. 'Not much difference in the quality,' he replied, 'but I pay ten cents for about two-thirds the quantity that costs five cents elsewhere.' That is the penalty for drinking in a Prohibition State."

Runnymede Club.

Runnymede Club, bottled in bond by R. F. Balke & Co., Louisville, Ky., was the first whisky offered to the trade in the new form, and thus far it leads all others in the point of sales.

The whisky has evidently met the taste of the public, for the firm has been receiving more orders than they can fill at short notice. They will, of course, have to increase their bottling facilities to meet the steadily increasing demand.

Runnymede Club represents the very highest type of fine straight Kentucky whisky. Its bouquet is exceptionally fine, and is suited for the club, for the family, for medicinal purposes or for use in mixed drinks.

Each case contains a little pamphlet giving valuable recipes for making Kentucky toddies and other popular mixed drinks.—*Liquor Dealers' Magazine.*

Vine Fertilizing in Australia.

Carl Zander, 649 Clay street.
 Andrew Kruckel, 229 Main.
 Hourihan & Denehy, 625 Fourth.
 Fredrick Hinger, 647 Sacramento.
 Peter Christensen, 417 Post.
 Nicolaus H. Geerkens, 553 Minna.
 Michael F. Kelly, 1306 Mission.
 William J. Hallinan, 611 Mission.
 John Linehan, N. W. corner 26th-Bryant.
 Carl E. Ritter, N. W. cor. Baker and Greenwich.
 Andrew Larsen, 108 Steuart.
 Martin Johnson, 4 Washington.
 John F. Ray, 309 Third.
 Vorderer & Schirmer, 252 First.
 Joseph Clements, 246 Eleventh.
 Harry J. Fouts, 1309 Polk.
 Frank Celillo, 206 Washington.
 Edward McCarghey, 931 Folsom.
 Walker & Emerson, S. W. cor. Laguna and Fell.
 Bickel & Wenks, 104 Third.
 Yee Duck & Co., 9 Stafford Place.
 Annie Hendrickson, 409 Drumm.
 Henry Droge, E. cor. 12th and Mission.
 Charles Schafer, S. E. cor. Kearney and Bush.
 Manoel Wilson, 408 Pacific.
 George A. Brown, 129 O'Farrell.
 Dennis J. McCarthy, S. cor. 8th and Howard.
 Charles H. Hartmann, 531 Pacific.
 John H. and August Lausman, N. W. cor. Mason and Post.
 James Dever, 254 Brannan.
 Fredrick F. Cornelius, N. W. corner Davis and Pacific.
 James Ferguson, 2808 Greenwich.
 Edward J. Michels, 423 Market.
 Eugene Richard, 13 Third.
 Dunow & Buthman, 105 Front.
 Nieustadt & Hegerhorst, S. W. cor. Pierce & Bush.
 Louis Lippe, 629 California.
 Smith & Mason, 1342 Market.
 Joh R. Spellacy, N. E. cor. Stanyan and Waller.
 Charles F. Ertel, 125 Eddy.
 Priet & Debret, Marchand's, 117 Grant avenue.
 Rusconi & Fisher, 432 Cassifornia.
 Thomas H. Curley, 777 Market.
 Pouchan & Schlatter, 33 O'Farrell.
 Blanco & Bruu, S. E. cor. Grant ave and Bush.
 Harry T. Pfeil, 829 Howard.
 Henry Everts, 334 Third.
 Morris H. Levingston, 17 Leidesdorff.
 Louis Renner, S. W. corner Mission and Nagle avenue.
 Joseph Lenoir, 14 Stockton.
 Di Sano & Cortopassi, 437 Broadway.
 Frank H. Meader, 111 Grant avenue.
 Seymour & Hammersmith, S. corner 8th and Folsom.
 Bridget Russell, 930 Harrison.

The manuring experiments carried out in September, 1895 (under the advice of Mr. A. N. Pearson, the Victorian Government Agricultural Chemist), showed excellent results. A patch of three acres of Shiraz vines, about 37 years old, and said to be a few years ago worn out and incapable of giving a payable crop, were treated. A plow furrow some six inches deep was made about twelve inches on each row of the vines, and the quantity of manure per vine divided in two and applied one part on each side. The manure was immediately covered over by closing in furrow. This class of experiments has been systematically carried out in Germany for a number of years, and it has been found that it takes at least two years before artificial manures can effect the growth of the vine, and the results in this case fully bear out their observations. The three-acre block was equally divided and manures applied as follows:

GRAPES.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
No. 1—Albert's P. K. N. D. 8 oz. per vine.....	\$7s 8d per 1,000	41	1
No. 2—Potash Chloride, 10 oz. "	\$5s 6d "	35	0
No. 3—Thomas' Phosphate, 10 oz. "	\$3s 11d "	30	1
Total.....		<u>116</u>	<u>2</u>
			27

The soil in which the foregoing experiments were carried out is heavy clay chocolate with clay and lime subsoil, and grows a very heavy wine, some of 1897 vintage showing as much as 30 per cent. of alcohol, according to Sykes. In looking over the cost of the manuring experiments, "Thomas' Phosphate" shows the best results at 33s 11d per 1,000 vines, or 7s 8d per acre of vines, 8 ft. by 8 ft., if calculated, as is done by the German savants, that these artificial manures last for three seasons.—*Australian Vigner.*

Mr. Louis Weil and Mr. D. C. Weglein, representing the California Wine Association of San Francisco and New York, spent considerable time here and report trade very satisfactory.—*Bonfort's*.



SHERRY



SWAN GIN



SCOTCH WHISKY



SOUR MASH WHISKEY

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

No Drunkenness in Bordeaux.

Bordeaux is not a "show" city; that is, it is not down on the route of the tourist as the location in which are to be found certain more or less exceptional curios, the sight of which is deemed essential to the man or woman who aspires to "do" a larger or smaller segment of the "European tour" in the shortest possible time. Yet it is a city not without interest, and its 260,000 people make some curious claims to distinction.

They claim, in the first place, that it is the richest city of its size in the world, and this they attribute entirely to the fact that it has been the center of the world's wine trade for nigh 2,000 years. They claim also that there is less drunkenness among its people than in any other city of equal size on either continent. Curiously enough, they attribute this condition to the same fact, to wit, the abundance and healthful quality of its wines and their habitual use by high and low, rich and poor, alike. The Bystander knows little about the verities of either claim. He does know that during the last quarter about \$250,000 in value of wine was shipped from this port to the United States alone. This is at wholesale rates minus the cost of bottling and packing. He also knows that in his wanderings about the city and in the crowds which assemble in the Jardin, where a military band plays twice a week to an audience of 5,000 or 6,000 people, he has not yet seen a single case of intoxication. He does not pretend to account for this fact and does not presume to say that there is no drunkenness. There is an immense amount of drinking; one-half the city seems to make a living by providing the other half with the means of satisfying their thirst. Men sit upon the sidewalks with little tables between them, and sip and smoke, discuss politics, the weather, and everything else, hour after hour, but no one seems to be any nearer a state of intoxication than.

A Frenchman always appears

When he puts his shoulders into his ears,

and seems to be quarreling with his neighbor when he is only congratulating him on some happy event. I have passed by hundreds and thousands of these tables by day and by night, but have not yet seen a man holding down the pavement, requiring police protection to save him from its inequalities. The Bystander made no attempt to reconcile these apparently contradictory facts; he only tells them and leaves others to provide the necessary theory to harmonize them.

Drinking is no Sin.

The man, whether a fanatic, a crank, or a mere prejudiced individual, who, because he does not like or care for liquor himself, or cannot indulge a taste for it without making a beast of himself, conceives that it is wrong and hurtful for others to drink, should study the history of the human race from the first recorded page unto the present time, and see how universal, in all ages, has been the "drink habit." Noah went on a debauch when he came out of the ark. Solomon in all his glory was not averse to a social glass. Even the Son of Man used the cup so freely that he came to be called by his enemies a "wine-bibber." The early Christians drank so freely on sacramental occasions as to call for a reproach from St. Paul. Coming down to more modern times, the punch bowl was an important feature of ecclesiastical gatherings among the New England Puritans even within the present century. But the bigots of to-day would read Noah and Solomon out of the church on charges of intemperance, saying nothing of those who established the church on this continent. Liquor drinking was never a sin, however direful may have been the scriptural maledictions upon drunkards and drunkenness; and the Prohibitionists and ultra temperance men of our time who so flippantly denounce the slightest indulgence as a greater moral offense than the violation of all the commands of the decalogue simply make themselves out ignorant apostles of a new code of moral ethics not having the sanction of Divine inspiration.—*National Liquor Dealers' Gazette.*

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

Dangerous Cheap Corks.

A large proportion of what are known as second-hand corks, are said, on good authority, to contain diseased germs.

Most of the second-hand corks are gathered in various parts of cities by scavengers. It makes no difference to the scavenger how the spot may be where the cork is found; it may come out of a cesspool or sewer, from a garbage heap, an ash barrel or bar-room sweepings; it's all the same to the scavenger; all he seeks is the filling of his bag with corks whether they be black with dirt or of the cleaner variety. For a pailful he receives from 25 to 30 cents. The purchaser is some second-hand cork dealer, who washes them over with muriatic acid, and brightens their appearance. Then he in turn sells the corks to second-class bottlers for from 10 to 12 cents a gross.

These bottlers may be found in great numbers in the thickly populated districts of all cities. Many of their shops are located in basements or cellars. Some of these basements are damp and unhealthy. Then certain bottlers have their stables on the floor in the same room where the bottling is done.

Soda water bottled in these places is sold for a cent a glass or bottle. Its varied coloring is due to the use of aniline. The manufacturer uses on an average five pounds of sugar to make a gallon of syrup. Often glucose is used instead, although saccharine is coming into favor as a cheap substitute for sugar; about an ounce of syrup is used to each bottle of soda water.

The second-hand corks are soaked in water, so that they can be driven into the bottles; the forcing process sends all the filth and dirt, still on the cork, into the soda-water in the bottle, and this mixture is what thousands of men, women and children are drinking under the name of "Temperance drinks."

—*Ohio State Record.*

It is a sad case to speak about, and the *Champion* mentions it with regret. He was such a good man. He lived in Chicago, and should have known better. He never tasted liquor, and his nose kicked up a row at the smell of tobacco. The only thing he ever did wrong was to steal church funds. They don't know how much — it may be \$100,000 and it may be more — but he never "cussed" and he never lifted a lawless leg on anybody, and his name is Charles M. Charnley. It is one of those cases that can be called a dispensation, and so forth, and so forth. The brethren think that maybe he was crazy.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne..Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
..... Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,..... { Scotch Whisky
Jamaica Rum.
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,..... Cognacs
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chanche Livermore,	
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Quarts	
Burgundy.....	\$ 9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Jurango, Favorite wine of	
Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	4.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and	
white wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,	
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel 83.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.	
Table Claret blended from	
choice foreign grapes,	
vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc	
type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve	
Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rheinish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type	
1885.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork	
brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Angelica.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	5.50
Port, 1890.....	5.00
Sherry.....	10.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street,	
San Francisco, Cal.	
GLEN ELLEN WINES.	

Per doz.	
Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$8.25
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25
Hock.....	2.50
Riesling.....	2.75
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	3.25
Port.....	3.25
Sherry.....	3.25
Angelica.....	3.25
Muscatel.....	3.25
Malaga.....	3.25
Malaga.....	4.00
Above goods when put up in pints	
cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than	
given prices. Better grades and very fine	
old wines always in stock, prices for which	
will be cheerfully given on application.	

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TURK.)	
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento	
st., and 221 Commercial st., S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts).....	\$10.00
" " XX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

Superior.....	4.00
Angelica, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatele " " ".....	4.00
Malaga " " ".....	4.00
Madera " " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay " " ".....	4.50
Haut Sauterne " " ".....	5.00
Riesling, " " ".....	3.50
Gutedel, " " ".....	3.50
Hock " " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00
Burgundy " " ".....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " " ".....	3.50
Claret, " " ".....	2.75

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Gutedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.75
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50
Angelica.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscatel.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00
" " ".....	12.00
" " ".....	15.00
" " ".....	18.00

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1878, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50

World's Columbian Exposition

GUCKENHEIMER

Pure Rye Whiskey

Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!

DISTILLED BY

A. GUCKENHEIMER & BROS.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

U. S. A.

MONTROSE RYE WHISKEY.



DISTILLED BY

PENNA. DISTILLING CO.

BUTLER CO. PENNA.

OLD STYLE MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY

A. Guckenheimer and Bros.

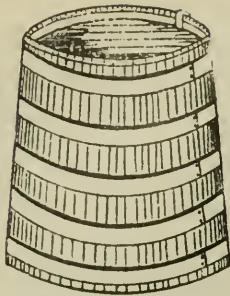
Proprietors,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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37 Beaver St. New York.

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REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Campi, Martinielli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

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Tissue Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthenor

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. CAL

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.

CHARLE BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary



GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (Gold Seal)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (Brown Seal)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (White Seal)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.THOS. KIRPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

" " pints.....	18.50
Phil. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Asti),	
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00
" " 24 pints.....	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00
" " 24 pints.....	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.	
Forrester & Co., Jerez, in	
wood, per gallon.....	\$ 1.50 \$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per	
case.....	12.00 16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in	
wood, per gallon.....	1.75 5.00

PORTS.	
Offley, per case.....	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Offley, per case.....	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luce & Fils, Bordeaux	
Clarets, per case.....	\$8.00 to \$28.00
A. de Luce & Fils, Bordeaux	
Sauternes, per case.....	12.00 to 26.00
C. Marcy & Liger Belair, Nuits	
Burgundies, white and	
red, per case.....	15.00 to 23.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port wines	
per case.....	15.00 to 20.00
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co.,	
Oporto, Port Wines,	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries	
in wood per gal.....	2.00 to 5.50
Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown	
Brand in 1/2.....	1.40 to 1.75
South Side Madeira.....	2.00 to 2.50
St. Croix Rum, L. B.....	3.50
Arack, Royal, Batavia.....	5.00 to 6.00
Berry & Son, London Dock	
Sherry, per case.....	12.00 to 15.00
G. M. Palmstamm Sohn, Mainz	
Rhine Wines per case.....	8.50 to 28.00
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt	
o M Rhine wines per case.....	11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.	
Quarts.	
Medoc.....	\$ 7.00
Merin d'or.....	7.50
Bouillac.....	8.00
Red Seal.....	8.00
St. Julien superior.....	9.50
White Seal.....	10.00
Poulet Canet.....	11.50
La Rose.....	12.00
Gold Seal.....	13.50
Graves.....	8.50
Sauternes.....	9.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in wood per gallon.....	1.75 to 4.50
Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-	
ries in cases.....	10.00 to 14.00
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's	
Ports in cases.....	13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE,

76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.	
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 6.50 per case
Falerno, " " " " " " " "	7.50 " " " " " " " "
Capri, " " " " " " " "	6.50 " " " " " " " "
Capri, 24 pts.....	7.50 per case
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00 " " " " " " " "
Vesuvius wine in barrels of	
about 60 gallons.....	1.05 per gal
WHITE WINES.	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$ 7.50 per case
Falerno, " " " " " " " "	7.50 " " " " " " " "
Capri, " " " " " " " "	6.50 " " " " " " " "
Capri, 24 pts.....	7.50 " " " " " " " "

SPARKLING WINES.	
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.....	\$19.00 per case
" " " " " " " " " "	20.50 " " " " " " " "
(L. Labori Melini, Florence)	
Chianti Wine in flasks without oil	
Cases of 2 doz. qts.....	\$12.50 per case
" " " " " " " " " "	14.50 " " " " " " " "

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.	
No. 1 P Table, full bodied	Per Gal.
1 VP Table, very pale	\$1.40
2 P Full and round	1.75
2 VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.80
3 P Full body, soft, rich	1.75
3 VP Very pale, light, full	1.80
4 P Full body, old, mellow	2.15
4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15
5 P Full body, rich, fruity	2.50
5 VP Pale, old, fine	2.50
6 P Extra full and fruity	2.75
VP Very fine and mellow	2.75

7 AMO AMONTILLADO, old and	2.85
nutty.....	3.25
8 CLO CLOROSA, mellow soft.....	3.35
9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine.....	3.35
10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very	
old and nutty.....	4.40
11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old	
wine.....	5.65

SPECIAL WINES.	
Velvet A Clean, sound wine.....	\$1.25
" B Full body and rich.....	1.50
Special N Soft, full and fine.....	1.60
" W Dark, full body.....	1.75
" B Clean and sound—Fino.....	1.80
Seco Fine, old and dry.....	1.85
O S Fine, rich and fruity.....	3.45
O N Superb table.....	3.10
Corona Delicious and delicate.....	3.25
Special S Grand old wine.....	4.00
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.....	4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Laubenheimer.....	Per Case.
Diidheim.....	\$8.00
Niesteuer.....	8.50
Hockheimer.....	10.25
Liebfraulich.....	11.50
Foster Jesuitgarten.....	13.25
Rudelsheimer.....	13.75
Ebacher.....	14.00
Gesenheimer.....	14.75
Marobrunner.....	17.25
Rauchthal.....	17.50
Geisenheim Rothberg.....	19.00
Neistemer Reihbach.....	21.00
Rudelsheimer Berg.....	21.50
Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.	23.00

PORTS.

Silva & Cosens.

R—Tawney.....	Per Gal.
T—Extra full body and rich.....	\$1.90
T T—Very tawney.....	2.05
V O T—Very old tawney.....	2.25
T P—Extra tawney, delicate.....	2.25
T P O—Tawney, extra old.....	2.50
BRAND—White—Fine White Port.....	3.10
JEWEL—A Specialty, old and mel-	
low.....	3.20
S O—Superior old.....	3.50
EMPEROR—30 years in wood, grand	
old wine.....	3.85
M C R—1827—Choicest royal.....	4.75
Direct shipping orders solicited on the	
most favorable terms.	4.35

TARRAGONA WINES.

Jose Boule, Tarragona.

* Fine clear and smooth.....	qrs. & octs. per Gal.
ROYAL PURE JUICE—Full body	\$1.15
and rich.....	1.25
TAWNEY PORT—Light color, soft	
and old.....	1.25
These wines have none of the objec-	
tionable astringency so common in wines	
of this class, and are absolutely pure.	

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Duhos Freres, Bordeaux.)	
Clarets in cases of 60 gals, Nuits, Oct to 160.00.	
(F. Chauvenet, Nys, Cote d'Or.)	
Burgundy wines in cases.....	\$10.00 to \$52.00
(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)	
Hock and Moselle wines.....	\$8.00 to \$32.00
(Morgan Bank, Port St. Mary.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood.....	\$2.00 to \$5.00
Port and Sherries in cases.....	\$10.00 to \$18.00
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)	
Ports and Sherries in wood	
from.....	\$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)	
* Good Luck Monogram, per case \$ 9.00	
" " " " " " " " " "	10.00
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blue Grass, per gallon.....	\$2.00 to \$3.50
Boone's Knoll, " " " " " " " "	2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,	
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per gal Per cs.	
Nonpareil.....	\$5.50 \$7.50
Nonpareil A.....	4.00 9.00
Nonpareil AA.....	5.00 12.00
Canteen.....	3.50 8.00
Canteen O P S.....	5.00 11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-G Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Gold Run.....	Per doz.
Native Pride.....	Bottles.
Old McBrayer.....	Gals.
H. S. Pepper.....	\$ 6.50 \$2.00
Native Pride, O.P.S., full qts.	8.00 2.50
Rock Corn, full qts.....	9.00 2.50
J. M. L. Bourbon.....	10.00 2.50
J. M. L., Private Stock.....	12.00 3.00
" " " " " " " " " "	8.00 2.50
" " " " " " " " " "	11.00 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)	
John Gibson Son & Co.....	\$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	Per Gallon.
A " " " " " " " " " "	\$6.00 to \$8.00
B " " " " " " " " " "	4.00
C " " " " " " " " " "	3.00
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3.50 to 5.00	
A A in cases.....	11.00
C in cases.....	8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phenix Old Bourbon, A1.....	\$2.75
" " " " " " " " " "	3.00
" " " " " " " " " "	2.50
" " " " " " " " " "	3.50
" " " " " " " " " "	4.00
" " " " " " " " " "	6.00
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	2.50
Union Club.....	2.25
Superior Whisky.....	1.75
" " " " " " " " " "	1.50
Liquors—In cases.	

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	Per Case.
" " " " " " " " " "	\$10.50
" " " " " " " " " "	7.50
" " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite.....	\$ 3.00
Extra Kentucky Favorite.....	3.50
O. P. T.....	2.50
O. K. Old Stock.....	5.00
Harries' Old Bourbon.....	2.00
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50
H. O. B. Jugs.....	9.00
O. F. C. Jugs.....	10.50
African Stomach Bitters, es.	7.50

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra.....	\$3.50 to \$6.00
K Rosedale.....	2.50 to 3.00
Irvin.....	2.75
Golden Blend.....	2.25
Marshall.....	2.25
Old Family Bourbon.....	1.75
Old Bourbon.....	1.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	
Spring '89 per gal.....	\$2.50
Carlisle in bbls. Re-imported	
Spring '86, per gal.....	3.25
Keystone Monogram Rye in	
cases, per case.....	14.25
Old Saratoga, in cases, per	
case.....	15.25
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per	
gal.....	2.25
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls	
per gal.....	2.50
Sherwood Private Stock in	
bbls, per gal.....	3.00
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls,	
per gal.....	3.25
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal	
.....	4.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.

Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.....	\$2.40
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Grand	
Dad, Spring '90.....	2.25
Mayfield, Spring '80.....	2.65
Atherton, Spring '80.....	2.35
Anderson Co., Spring '91.....	1.85
Hume, Spring '80.....	2.45

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Perrier Jouet & Co., "Special" \$33.50 \$35.50	
" Reserve Dry.....	34.00 36.00
Perrier Jouet & Co. Brut.....	34.00 36.00
Half pils "Special" \$42 in case of 48	
tiles.....	

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Krug & Co., "Private Cuvee"	
per case.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co	
per basket.....	19.00 20.00
Adrien & fils, per basket.....	17.00 18.00

MACONDRAY BROS. & LOCKARD,

AGENTS

124 Sansome street, San Francisco.	
Louis Roederer, Carte	
Blanche.....	\$34.00 \$36.00
Louis Roederer, Grand Vin	
Sec.....	34.00 36.00
Louis Roederer, Brut.....	34.00 36.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

DEUTZ & GILDEMEAN, AY., CHAMPAGNE,	
Gold Lack Sec. per case.....	\$32.00 \$34.00
Gold Lack Sec. 6 Maguins	
per case.....	31.00
Cabinet Green Seal, per bkt 25.50	27.00
DUPANLOUP & CO., REIMS.	
Carte Branche, per case.....	21.00 22.00

D. P. ROSSI,

N. E. Cor Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

Monte Cristo, 12 quarts to case.....	\$12.00
" " 24 pints.....	13.00
Special discount for quantities.	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

Moet & Chandon, White Seal 32.00	34.00
Brut Imper 1 35.00	37.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

39 Broadway, New York.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.	
Ackerman-Laurence, Saumur, France.	
Dry Royal.....	\$21.00 \$23.00
Brut " " " " " " " " " "	21.00 23.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

329 Market street, San Francisco.

QUARTS. PINTS	
White Seal (Grande Cuvee).....	34.00 36.00
Brut Imperial.....	38.00 40.00

JOHN CAFFEY, (representing CHAS

GRAEF & Co., New York)

21 Sutter street, San Francisco.	
Vve. Pommeroy Fils & Co., Rheims.	
Pommeroy & Gremu "Sec".....	\$34.50
" " " " " " " " " "	36.00
Vin Nature (Brut).....	37.50
" " " " " " " " " "	39.00

Imported Brandies.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
(H. Cavillier & frere Cognac.)	

QUARTS.	
Fine Champagne, "Reserve,"	
1870.....	\$32.00
Grande Fine Champagne, 1860	
.....	36.00

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York)	
*** Albert Dubois & Co., Cognac,	
12 quarts.....	\$11.75
*** Ruppert & Co., 12 quarts.....	10.50
ITALIAN.—FRATELLI BRANCA, MILAN.	
Cognac Fine Champagne, Croix	
Rouge, per case.....	10.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

E. Remy Martin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.....	5.50 6.50
In cases, see special advertisement.	
F. Rapin & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves per gal.....	5.65 6.50
Planat & Co., Cognac.	
Cognac in octaves, per gal.....	5.25

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - - - -	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	- - - - -	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	- - - - -	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - - - -	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	- - - - -	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - - - -	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	- - - - -	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	- - - - -	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - - - -	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - - - -	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - - - -	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	- - - - -	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	- - - - -	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	- - - - -	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	- - - - -	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS **W. A. TAYLOR & CO.** 39 BROADWAY, N. Y

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " extra.....	17.00
" " ".....	19.00
Fine champagne.....	20.00
Grande champagne vieille.....	22.00
" " ".....	25.00
" " Y. O. P. 1858.....	30.00
" " S. O. P. 1847.....	35.00
" " V. S. O. P., 1834.....	50.00
In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages.....	11.00 to 14.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
COGNAC BRANDIES.	
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.	
Vintage, Qr. Casks, per gal.	
1886.....	\$4.85
1884.....	5.40
1875.....	6.55
1869.....	7.40
1840.....	12.25
V S O.....	17.50
Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.	
CASES.	
" ".....	14.50
" " ".....	16.20
" " ".....	17.80
" " ".....	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case.....	\$15.00
" " ".....	17.00
" " ".....	19.00
" " VO.....	26.00
" " VSO.....	32.00
" " WSOP.....	50.00
" " in octaves.....	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection".....	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Sp-	
ial".....	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liq-	
ueur".....	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.80
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whisky.....	\$12.50
Royal Hghd Scotch Whisky.....	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " Irish, cases.....	12.00
" " ".....	14.00
" " Garmirk Scotch.....	12.25
" " Viceroyal Scotch.....	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur.....	13.50
Uam Var.....	12.00
McKenzie's Glenlivet " " ".....	12.50
Scotch, per case.....	12.50
Bushell's Club Irish, in wood	
per gallon.....	4.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
The Ardbeg Distillery Co., Islay.	
Qrs. Oets.	
New.....	\$3.85
One Year.....	4.20

Two Years.....	4.55	4.60
Three Years.....	4.95	5.00
CASES.		
" " one doz. bot. \$11.00		13.00
" " ".....		20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.		
Qrs. Oets.		
New.....	\$4.00	\$4.05
One Year.....	4.40	4.45
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A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
small white bottles.....	9.50
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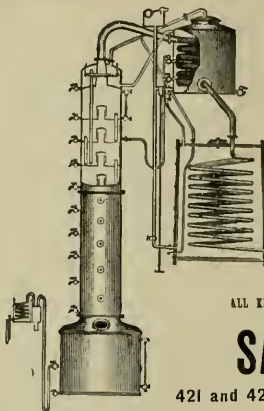
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W. A. GEFT, Manager, Room 32, No. 78 Park Place, New York City.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The wine market and industry generally are getting a pretty bad jolting these days, and may properly be regarded as unfortunate, and though the business is still struggling, it promises to eventually emerge from the ordeal stronger, and with a more substantial foundation than ever before. Notwithstanding shipments were fairly good in September, trade is slack, and there is no immediate prospect of a general revival. It will be interesting to note the reasons for dullness. First, the long drought in the Middle West, which was only broken a few days ago; the yellow fever, which by quarantine has practically closed one of the two great markets—New Orleans—to us. The Sunset line refuses to take any more freight for immediate delivery, and it is probable that not more than twenty carloads more will get in there via the Texas Pacific, until the blockade is broken. Notwithstanding the known shortage of wine in that market, the price remains at the same low figure, and will continue there until the throat-cutting contest is ended. Another factor in restricting orders is the fact that the great body of middle men know that there is a bounteous crop this year, that the two big controlling corporations are warring on prices, and they expect therefore, that by holding back they may gain an advantage in the matter of better figures. As a result, they are not stocking up as in former years, despite the big concessions offered, but are furnishing their trade from hand to mouth. When this class begins to buy in earnest, there will be a movement of some volume, but what will be done with prices prior to

that time no one can tell. We do not think of any other serious woes depressing the industry, except the revolutions in Central America, which are temporarily killing the wine trade in those countries, and we think these above enumerated are sufficient cause for the conditions now obtaining.

There is apparently nothing new in the battle of the two great institutions, and no prospects of a change to come. Possibly the return of Mr. Crocker, President of the Wine Makers' Corporation, and the completion of the harvest, may hasten efforts toward a compromise and lasting agreement. We sincerely hope so.

The recent storm will destroy many grapes for wine making purposes, owing to the fact that picking has been delayed for the purpose of developing a higher sugar percentage in the grapes. In other places the crop was so large that it was not possible to handle the grapes fast enough to get out of the way of the first heavy storm. There is one consolation, however, and that is the fact that after the vintage is cleaned up there will be plenty of wine to meet the demand, and the reduction of the product will naturally tend to increase values. It is now certain that the loss of grapes will very materially reduce the output, and buyers may safely lay their plans on that basis.

Eastern advices are as follows: "There is no change in the situation on the eastern markets; there is a fair demand for sweet wines in smaller lots, and the prices are well maintained. The demand for dry wines continues to be limited; there are no buyers for large quantities, and the efforts on the part of some growers to find car-load buyers meet with little success. White wines and brandies continue in good demand."

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in September were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	405	400,781	\$138,697
By rail overland	2,581	729,908	302,287
Total	2,986	1,130,689	\$440,984

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—There is nothing pleasant to be said about the situation. While shipments hold to about the same volume as for several months past, prices seem to be nailed down—the quotations for five-year-old goods being decidedly unsatisfactory and unprofitable. A feature of the situation that has developed by reason of the present storm is the possibility that the spoiling of a large quantity of grapes for wine making may lead to an extra production of brandy over what would otherwise have been made. The output in the First District in September was very small, being only 1354 gallons.

Receipts from the interior for the first half of October were 4650 gallons.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in September were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	113	1,832	\$ 3,640
By rail overland	160	31,864	49,396
Total	273	33,696	\$53,036

WHISKY.—Business continues to improve, and is gradually approaching the status of other days in years past. By reason of the large crops and good prices, money is moving more freely in the country than for several years, and the result is an improvement in collections that makes glad the heart of ye wholesaler. Another feature which is bringing consolation is the fact that retailers who have heretofore confined their orders to one barrel, find that their business warrants an increase to five-barrel lots, and in addition to this the pay is all right. The houses that do a general Coast trade report the situation decidedly satisfactory, and are feeling entirely comfortable. With good collections and an improving demand, we can all take a very cheerful view of the situation.

The receipts of whisky and spirits during the half month were larger than usual.

Eastern advices on the rye market are as follows: "Prices for Eastern rye whiskies during the past fortnight have been maintained, and the market has shown considerable animation, as numerous small lots have changed hands. No large sale has been reported, but in the aggregate the quantity of whisky disposed of amounted to several hundred barrels. One of the brightest features in the trade is the exceptionally large withdrawals that took place during September. Should withdrawals continue to increase in the same ratio for the next six months as they have in the past three, it will materially strengthen the condition of affairs. The orders for withdrawals are coming from all sections of the country, and clearly indicate that floor stocks have been reduced to a minimum, and dealers are now compelled to replenish them."

IMPORTATIONS.—The fact that retailers laid in extra stocks in order to take advantage of the advance created by the adoption of the Dingley tariff bill has, as a natural consequence, reduced the volume of trade, and until such time as these stocks are consumed, there can be no material improvement in this branch of trade. However, it is only a question of a short time when the reaction will come. Imports in the past fortnight have been small, but stocks are in good condition.

The Trade Should Be Represented.

The politicians of both parties are now very much engaged in preparing tickets for freeholders on the new Charter proposition. There should be a representation of all large interests on these tickets, and we suggest that it will not be right if the ticket makers overlook the whisky branch of trade, and we suggest that it will not be well if the trade permit themselves to be left out. There will certainly be some radical changes proposed in the new Charter for the taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic, and, this being conceded, there should be representation on the board by which the Charter makers may be given such necessary information as will prevent any injustice being done to that branch. As the leading publication representing the trade in this city, we insist that it will be a part of wisdom to not ignore the foregoing suggestions, and give the liquor men a chance. A fair warning is worth considering."

Vale Neal Dow.

"The PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW is respectfully informed that Neal Dow is dead, and that its reference to him as 'hanging like a nightmare upon the State of Maine' is a rather uncharitable reflection upon a man who is no longer capable of making an earthly defense.—*S. F. Post*.

Our esteemed contemporary will please note first, the fact that the article in question was published simultaneously with the death of the "Father of Prohibition;" that we had no intention to expose the flaws of a dead man. While we respect the memory of the distinguished coldwaterite, we cannot entirely overlook his errors, the greatest of which was his idea that prohibition prohibited, and that the result was no consumption of intoxicating liquors in his beloved and unfortunate State of Maine.

The erudite editor of the *Post* thought he caught us minus our pajamas, but he did not, and he knows that the conditions existing in Maine at the present time are such as we described, and that that State would have been twenty years ahead of its present status if the late lamented Neal Dow had found a job as an auctioneer instead of an agitator.

Brother Hume you can't get away from Chilcoot facts, cold or hot, and the sum total of them is that the esteemed deceased proceeded on wrong lines, but was too good a fighter to acknowledge it.

In other words, if he had devoted the same effort and talent to the regulation of the traffic in a reasonable manner, he would have done more for the cause of real temperance, and he would have accomplished great things. But he was a fanatic looking through a smoked glass, and, naturally, he could not see things otherwise than darkly. We give peace to his ashes, and take a cheerful view of the future of his State under the new conditions.

The Law and the Facts.

The United States Internal Revenue officers have proceeded in the same manner as the Government Deputies have recently in the Eastern States against fraudulent practices on the part of certain wholesale and retail liquor dealers in making and marketing domestic liquors in imitation of genuine imported brands.

Section No. 3449 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reads as follows:

"Whenever any person ships, transports or removes any spirituous or fermented liquors or wines under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents of the casks or packages containing the same, or causes such act to be done, he shall forfeit said liquors or wines and casks or packages, and be subject to pay a fine of \$500."

German and English laws are very severe on imitations of trade-marks or re-filling of retainers with spurious compounds.

It seems in the line of law and duty for the United States to pursue the same course. It may well be assumed to be the duty of the Government to protect those who have rights under the National and State laws against dishonest practices referred to, and it is the interest of the revenue that steps should be taken to prosecute wrong-doers. If the laws were strictly enforced, the Government would benefit by having its full and lawful tax on duties collected. As it is, the Government loses about \$2.75 on every case of domestic champagne palmed off as imported. Decisive steps should be taken to rid the country of pirates who make their living by preying on the well-earned reputation of popular brands.

"My wife can always tell when I've been drinking," observed Margo; "and the worst of it is she always does tell."—*Roxbury Gazette*.

Our Year of Jubilee Coming.

Among the many indications, noted by all intelligent business men, of the greatly improved business conditions now dawning upon the country, the weekly Bank Clearing-house Statement, published by *Broadstreet's*, is among the most significant. These bank clearing-house statements are from some seventy of the principal business cities of the country. While their results are not like a "trial-balance" of books to determine their accuracy, nor as conclusive as an examination of a "Merchandise" account to compute the amount of business done, they are carefully watched by all shrewd business men. The increase of bank clearings shows an increase in the business of a city, and a decline in business may be safely assumed from a decline in bank clearings.

The following is a statement of the bank clearings in the city of Francisco for nine weeks, commencing with the week ending on the 29th of August, this year, together with the per centage of increase, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, and the average increase for that time :

Aug. 28	.....	\$15,712,755	increase	40.1	per cent.
Sept. 4	.....	13,776,790	"	39.8	"
Sept. 11	.....	13,205,084	"	29.4	"
Sept. 18	.....	22,434,200	"	45.4	"
Sept. 25	.....	16,175,837	"	38.8	"
Oct. 1	.....	16,658,976	"	16.2	"
Oct. 8	.....	18,686,522	"	45.3	"
Oct. 15	.....	18,501,706	"	25.0	"
Oct. 22	.....	16,237,258	"	10.9	"

—Being an average increase for the 9 weeks of . . . 32.3

With the object of conveying to our friends the tidings that the whole land is likely soon be "filled with fatness," we mention the total increases for the same time elsewhere, as follows :

For the whole country	.....	40.0	per cent.
New York City	.....	53.2	"
Boston	.....	28.3	"
St. Louis	.....	31.5	"
Chicago	.....	28.2	"
Indianapolis	.....	47.0	"

Another item worthy of note is that the business failures on the Pacific Coast this year shows a decrease in number of 35 per cent., and a further decrease in the liabilities, even on this reduced number, of 25 per cent. per capita.

Col. Burns Is "Burnsing."

Colonel Dan. Burns, Sig. Bettman, *et. al.*, are in Southern California, watching the horse races? Which means that they are there making, or trying to make, a swap on Governor and successor to Steve White's job. We have to say, only, that these gentlemen have their theories as to who is running the mill, but there are others, and the Mexican gentleman will certainly discover the fact when he runs up against the theories of other gentlemen interested in the welfare of the Republican party in this State. For a man who has declared that he has thrown politics to the dogs, Mr. Burns is apparently a very active partisan, and the only way he can put himself right with the public and the facts is to declare his position and stand to it. However, as he is a henchman for a certain unpopular corporation, he will doubtless sail under his present false colors, and endeavor to fool the public as heretofore. When it comes to the delivery of the goods on his Southern trade, the smooth Colonel will find his hands full to overflowing. The winner is the man who does not lose.

A man writing from Dawson City, near the Klondike gold diggings, says: "Beer is fifty cents a drink. I have quit drinking." This is an impressive example of the efficacy of the gold cure.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser*.

New York Correspondence.

There is little to say regarding the conditions of the wine and liquor trade here. Business, taken as a whole, is dull, both in California wines and domestic whiskies. There seems to be an entire absence of speculation. Small dealers are still pursuing the old hand-to-mouth method of buying, none appearing to have sufficient confidence in the situation to buy stock ahead of actual wants. There is some business reported in Eastern ryes, but in small lots usually, at full late prices, and among the larger handlers there is a feeling that the turn in the lane has been reached. The distillery reports of withdrawals show that dealers' stocks on hand are about exhausted, and that they are or soon will be forced to go to the open market for supplies. On Kentucky bourbons the situation, while nominally unchanged, appears to be somewhat stronger, principally because of the much better tone ruling in nearly all branches of industrial trade, rather than to any increase in demand. Under the present satisfactory conditions in other trades, consumption will undoubtedly increase generally, resulting in more liberal withdrawals as dealers' holdings are becoming limited in quantity, and the majority will anticipate their wants to a more or less extent, when they become satisfied that the bottom has been reached.

There is no perceptible change in the California wine situation. There is some demand for small lots of sweet wines, on which prices are fairly well sustained, the business being in the hands of the regular trade, there being no outside lots on the market at the present time. Dry wines are rather dull, and the call for them somewhat light at the moment. What business there is moving is in small lots.

California brandy is in better request, and a fair trade is in progress. Although confined to small quantities at a time, the situation is fairly healthy, as receipts have been light here for some time past, and there is no burdensome supply on hand.

T. M. Gilmore, the erudite correspondent of *Bonfort's*, at Louisville, is in the city. Mr. Gilmore is somewhat sanguine in his views of the situation of the Kentucky bourbon market, and predicts a revival of business in the near future.

Dick Meschendorf, of Louisville, was in the city a few days since, and is taking a general trip throughout the Eastern cities in the interest of "Kentucky Dew."

Upon the recommendation of the District Attorney, who, after an investigation, concluded that there were no grounds for action, the case of the London Wine and Spirit Company, which was indicted in February of this year for an alleged infraction of the liquor laws, was dismissed and defendants honorably discharged by Judge Cowing of the Session's Court, the latter part of last month.

Dallemand & Co. have opened a branch in this city at 84 Broad street, in addition to their Chicago office.

Chas. Gennerich, L. Seelman and Henry Lomborn, of this city, have incorporated the St. Helena Wine Company with a capital of \$5000.

The affairs of the California Vintage Company are gradually being wound up by the assignee. Reports are to the effect that the settlement when effected will be small.

Phil Crovat reports a good trade on Vina brandy—an evidence of what can be done with a standard article, even in dull times, when properly handled. W. A. GEFT.

U. S. Consul Germain, of Zurich, notifies the State Department that it has been discovered that the bile of the rattlesnake is an antidote for its bite. This may all be true, but we will bet the esteemed Consul 40 to 1 that the average citizen will stick to the old-fashioned remedy — whisky.

About the Vintage.

George W. Hamilton, who came to Sonoma county in 1850, was in from Stony Point. He has forty acres of Zinfandels, and says he has the largest crop he ever had. His vineyard is twenty years old, and this year he will have 150 tons of grapes. Some of the vines are bearing from 30 to 33 pounds of Zinfandels. Mr. Hamilton has sold his crop to Petaluma parties for \$12 a ton. Last year Mr. Hamilton lost 100 tons of grapes by frost.

Thos. Bates of Guerneville has picked twenty tons of Zinfandels from his six-acre vineyard, and will have a second crop of six or seven tons.

S. Austin of Rincon Valley has just completed the work of picking twenty-three tons of grapes off of his three-acre vineyard.

Growers in the Windsor district are said to have such heavy crops this year that they are afraid to tell the extent of the yield of their vines for fear their yarns will not be believed.—*Santa Rosa Republican*.

F. A. Justi reports the grape crop in the vicinity of Glen Ellen as simply immense. He says, and he has had large experience, that the yield will average between six and seven tons to the acre. The usual yield is from three to four tons. Mr. Justi says he counted as high as sixty shouldered bunches of grapes on a Zinfandel vine grafted on Lenoir stock, and he thinks he saw grapes which had from seventy-five to eighty bunches. The price of grapes so far is not fixed. Mr. Justi thinks they will range from \$10 to \$14 a ton.—*Santa Rosa Democrat*.

The Santa Rosa Farmer quotes F. Albertz in the address to the grape growers as saying: "In the last eight years I have manufactured 100,000 gallons of grape syrup and about 1,000,000 gallons of Port, Sherry and Angelica, which is equal to about 3,000,000 gallons of dry wine taken out of the market. In that time I have also made 700,000 gallons of dry wine which is only one-fifth of the whole out-put. My offer is as follows: For every ton of dry wine grapes, 100 gallons of wine; for sweet wine grapes, 40 gallons of Port or 43 gallons of Sherry material. I will store wine free of charge until July 1, 1898, furnish puncheons for shipping, and deliver to depot; also pay insurance."

The Good Work Goes On.

License Collector Bonnet is standing up to his work quite properly, and the result is the arrest of Henry Gutzert, one of the proprietors of the Delmonico Restaurant, for selling liquor without a license. Go ahead, Mr. Collector, with the good work. You can find plenty of evidence against nearly all of the French restaurants and most of the oyster houses. The manner in which these concerns do business is not only an imposition upon the saloon men, but a fraud upon the city. If these men are made to pay the license due, the city's revenue will be considerably increased, and we hope Mr. Bonnet will not become discouraged and grow weary of well-doing. It is his duty to do these things, and he will be delinquent if he does not perform the work.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

FROM L. GANDOLFI & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending September 30, 1897:

Per Sunset Route, September 18th, 25 barrels Sherry, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Fulda, September 23d, 100 barrels Gorgonzola cheese, Polengli.

Per Finance, September 24th, 50 barrels Claret and Tipo Chianti, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Edam, September 25th, 50 cases Edam cheese, Heil & Zonen.

Sunset Route, September 30th, 46 barrels sweet wines, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Yours truly,

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

Bogus Labels By the Ton.

A dispatch from Chicago on the 21st inst. shows that the great supply source of fraudulent labels and counterfeiting schemes has been discovered. It is asserted that the authorities of the country have been trying for a year to locate the place.

In the plant \$25,000 in labels, representing all the leading brands of liquors, bottles and cases, were found. The loss to the liquor dealers and manufacturers through counterfeit has been nearly \$500,000, and it may even reach a higher figure. Five big express wagons were backed up to the door of the building, and they were filled with the confiscated goods and taken in charge by Constable Eckert of Justice White's Court.

In the basement a wonderful array of secret passages were found leading in all directions. Each one was separated by a brick wall and arranged in such a puzzling manner that a person unacquainted with the byways could easily be lost. Traces of what may prove to be a liquor and bottling still were found in this basement many feet under the surface of the roadway. The raiding party comprised eleven men, including attorneys for a number of leading liquor importers and distillers.

The name or personnel of the firm were not given.

Budd At It Again.

Gov. Jim Budd took occasion the other day to vehemently declare before the State Miners' Association that he was not a candidate for re-election, nor was he on Steve White's trail for his senatorial job. This is the old fake racket. Mr. Budd need not stampe with the idea that the people of this State are yearning very painfully to retain him in the service. In other words, he will be dismissed without a "character," and will be a dead duck so far as politics are concerned. Any man in his position who has deliberately "turned down" the men who made him, and rewards his enemies, has mental appendicitis that gives him a distorted idea of the eternal fitness of things. His political ground and lofty tumbling and pyrotechnic displays of himself, were to be expected; but we did not think he could mistake the sentiment of the public toward him. The young man should cling to the idea that he will be given a rest, and he will then make no mistake.

A Sign of the Times.

"I am very glad to say that business is picking up handsomely," said John J. Carroll, of Louis Taussig & Co., one of the largest houses in the city, to a representative of the REVIEW. "This is shown by the fact that retailers, who, for a long time past have confined their orders to a one-barrel-hand-to-mouth order, are now getting back to old-style times, and ordering in five-barrel lots or more. And what is better, they are paying their bills in old-time style. In other words, the movement of money in the country by reason of the sales of large fruit and grain crops, has loosened up in this respect to such an extent that wholesalers feel comfortable, and take a cheerful view of the future. In other words, the whisky business on this Coast has got a good start, and is moving along nicely. Our business is all we could expect, and that is saying a good deal."

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Chicago Comment on the Fight.

The chasm which separates the growers from distributors is still as wide as ever, and so long as this continues, business must be unsatisfactory for both factors, and prices continue in a demoralized state.

Growers will try to market their product direct to the wholesale trade. This, on its face, would seem an easy task, but we feel confident they will find it an easier matter to produce wines than to distribute them in proper channels. The expense of selling goods and the judgment of discrimination as to credits will, we believe, make the attempt a rather costly experiment.

The distributors by a large expense and unavoidable losses have gained experience and knowledge of the trade which represents a lifetime of effort and the outlay of a fortune. This cannot be acquired over night, as it were. The distributors are not likely to vacate the field without contesting every inch of the ground, and in entering this contest the growers will be under a manifest disadvantage.

Personal good-will and friendship cementing the distributor with the wholesale dealer through the old-established relations, count for a good deal, and in the distribution of orders an old friend is likely to secure the preference at all times.

We hope that both factions will soon arrive at an amicable adjustment, and this can only be accomplished when the grower recognizes the distributor as the potent factor essential to his own prosperity, and occupying a field in which he cannot be superseded.—*Criterion*.

Excessive Leakage.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 18, 1897. }

T. J. Yandell, Esq., Collector Second District, Owensboro, Ky.—SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., in reference to Article 32 of regulations Series 7, No. 20, which prohibits the transfer of spirits from a distillery warehouse to a general bonded warehouse, and requires the immediate payment of tax on such spirits, where the loss, ascertained on re-gauge, is found to exceed by 33 per cent. the loss provided for in Section 50, Act of August 28, 1894, and is not less than three gallons.

In reply to your inquiry whether the above-named regulation is modified by Circular No. 451, revised, which provides, as to spirits stored in bonded warehouses, that "any loss which exceeds by more than 100 per cent. the legal allowance on any cask or package will be regarded as excessive," you are informed that hereafter, and until otherwise provided, the rule laid down in said Circular 451, regarding excessive leakage, will be observed as to spirits entered for withdrawal for transfer to a general bonded warehouse; subject, however, to the further condition named in said circular, to wit: "A smaller loss than that above specified will also be regarded as excessive where the condition of the warehouse, or the coöperation of the package in the warehouse, is such as indicates a want of proper care on the part of the distiller in preventing unnecessary loss or wantage; or where the loss is of such extent as will materially affect the tax security afforded by the tax lien imposed by Section 3251 Revised Statutes." Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

Peruvian Wines.

This branch of cultivation is acquiring considerable importance in Peru. The vine is cultivated in the department of Lima on a small scale, but in the departments of Ica and Moquegua there are large vine-clad areas.

The Muscatel grapes are extensively cultivated in the latter department, and from their juice a highly appreciated liquor, known as "Italia," is made. An inferior liquor, known as "Pisco," is largely drunk. These spirits are usually conveyed in amphora-shaped earthen vessels. "Italia" is exported to the neighboring republics and small consignments have been sent to Europe. At first it is not relished, but those who care for spirits take to it easily after a short trial. It has a delicate aroma which is quite peculiar to it, and it is quite possible that when it becomes better known in Europe a taste for it may be acquired.

Red and white wines are also made in this country, and their consumption is fairly large. They are cheap enough, but the red wines as a rule are decidedly of an inferior quality. They are too acid. The white wines are quite drinkable, but susceptible of great improvement. In fact, all red wines made from grapes grown on the South Pacific Coast are either too acid or too heavy from excess of alcohol, while some of the white wines can be classified as fairly good ones.

The duty on foreign wines being excessive, the bulk of the wine-drinking population must content themselves with acid wine. Bolivia has perceived the advantage of allowing her inhabitants to drink good wines, and reduced the duty on French wines to a very insignificant figure. The result is that at La Paz good wines at a reasonable cost can be obtained, while in Peru a good bottle of wine is a luxury confined to the wealthy classes. It would be well if this country adopted the same policy as Bolivia in this case. The producers of acid wine would naturally complain of this interference with their industry, but the public at large would appreciate it.—*Bureau of American Republics, October*.

Across the Pond Too.

We observe, with pleasure, that Messrs. Hennessy & Co. are conducting an active campaign with the view of bringing to punishment persons who make improper use of their labels. The leading brandy houses have suffered more than any other branch of trade from offenses of this kind, and we hope that when a case is clearly proved the magistrates before whom it is heard will impose a severe penalty. It is quite useless to inflict a fine of a few shillings. The object of all punishment is that it shall have a deterrent influence, but the knowledge that one person has been fined, say, twenty shillings and costs for selling cheap brandy as Hennessy's or Martell's would not be sufficient to deter another from pursuing the same course, since detection would be improbable and the profits considerable. It is undoubtedly to the interest of the public, as well as to that of honest and well-established houses, that the frauds practiced in connection with brandy labels should be suppressed, and we hope to see the magistrates giving evidence that they recognize this fact. We should, in fairness, add that the defendant in the most recent case brought by Messrs. Hennessy & Co. does not appear from the evidence to have acted with a fraudulent intention.—*Wine Trade Review*.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW—\$1.50 a year.

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	1,354.7
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	3,938.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	5,071.8
Exported.....	700.4
Tax-paid.....	28,130.4
Remaining in bond September 30, 1897.....	415,235.5

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Minister on Open Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Bylance, rector of St. Mark's, who has just returned from a four months' vacation abroad, said that the continental Sunday—in France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Austria—which is wide open and liberal, was more conducive to the happiness of the people than the so-called "dry" Sunday in New York.

"I know Paris as I know my own pocket," he said, "and travel with my eyes open, neglecting neither the slums of the poor nor the habits of the royalty, but I am free to say that there is less immorality on the Lord's day than there is in our own city of New York, with its Raines law and its thousand and one other measures for the suppression of vice on the Sabbath."

How to Serve Wine.

Dry sherry and Angostura bitters should be served in small glasses of inverted cone shape.

Dry Sauternes, Rhine or Moselle should be served in medium-sized fancy glasses, white, green or yellow, and it should be chilled.

Sherry should be served in glasses a size or two larger than dry sherry, and should be chilled.

Sauternes of medium sweetness, hock or white Hungarian should be served in medium-sized goblets and chilled.

Bordeaux wines should be served in white glasses about five and one-half inches in height including stem, at the temperature of the room. To do this best the wine should be brought from the cellar a few hours before needed.

Old Bordeaux or Burgundy should be served in glasses of the same size of Bordeaux wines or a trifle smaller.

Champagne should be served in white champagne glasses, cold but not frappe, for it loses its taste and bouquet if too cold.

Madeira wine should be served in white glasses somewhat smaller than those used for Bordeaux wines, and should be slightly chilled.

Port wine in serving should be put into small white glasses containing about twice as much as the ordinary sherry glass, and should not be cooled.

Sweet Italian, Spanish or Portugal, Tokay, Malaga and Muscat should be served in small white glasses.

Cordials should be served in "ponies."

The French Vintage.

With regard to the French vineyards, our Bordeaux correspondent states that the production in the Gironde will be small, but hope of quality has not been relinquished. The Champagne country seems to have suffered less than some other departments from the frosts which occurred in May, and our information from Beaune indicates that there will be a fairly abundant yield in the higher growths of Burgundy, although the cheaper wines will fall considerably below the average in quantity. From Cognac comes the gloomiest report of all. Not only must the yield in the Charentes be exceptionally small under the most favorable circumstances, but our correspondent fears that the grapes which are ripe will become rotten, and those that are not ripe will remain green, and he also points out the danger that the present year's disasters may have the effect of stopping the work of reconstituting the vineyards. His observations are confirmed from other sources, and Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouché & Co., state that the yield will not be one-fourth of the average. All this is doubly unfortunate, because it may tend to delay the recovery in the demand for brandy. The growers, undeterred by the calamities which followed the appearance of the phylloxera, have been working manfully with the view of restoring the vineyards to their former state of productiveness; but it is easy to grow tired of hope deferred, and the latest reverse may lead many of the small proprietors to the conclusion that it is useless to look for a return to the old order of things. This would be a serious blow to the brandy trade, for nothing but abundant crops can remove the depression which now weighs it down in this country and in other parts of the world. This is a list of the foes against which, according to a French contemporary, the Charente growers have had to contend in the present year: Frost, biting winds, hail, mildew, anthracnose, black rot, grey rot and oidium. With regard to port wine, our Oporto correspondent says the quantity will probably be less than one-half of last year's, while the quality will be far inferior. In the sherry country the vintage was commenced on the 1st inst. under favorable conditions, but the yield will be considerably smaller than last year's.—*Wine Trade Review.*

Important to Wineries.



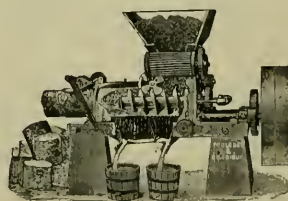
Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Commercial Machine Works.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX
Manufacturers of
The California Wine Press
(Patented.)

Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty

620-622 Commercial St.,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Ca.

Send for Circular.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

John Spruance, of the firm of Spruance, Stanley & Co., has returned from his regular Eastern trip looking in excellent health and spirits.

Ten of the largest breweries in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, have been consolidated under the name of the Pennsylvania Brewing Company; capital, \$10,000,000.

The offices of the California Wine Makers' Corporation have been removed to the Crocker Building, at the junction of Market, Montgomery and Post streets, this city.

William Wolff & Co. report business gradually advancing, and look for a continuation of the improvement. They are doing well with all their lines, and selling a great many goods.

E. A. Kolb, of Kolb & Denhard, is spending a couple of weeks at Byron Hot Springs, in an endeavor to get the best of a touch of rheumatic gout. These luxuries come high, Edward, but it seems we must have them sometimes.

Thomas Kirpatrick, President of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., accompanied by his wife and son, has been spending some time in New York. They will visit Louisville and the Western cities before returning home, which will be some time next month.

The big tank or reservoir of the Italian-Swiss Colony, at Asti, is completed, and already more than half full of wine. It is seventy-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty feet deep. It is of cement, and will contain 500,000 gallons.—*Santa Rosa Press-Democrat*.

We take particular pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a bottle of the famous Sir John Power & Son Irish whisky sent direct from Dublin to the thirsty editor. The whisky is old, excellent and popular. Many thanks, gentlemen; may the fame of your goods never grow less.

We owe an apology to our friend, the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of New York, for the failure to give credit for a paragraph in which the only Chauncey Depew set forth the advantages obtained by advertising. Accept our regrets, Brother Smith. It was a good thing, however, and we "pushed it along."

Overholt Rye bottled in bond has made its appearance on the market, and is very highly commended. Both bottle and label are attractive by their very simplicity, and the style is dignified, as becomes so celebrated a brand. It is superfluous to dwell on the quality of the goods, for the merit of Overholt is well recognized from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the peer of the finest made in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. The goods are bound to take.

Many ingenious excuses are offered by people charged with infringing the law, but one of the most curious ever advanced was pleaded at Bromley Police court the other day. Two publicans were charged with selling whisky below the legal minimum strength, and the solicitor who appeared on their behalf urged that the dilution had been done because the spirits were intended for ill-fed hop and fruit pickers, "whose stomachs and nerves could not stand anything stronger than ale, or, at most, very weak spirits." It is pleasant to come across such instances of tender solicitude. The extra profit to the publicans was, of course, merely incidental. We regret to say that an unsympathetic bench of magistrates fined both defendants, and thus, it is to be feared, checked their philanthropic impulses.—*Exchange (London)*.

Talk about facilities for turning out first-class copper-smith work in a hurry, Messrs. Sanders & Co., of this city, can be proud of one of their recent efforts. The order was for one of their celebrated continuous stills. Within two weeks of the receipt of the order, the still was manufactured and shipped, and was set up ready for operation inside of twenty days. It is such prompt service and good work that keeps the factory busy most of the time, while their competitors are looking for orders.

Here is a paragraph from one of W. E. Curtis' letters from London, of interest to vinticulturists: "California wines and brandies are now sold over all Great Britain, and are becoming popular. Many people prefer them to the French vine-tages, and the consumption is increasing rapidly. You can find them at all the hotels, not only in London, but throughout the provinces, and at many little inns. A small bottle of good claret, burgundy or white wine is sold for a shilling. The brandy is considered as good as French cognac.

He came from Klondike full of fleas,
And other things and dust;
He came down here to see his friends,
And have a little bust.
He had the dust, he had the bust,
He found his friends also;
And when he came out of his trance,
His friends had all his dough.
Which was just
We trust.

Mr. A. Repsold, the genial head of the firm of A. Repsold & Co., in company with his wife and son, sailed for Portland, Ore., on the 25th of September, bound on a general trip through the Northwest, including the States of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah and British Columbia. As usual, Mr. Repsold's activeness will not let him give himself up entirely to pleasure, and he will be continuously on the alert for new pastures for the famous "Repsold Cognac" and "Repsold Select Vintage" wines. Incidentally he will look up the various agencies already established. Mr. Repsold will be gone about two months.

The grape crop in Sonoma county this year is far greater than was expected. Supervisor Gray recently told a *Press* reporter that in some vineyards in his district eight to ten tons of grapes are being picked from an acre of vines. George D. Trowbridge, of Windsor, knows a vineyard where nine tons of grapes have been picked to the acre. In many vineyards the crop averages three or four tons to the acre. In some sections of the country vineyardists are getting a little uneasy as to whether the wineries can handle the immense quantity of grapes. Many complaints are made of the long waits teams have to make before the grapes are unloaded at the wineries.—*Santa Rosa Press-Democrat*.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.
COGNAC
(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET.**

John Emile Goux, sr., the leading importer and wholesaler of Santa Barbara, died of heart disease in that city on the 19th inst. Mr. Goux was a native of France, and 63 years old at the time of his death. In the early days of Santa Barbara he was prominent in political and mercantile matters. With Judge Albert Packard he engaged in silk culture in the early sixties, and from the product of their industry was made the flag that has become so famous in California. With the exception of the Mission fathers, he was the first to grow olives in this State. Mr. Goux was a commissioner from California to both the Paris and Columbian Expositions.

At "Olivina," the famous vineyard of Julius Paul Smith, the vintage has progressed very satisfactorily, and the promise is for an extra fine quality of wines. Mr. Smith has met with very gratifying success in the introduction of his brands throughout the country, and now maintains a prominent main office in New York under his personal supervision throughout the year, with the exception of the vintage season. The ranch comprises 2000 acres, of which 700 are in vineyard, planted with the very best varieties of imported vines. There is no better maintained vineyard and winery in the State, and Mr. Smith and his able manager, Barker, take just pride in the fact.

An industrious statistician has compiled a statement showing the quantity of beer consumed annually throughout the world. The quantity is expressed in quarts, and when the great row of figures by which the total is set forth is contemplated, it might at first sight be well supposed that mankind drinks nothing but beer, and that in enormous quantities. When, however, the aggregate is divided by the number of the whole population it is found that a very small quantity falls to the share of each, and that humanity is extremely temperate in the matter of beer. The annual quantity consumed, it appears, amounts to 17,700,000,000 quarts. Of this Germany makes 5,000,000,000 quarts, the United Kingdom 4,790,000,000, the United States 3,200,000,000, Austria Hungary 1,350,000,000, Belgium 1,050,000,000, France 840,000,000 and Russia 400,000,000.

By the prompt and heroic action of a Chicago firm a terrible disaster was narrowly averted in Kentucky. Three thousand barrels of old whisky were sent abroad in 1884 to escape the revenue tax. About a year ago the whisky was brought back and put in bond at the public warehouse. It was found, however, that the whole lot was in danger of dissolution from the improper handling it had received. When this fact became known the greatest excitement prevailed in Kentucky. The newspapers issued "extras" telling of the threatened misfortune. So intense was the alarm it was almost impossible to transact business of any sort. There was talk of calling an extra session of the Legislature and of memorializing Congress. At length a Chicago firm succeeded in getting permission from the Revenue Department to bottle the liquor. This was done and Kentucky was saved. But it was a narrow escape.

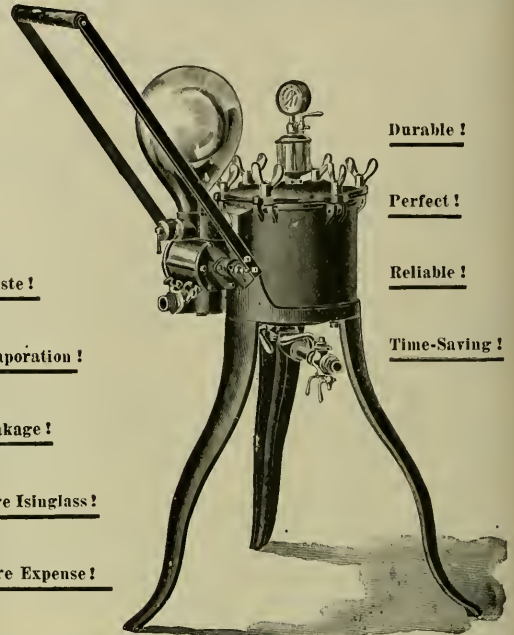
For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

✧ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✧

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL:

Eastern Rye Distillers Organized.

EDITOR REVIEW: Eastern rye distillers organized to-day in A. Guckenheimer & Bros.' office, Pittsburg, under the name of "The Eastern Rye Whisky Distillers' Association." Mr. T. L. Daly, of Moore & Sinnott, served as temporary President, and A. Sunstein, of Thompson Distillery Co., as temporary Secretary. There was a very large attendance, fully 75 per cent. of inspection capacity of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The purpose of the organization is confined solely to the protection of the interests of its members in so far as these interests are affected by Federal laws and regulations.

Mr. J. G. Pontefract, of Joseph S. Finch & Co., was chosen as permanent President; Edward Dougherty, of J. A. Dougherty & Sons, as Secretary and Treasurer; four Directors as follows: Samuel Wertheimer, of A. Guckenheimer & Bros.; Joseph Sinnott, of Moore & Sinnott; Charles Goldsborough, of Wilson Distilling Co., and D. L. Dillinger, of S. Dillinger & Sons.

The following resolution was adopted:

Be it Resolved by the Eastern Rye Whisky Distillers' Association:

First—That we favor a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits to 70 cents per gallon, which, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, is the highest revenue producing point.

Second—That we are opposed to any change in the bonded period.

A. J. Sunstein, of Thompson Distilling Co.; Mr. T. L. Daly, of Moore & Sinnott; Mr. D. L. Dillinger, of S. Dillinger & Sons, were appointed a committee to represent the Association at the Conference called by the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, to be held at Lincoln Hotel, Pittsburg, on October 14th.

Respectfully yours,

A. J. SUNSTEIN.

PITTSBURG, October 7, 1897.

Behold the Good Times.

You fellows who are uncertain as to whether or not Uncle Sam is getting a business "move on" should read the following and go out and sell some more goods:

Bank clearings for September, telegraphed to *Bradstreet's*, show that the early promise of a heavy trade has been made good, the total for the month being among the heaviest on record. The single unfavorable feature is the relatively small gain at Southern cities, due to the slow cotton movement and yellow-fever scare, but even there the increase would rank as a good one in normal times.

Total September clearings at seventy-eight cities aggregate \$5,521,933,332, a gain over August's very large total of 14.8 per cent., 50.5 per cent. over September last year, and a slightly smaller gain over the same month in 1895. The September total is the heaviest for any like month on record, and the largest for any month since January, 1893. It is, in fact, only 7.5 per cent. smaller than the December total in 1892, the heaviest like aggregate on record.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

Some Plain Statements.

At present most of the New Orleans shipments at low reigning prices appear to be being made by the firms of Chevallier & Co. and Garnier & Co. Other independent merchants heartily deplore the chaotic condition into which the California wine trade has been thrown, and they, as well as members of the Wine Corporation, accuse its late manager, J. H. Wheeler, of having caused, through over-devotion to his private interests, a war, which it is estimated will cause a loss of \$750,000 to the mass of the producers. On nearly all hands it is now acknowledged that the offer of 18 cents by the California Wine Association for the 1896 wines was all that could have been expected. That time has, however, gone past. It is easy to reduce prices, but more difficult to build them up. Neither side at this juncture, for obvious reasons, cares to evince a disposition to give up, and the prospects now are that at the earliest nothing can be accomplished before the close of the vintage at the end of October. It will be a fortunate thing for California if even then peace can be secured.—*S. F. Corr. Criterion.*

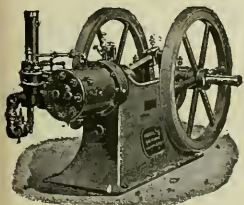
Facts and Theories.

No change in the situation. The growers are making an effort to place their vintage of '97 and realize the difficulties which beset them. So far, the war between them and the distributors has resulted in the depression of prices, and the longer it continues the more losses will be sustained, and the more difficult it will be to restore the market to a paying basis. It is easier to accustom a buyer to a price below the cost of production than to advance prices to a living profit.

Facts speak stronger than theories, and the fact is that the growers have not realized their anticipations. They have saddled upon themselves the burden of finding a market, and have so far succeeded only in ruining the price. We hope that this costly experience will be the means of bringing about an understanding between the two factions, which are interdependent upon each other's prosperity, and will cement them more firmly than ever before.—*Criterion.*

The Resurrection.

The Prohibition party has arisen from the dead. It once more appears with the ceremonies of the dead wrapped about it, and it will give exhibitions of how to defeat death by claiming to the voters that it is still alive. The law of Ohio explicitly declared the party was dead, and held a post mortem. But under another provision the Prohibitionist has a chance for his white alley. He can get on the ballot by petition. And that is what he has done. More than 10,000 deluded individuals have agreed with the leaders that they are not dead, and have signed the petition to that effect. These include the entire party. There is no harm in the Prohibitionists having a ticket of their own. It amuses them and works no harm to the public. Small boys love to build playhouses, and to roll up snowbanks like fortifications, and imagine there is a war on. Let the Prohibitionist have his fun. It costs nothing—not even those who vote the ticket. All kinds of people are required to make a world.—*Wine and Spirit News.*



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE, AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.



Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue 1894 1 H. P. TO 200 H. P.
LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

OFFICE, 405-407 SANSOME STREET,

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

2½ H.P. \$185.00

Discount for Cash.

{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. DORIC, Oct. 12, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Tokio	J L Kosler	3 hf-barrels.....	84	\$ 39
Hioogo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	5 barrels	256	84
"	"	"	250	64
Nagasaki	"	11 barrels	560	150
Shanghai	"	11 barrels	560	180
Yokohama	J R Swayne	4 cases	19	19
Nagasaki	C Schilling & Co.	5 barrels	263	92
Yokohama	Ide & Co	10 barrels	500	200
Total amount 4 cases and			2,473	\$828

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM EUROPE—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Oct. 9, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	1 case Vermouth.....	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.....
.....	1 case Vermouth.....	A Vignier
.....	50 cases Whisky	A B Wilberforce

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Oct. 10, 1897

.....	95 barrels Bottled Beer..	Sherwood & Sherwood
-------	---------------------------	---------------------------

FROM HONOLULU—PER SCHR. ALOHA, Oct. 14, 1897.

.....	122 casks Wine.....	Eisen Vineyard Co
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FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Oct. 14, 1897.

.....	510 cases Whisky	William Wolff & Co
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EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Eosenada	Pascal, D & Co	7 cs Absinthe.....	\$ 24
Walla Walla	Nanaimo	E Martin & Co	5 cs B B Brandy	22
Australia	Honolulu	S F Bond Mfg W H	1 cs B B Brandy	6
"	"	Royal E Dist Co	15 cs Champagne	307
San Blas	Panama	P M S S Co	2 cs Gin	3
Doric	Yokohama	Matton & D	7 cs Champagne	91
Total amount 37 cases, etc				\$453

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Orizaba	La Paz	S F Breweries, Ltd..	25 casks bottled	\$ 268
"	Santa Rosalia.....	"	12 casks bottled	117
"	"	"	20 cases bottled	90
City of Peking	Hongkong	"	180 casks bottled	1,600
"	Shanghai	"	100 cases bottled	750
"	Yokohama	J C Amelung	5 barrels bottled	17
Tropic Bird	Tabiti	B E Ayer	2 barrels bottled	30
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd..	2 casks bottled	19
Australia	Honolulu	"	100 kegs bulk	210
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co	50 hf-barrels bulk	360
"	"	"	30 third-bbls bulk	360
"	"	"	80 sixth-bbls bulk	62
San Blas	Acapulco	E G Lyons Co	10 cases bottled	62
A Johnson	Hilo	S F Breweries, Ltd..	15 casks bottled	232
"	"	"	10 cases bottled	18
Moana	Apla	"	4 hf-barrels bulk	195
"	Dunedin	"	20 casks bottled	36
"	Sydney	"	4 casks bottled	1,130
Andrew Welch	Honolulu	Hilbert Bros	120 casks bottled	432
"	Buffalo Brew Co	"	54 packages bottled	\$5,644
Total—140 cases, 378 casks, 7 barrels, 54 packages bottled; and 54 hf-barrels, 30 third-barrels, 80 sixth-barrels and 100 kegs bulk.....				

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	2 cases .....	.....	\$ 15
"	"	William Wolff & Co	2 cases .....	.....	15
"	Guaymas	"	5 cases .....	.....	40
"	Mazatlan	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 keg	10	16
Walla Walla	Nanaimo	E Martin & Co	10 cases .....	.....	60
Australia	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	30 cases .....	.....	310
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H	55 cases .....	.....	325
San Blas	Acapulco	J R Swayne	1 barrel	39	59
"	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co	1 case .....	.....	3
"	Puntas Arenas	S F Bond Mfg W H	7 cases .....	.....	62
Umatilla	Vancouver	Braun/weiger & Co	10 cases .....	.....	80
Total amount 122 cases and				49	\$985

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Peking	Kobe	Crown Dist Co	5 barrels	277	\$ 182
"	Higo	Mohs & Kalteub'h	1 barrel	44	35
Australia	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	130 cases .....	.....	365
San Blas	Panama	P M S S Co	6 cases .....	.....	61
W G Irwin	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	130 cases	365
Total amount 246 cases				321	\$1,008

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD,

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Stocks of our Agency Goods for sale in bond and duty paid at

212-214 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

448 SHERLOCK BUILDING, PORTLAND, OR.

'PHONE MAIN 447.

216 N. MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

'PHONE RED 1791.

'PHONE BLACK 863.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)
E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Gorkirk Scotch.
DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.
HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.
BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass Ale in Wood.
FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.
ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Santernes.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.
LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.
JOLE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf-Hhds.
MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.
HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.
SLOE GIN.
D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports
E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.
BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.
SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.
ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.
"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale
SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.	Victoria.	F Chevalier & Co.	5 cases.	8	12
"	"	Morton D Co.	1 barrel	50	25
Sau Blas	Guayaquil	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel.	53	29
"	"	"	1 case.		
"	Acapulco.	Cal Wine Ass'n	7 cases.	418	185
"	Christiana, Nor'y	Pac Trans Co	2 kegs.	10	10
"	Hamburg	John H Wheeler.	8 kegs.	80	18
"	"	"	2 cases.		2
Umatilla.	Victoria.	It-Swiss Colony	5 barrels.	264	113
"	Vancouver	"	1 keg.	21	9
A Johnson	Hilo	Lachman & Jacobi.	95 kegs.	475	220
"	"	"	5 cases.		
Lancing	London.	J C Ainsley Pkg Co	6 barrels.	302	150
"	"	Overland F T Co.	12 barrels.	600	300
"	Dresden	A Liebman	2 barrels.	102	30
Blackbraes	Liverpool	Gundlach-B W Co.	20 barrels.	1,036	440
Doric	Caro, Egypt	A Repsold & Co.	4 cases.		20
City of Puebla	St Louis, Mo.	Cal Wine Ass'n	92 barrels.	4,692	1,880
"	Victoria.	Stevens & Arnold.	4 barrels.		95
"	"	Farnsworth & R.	2 barrels.	100	20
"	"	P G Molinay & Br.	1 hf-bbl.	56	5
W G Irwin	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	2 quarters.	40	78
"	"	"	1 keg.	5	5
"	"	Mrs A G Ferguson.	2 b 2 hf-b.		
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 hf-c 265k	1,982	828
Moana.	Apia	J R Watson	1 keg.	10	6
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 cask.	60	21
"	Tunaven	Southern Pac Co.	16 cases.	65	
"	Lytleton	"	2 barrels.		62
Falcon	Tahiti.	J Wightman, Jr.	4 barrels.	208	64
Total amount 29 cases and.				10,840	\$4,692

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.				LIQUORS.	
	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Cases.	Bbbs.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Cases.	Bbbs.
Bode & Haslett.				397				
Crown Dist Co.	45	165						
C W Craig & Co.	33	163						
Mones, Mundy & Co.	10	330						
Jesse Moore-Hunt Co.	20		108		45			
William Wolf & Co.	20							
L. Caben & Son.	5	60						
Siebe Br & Plagemann			130					
Christy & Wise			50					
S McCartney			79					
Naber, Alfs & Brune			65					
Overland F T Co.			100		13	1		
Sherwood & Sherwood			20					
Gundlach-B Wine Co.			10				76	
Mack & Co.			100					
W Wilson			10					
Bush & S.			5		1			
J Ferguson			2			1		
J L Nickel & Co.			4					
B F Dugan			2					
McCarthy Bros.			2					
J Travler			1					
W Woodbury			1					
J Cullen			1					
L Rackwitte			1					
G Wilkins			2					
Rosenblatt Co.			1					
S Siebenbaur			2					
Total.	115	1,023	230	958	59	2	76	

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	SHIPPERS.
"	2 cases Champagne	Mrs E E Caswell
"	100 cases Champagne	E H Mumm & Co

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From October 1st to October 15, 1897.

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CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.				BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2 bbls.	1/4-bbls.	Kegs.
E G Lyons Co.			80				
C A Zinkand					10	28	
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	10			100			80
W Bogen & Co				90	165		40
Hilbert Bros	120						
Total.	130		80	245	175	104	40

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
September 1	21,500	250
2	27,500	250
4	21,200	
5	56,850	1,900
6	42,900	
7	18,500	
8	36,700	1,250
9	16,350	
11	32,500	
12	34,400	1,000
13	31,450	
14	39,200	
15	49,500	
Total	428,550	4,650

Under the 70-cent-per-gallon tax on whiskies the number of gallons consumed were 117,583,395, netting the Government the amount of \$82,408,865 per annum. Under the 90-cent-per-gallon tax on whiskies the number of gallons consumed per annum was 90,504,010, realizing a revenue to the Government of \$81,453,609. It is plain from this statement, which is from official sources, that the 70-cent tax per gallon on spirits or whiskies will realize the largest amount of revenue. The trade must also consider that under the 70-cent tax the consumption was greater to the extent of 27,079,385 gallons. On this excess, as a matter of course, the trade realized an additional profit. The lower the tax the less moonshine business will be indulged in, and thus the legitimate trade will be protected to that extent.—Bonford's.

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(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE'S, PURIFIES, MELLOW'S and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.



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SOLE MANUFACTURERS

125 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT

(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....	2	24	19	3,145	San Francisco.....	156	26,361	1,738	445,389
Other New England points...	1	23	6	4,352					
Buffalo.....				350	Oakland and			4	185
New York.....	6	7,901	661	173,327	Bay District.....			7	7,950
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.			24	219					
Philadelphia.....			188	9,256	San Jose.....		78	13	12,523
Pittsburg.....		177	3	6,382	Santa Clara District.....			475	2,730
Other Penn. points.....			9	190					
Baltimore.....			1		Sacramento Valley.....		3,713	8	19,136
Washington.....			1	3,117	Napa and Sonoma District.....		789	56	185,537
Other Md. and Va. points.....			9	26					
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.			2		San Joaquin Valley.....			34	43,619
New Orleans.....		133	59	240,275					
Other Louisiana and Miss. pts.		10	4	12,943	Los Angeles and Southern				
Birmingham.....				2,494	California.....	4	1,023	246	12,849
Other Ala. and Florida points			1	2,468					
Dallas.....	15	113	120	1,075					
Galveston.....		231		6,356					
San Antonio.....	14	345	156	9,972					
Other Texas points.....			9	289					
Memphis.....				2,556					
Louisville.....		404	38	8,777					
Cincinnati.....		1,563	28	21,956					
Cleveland.....	1	91	11	5,814					
Toledo.....		321		3,633					
Other Ohio points.....			4	3,254					
Indianapolis.....			31	296					
Other Indiana points.....			283	80,070					
Chicago.....	12	6,346	31	5,339					
Peoria.....		910	41	3,169					
Other Illinois points.....		10	2	2,700					
Other Michigan.....	3	27	7	5,773					
Milwaukee.....	20	2,013	118	2,389					
Other Wisconsin.....	1	400	6	9,497					
St. Louis.....		634		2,723					
Kansas City.....		1,104		2,148					
St. Joseph.....	15			95					
Council Bluffs.....				6,120					
Sioux City.....		358		1,956					
Other Iowa points.....	2	1,218		4,814					
St. Paul.....	3	110	190	125					
Minneapolis.....			2	3,977					
Other Minnesota points.....			4	7,195					
Omaha.....		1,009	70	246					
Nebraska and Kansas points.		73	21	535					
Dakotas.....			2	12,500					
Denver.....	9	757	193	18,960					
Other Colorado points.....	12	1,835	45	3,251					
Utah.....	24	1,640	47	1,875					
Santa Fe District.....	3	382	15	6,380					
Idaho and Montana.....	16	682	177	2,980					
Mexico.....			12	10					
Canada.....			1	17,805					
England.....				60					
Arkansas.....	1	26							
Columbus.....									
Dubuque.....									
Detroit.....									
Fort Worth.....									
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.									
Other Missouri points.....									
Houston.....									
Austin.....									
Total.....	160	31,864	2,581	729,908	Total.....	160	31,864	2,581	729,908

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

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 MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
 MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
 MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
 THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
 MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
 MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPHO WOLFE'S EON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
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 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
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 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
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Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Kentucky Distillers Confer.

The regular annual meeting of the Kentucky Distillers' Association was called together at the Galt House, Louisville, at 11 o'clock on the 29th ult. There were present John F. Pogue, J. B. Wathen, J. W. Megibben, F. W. Adams, H. Monarch, G. H. Cochran, T. H. Sherley, W. S. Hume, Geo. D. Boldrick, W. B. Saffell, John Meagher, Morris Rosenfeld, Thos. S. Jones, Mr. Baldwin, Jake Stitzel, John G. Roach, Wm. Patterson, jr., Nick Wathen, T. B. Ripy, Geo. W. Swearingen, R. B. Lancaster, G. McGowan, B. H. Hurt, E. H. Taylor, jr., John B. Thompson, Sam Hoffheimer, R. F. Balke, Joe Schwarb, jr. and Geo. R. Washburne.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. H. Cochran, the President.

Mr. Werner, of the Mellwood Distillery Company, was elected to assist Mr. Jones as Secretary.

In his speech Mr. Cochran referred to the work that had been done by the Association during the past year, and to the work that would probably come before it during the next twelve months. In speaking of the reduction that had been secured in the insurance rates on distilleries, Mr. Cochran stated that the thanks of the Association were due to Mr. A. A. Bullitt, of the insurance firm of Bullitt Bros., and Mr. T. M. Gilmore, of Bonfort's Circular, for the work that had been done in connection with the matter.

The first business was the election of officers for the next year, and all the old officers were unanimously re-elected. Various questions were then discussed and various resolutions were offered, all of which were referred to the following committee on Resolutions: John B. Thompson, F. W. Adams, R. F. Balke, R. N. Wathen, Jno. F. Pogue and E. H. Taylor, jr.

At the afternoon session the committee on Resolutions brought in the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the Kentucky Distillers' Association, in convention assembled:

"First, that we are unalterably opposed to any reduction whatever of the bonded period.

"Second, that we earnestly favor the reduction of the tax upon distilled spirits to seventy cents, which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is the highest revenue producing point.

"Third, whereas, it has been reported that certain parties in the State have been operating their distilleries in violation of the Thorne law;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the President and Board of Managers be instructed to investigate the same and employ counsel to enforce the provisions and penalties of this law.

"Fourth, whereas it has been brought to the attention of the Association that there are violations of Section 7 of the law with reference to bottling whisky in bond;

"Therefore, be it Resolved, That the Board of Managers secure proper evidence with reference to such violations, and lay the matter before the proper authorities at Washington at the earliest practicable date, and urge upon the officials the proper enforcement of this law.

"Fifth, Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the stamps used upon the products of the rectifier, com-

pounder and blender should be different in color from that prescribed for and used by the distiller, and that we urge upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury by proper regulations to so prescribe.

"Sixth that the Kentucky Distillers' Association recommends to the distillers a conservative action in the matter of production, and general union and harmony, as our interests are mutual."

The following questions were submitted to the Board of Managers for their consideration and action:

"First, the enforcement of the law against the re-use of original packages, and the present position of the Department upon the question of compromise for violation thereof.

"Second, the object of procuring the issuance of a stamp by the Department for each package, to be known as the owner's stamp, and to entitle the owner thereof to the delivery of the package represented by said stamp.

"The question of brokers' commissions — whether it is not better that a broker receive a percentage on the proceeds of sales, instead of a fixed sum per barrel.

"Fourth, the question of whether it is expedient to present and have passed by the Legislature of the State a pure food law."

As stated, the above resolutions were unanimously passed.

The President had read an invitation from E. L. Snyder, President of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, inviting the Kentucky distillers to be represented by a committee at a meeting called by Mr. Snyder in Pittsburg on the 14th.

The following committee was appointed to attend: Jno. B. Thompson, T. H. Sherley and R. N. Wathen.

It was also moved and adopted that a committee be appointed by the Chair to be known as the Insurance Committee, for the purpose of continuing the efforts to bring about lower rates in this State, not only on distilleries, but on whiskies in bond.

Will It Last?

As to whether the Government stamp on the bottle will prove merely a fad and pass away as quickly as it has come remains to be seen, but the impression is growing that it is destined to create a revolution in the whisky business, and that the time will come when few goods will leave distilleries except in glass. The following, from *Johnson's Journal*, is significant, to say the least:

"Bottling in bond is an institution that has come to stay. Whether it will eventually entirely displace out-of-bond bottling is another thing, but with the push of advertising to follow by owners and distillers and the common opinion that the public will take hold of a package from the distillery direct as against one not equally certified, there can be no sort of doubt that the green stamp across the mouth will have the call largely, if not altogether.

"Like other innovations in this and other things and lines of business, it will, in our opinion, exceed in the dimensions of demand and domain of use anything that has been predicted for it. The Government will never abolish nor curtail the taxpaid stamp on barrels."—*Bonfort's*.



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Private Stock Whisky.

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506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

Rapid Methods of "Maturing" Whisky.

Over and over again the attention of distillers and blenders is invited by some ingenious patentee to a new method of maturing whisky by a quick and infallible process. Of late years an examination of these proposals has shown that the patentee has acquired some real or pretended faith in the possibilities of electricity as a maturing agent. Thus, electric currents, electric discharges, and electro-chemical processes are severally advocated by their respective inventors as applicable to new whisky. In other cases the treatment is proposed for the fermenting wort or wash, while one individual, eager to strike at the very root of maturing, urges the application of a continuous electric current to germinating malt. At present, however, the only installation of electricity at distilleries and bonded warehouses has been for lighting purposes. For these, and for these alone, is it likely that the new science will be adopted. As a maturing agent electricity has yet to prove that it possesses even the slightest value. The same view must at present be held with regard to the numerous aeration processes in which streams or jets of cold or warm air are separately or alternately applied to the new spirit. It is quite possible that these processes, carried out upon a small scale, may effect some slight improvement in certain classes of new whisky—in those, for instance, which, though not rich in fusel oil, possess, through faulty methods of fermentation, a peppery or pungent odor. But it is difficult to believe that careful aeration, even with oxygen, will diminish the quantity of the heavier and oily impurities which constitute fusel oil. The best methods of reducing the quantities and the effects of these bodies have been proved by long experience to consist in the adoption of low bonding strengths, cold storage, and the use of casks of suitable size and properly prepared.

There are, doubtless, artificial methods of removing the fusel oil from raw spirit when rectification is to follow; but to adapt these methods to a finished spirit meant for immediate sale and consumption is quite another matter, especially if the processes are to be carried out on a large scale and with spirits in bond. These objections do not appear to have been foreseen by the inventors, many of whom, by-the-by, are foreigners unacquainted with the restrictions imposed by law upon operations conducted in bond. Thus, one patentee claims a process not only for removing fusel oil, but for removing the naphtha from methylated spirit, so as to present the finished article ready for consumption. He evidently has not reckoned upon the pains and penalties attaching to any attempt at regaining the pure spirit from the methylated product.

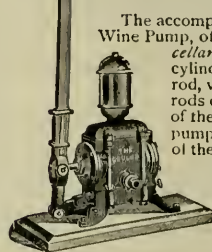
The problem of how, on a practical scale, by simple and inexpensive means, and by perfectly natural methods, to diminish the quantity of fusel oil usually formed, or to remove it when formed, though a difficult one, is not incapable of solution. Noting the general improvement which has taken place in the quality of pot-still whiskies during the last few years—an improvement due, it may be remarked, to the introduction of superior plant and more intelligent working—it seems likely that the difficulties attending maturation will be diminished owing to the presence of smaller quantities of the coarser constituents in the new whiskies. It is probable that, in more than one instance, distillers have already thought the details out, and it may confidently be expected that other distillers will soon acquire the same knowledge. The tendency thus will be towards the production of a spirit which will not need so long a period for maturing. *London Wine and Trade Review.*

For the first time in more than twenty years every saloon in the city of Manchester, N. H., is closed on a working day. The movement is one which the saloonkeepers took upon themselves, as the report was passed among them and evidently believed that ex-Governor David H. Goodell, at the head of the State Law and Order League, was in the city, and was on the point of making searches and seizures of stocks. What the outcome will be no one seems to know, but there is intense interest manifested on every hand. The evidence is an effort to have the owners of buildings wherein liquors are sold indicted, under the nuisance law, to be submitted to the grand jury of the Supreme Court. This is also a move on the part of ex-Governor Goodell.—*Ec.*

Power Means Money.

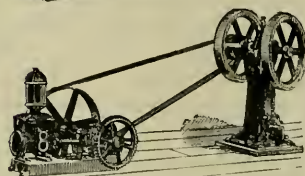
Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

Challenge Wine Pump.



The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass-lined, the piston rod, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

This Pump is in use in almost all the wine cellars of California. Send for special circular and prices. We also carry Wine Hose, Wine Tanks and Power Wine Pumps.



2½ Horse Power—Webster Gasoline Engine, \$185.

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AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Winds Up the Old Trust.

The financial report of Receiver McNulta of the Whisky Trust was referred recently by Judge Showalter of the Federal Court to Special Master-in-Chancery Patton for confirmation. This practically ends the receivership. The report covers the entire transactions of the receivership from January 28, 1895, when the bill was filed in Court, to June 30th of this year.

The total receipts of Receiver McNulta during the period were \$25,307,926. Of this amount, \$12,307,926 was from sale of spirits, and \$9,800,000 from sale of the plants to the American Spirits Company, the successor of the old trust. The expenditures were \$25,244,733, of which amount, \$9,757,652 was paid to the Government for spirits, \$10,394,561 credited to the American Spirits Company in stock of the old trust paid in the purchase of the plants and for cash turned over to the same, as pro rata on stock held. Over \$3,000,000 in rebates were paid.

The receivership in its early stages was a stormy affair, and for many months engrossed nearly all of the time of Judge Showalter in hearing various phases of the litigation. The bill for the receivership filed originally in the name of John F. Olmstead was presented on the night of January 28, 1895, to John Grosscup at his home, and J. B. Greenhut, president of the trust, and E. F. Lawrence and J. J. Mitchell were named as receivers. The bill and receivership were suppressed for two days. When it was made public it was attacked by leading stockholders of the company. Greenhut was deposed by Judge Grosscup, and General McNulta appointed in his stead. Subsequently Messrs. Lawrence and Mitchell resigned, and General McNulta was left alone in charge.

As soon as Master-in-Chancery Patton reports on the financial exhibit of the receiver, a final order in the celebrated litigation will be made.

Wake Up, California.

With the harnessing of the mighty force of Niagara for the service of man it was most natural that the whole hemisphere should be invited to view the manifold uses to which this great power could be applied. Farseeing men of inventive spirit having conceived the idea of closing the nineteenth century with a great exposition that should place before the world in some particularly fitting spot a comprehensive scene revealing the marvelous progress in every branch of industry and life during the past hundred years, the American Exhibitors' Association at the Atlanta Exposition considered that the Niagara frontier presented peculiar facilities for holding such an exposition and pledged their support to the enterprise if wisely undertaken.

Two of Buffalo's progressive citizens, Capt. J. M. Brinker and Richmond C. Hill, seeing the advantages to accrue to their busy city from such a gathering, actively exerted themselves to set the machinery in motion to carry out the plan, and the Pan-American Exposition Company was organized this summer for—

The promotion and conduct of an Exposition to illustrate the material progress of the New World during the nineteenth century, to be held at some suitable location on the Niagara frontier in the State of New York; and for the purpose of leasing or purchasing such location and constructing such buildings as may be necessary, and for the purpose of making all necessary contracts for power and other purposes; and for aiding any corporation or individual in such construction and improvement; and for such other business as may be expedient for the successful promotion and conduct of the Exposition.

The officers elected for the first year were: President, J. M. Brinker; First Vice-President, Roswell P. Flower; Second Vice-President, Chauncey M. Depew; Third Vice-President, E. B. Thomas; Treasurer, F. C. M. Lantz; Secretary, Richmond C. Hill; and an Executive Committee to prepare plans and proceed with the necessary preliminary work was chosen, consisting of J. M. Brinker, Daniel O'Day, Edgar Van Etten, William F. Sheehan, F. C. M. Lantz, Charles R. Huntley, Herbert P. Bissell. An admirable site has been selected in the vicinity of La Salle, about four miles south of Niagara Falls, where there is a long frontage on the Niagara River and abundant facilities for utilizing the electric power from the

Falls. Commercial bodies of Buffalo and other cities on the Niagara frontier have enthusiastically indorsed the project and are giving it their active support. Arrangements have been made for concessions by various railroad lines so as to afford ample transportation connections.

The general scheme for the buildings and grounds provides for a large main Exposition building of octagonal shape, with eight rotundas, which will virtually be distinct buildings. The aim of the plan is to secure the greatest compactness and the utmost convenience.

There will be entrances and exits at each of the rotundas, and visitors will be able to pass without inconvenience, either under cover or al fresco, from building to building of the eight outer structures. The cross halls, to be devoted to the exhibits of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, will afford passageways to the eight inner divisions set apart for the various States of the Union, and the central space will be devoted to the various departments of the United States Government.

The outer range of buildings, the rotundas, the cross halls, and the departments for the States of the Union will be freely accessible from eight inner open-air courts.

The matter of external appearance, general details and technical points, are to be left for determination to the result of a competition among architects all over the country, who will be invited to submit designs and offer suggestions.

The entire force for heating, lighting and operating the various departments of the Exposition will be contributed by electricity, except in such cases where air motors or other power not producing smoke can be utilized.—*Bureau of American Republics, October.*

Ale in Monasteries.

The inmates of the religious houses, as everybody knows, were in mediæval times famous for their home-brewed ales, and the brewer and cellarer, whether in mitred abbey or in the less distinguished monasteries, were persons of considerable importance. The office of cellarer was one held in especial estimation. An old vocabulary states his position in the monastery as follows: "*Pater debet esse totius congregationis*," and in the Priory of St. Swithin, at Winchester, special prayers were offered up for this functionary. In the magnificent "*Image du Monde*" in the British Museum is a beautiful illumination in an initial "T" of a monk whose anxious eye proclaims the sad fact that he is exceeding his duty in tasting the liquor entrusted to his charge. He is a cellarer who evidently believes in making the most of his opportunities.

In the registry of the prior of Worcester, A. D. 1240, there are some curious entries relating to brewing. At each brewing "*VIII. cronn: de greu quarteria de meis*" were used, which probably signifies eight crons, or four quarters of growte (here meaning ground malt), and ten quarters of mixed barley and oat malt. A long list follows of the allowances of beer to the different officials of the house. The beer was of three different kinds, *prima* or *melior*, *secunda*, and *tertia*. The cellarer is to have one measure of prime and one of second. In the brew house four measures of the prime are to be distributed, and two measures on the day on which the ale is to be moved. The servant of the church is to have the holy-water bucket full of "*mixa*," i. e., part prime and part second, or perhaps a mixture of all three sorts. This "*mixa*" seems to be an anticipation of the "*half and half*" and "*three threads*" of more modern times. Each of those who help to carry the ale are to have two measures of the first and second mixed, and so the list proceeds through all the officers and servants of the Priory. Ale, indeed, seems to have been their chief drink, and even the invalid about to undergo a course of physicking was allowed his measure of ale. One's doubts as to the wisdom of this dieting hardly require the confirmation they receive from the further direction that he was to have pork, fowl with stuffing, cheese and eggs.

A Somerville woman who was persuaded by a neighbor to drink some "pure juice of the grape" the other day protests that it was not intoxicating, but just the same she spent the afternoon trying to sew chlorate of potash tablets for buttons on her husband's shirts.—*Somerville Journal.*

Becomes Drunk on Nothing.

Maine has the proud honor of having within her precincts a man who can get more intoxicated on less money than any other man in the world. In fact his spree cost him absolutely nothing, yet he can get as "full as a boiled owl." The man's name is Cyrus Gates, and he lives near Blue Hill, adjoining an abandoned copper mine. Years ago Gates was wealthy and spent most of his money on various liquors which inebriate. Then came ill fortune, for he lost his wealth and his eyesight simultaneously. Then he swore off, and for some years did not touch a drop.

About three years ago the old hankering returned, and Gates decided to spend all the money he had for one more rousing spree. He sent to Ellsworth for a quart of real New England rum, warranted to gladden the heart and warm the inner man. No sooner had the order been given than Gates became uproariously drunk. He danced about, sang, smashed what little furniture he had and had a rousing good time. His pulse rose to an abnormal pitch and his eyes became watery and bleary. He was "full" to the fullest degree. Finally he took to his bed and slept off the drink. When he awoke he suffered from that picturesque complaint known as "katzenjammer," or sick headache. When the rum he had ordered arrived he used it to get sobered again. This has been the man's experience a dozen times since then.

The case is so peculiar that medical men from all over Maine and New England have visited the old man for the purpose of putting his alleged inebriation to a test. They can talk to him about drinking and sing Bacchanalian songs to him for hours without producing any effect, but as soon as one of the visitors promises to buy liquor for him and lets him take the money, Gates gets hilarious and follows up the self-created hilarity until he is in that condition which is popularly known as a "jag."

A New York doctor who is staying in Blue Hill and making experiments upon Gates, says it is the most puzzling case he has ever seen, and when he gets back to the city he will write it up for a medical journal. Meantime old man Gates gets drunk upon big draughts of imagination whenever his fingers assure him that he has money enough to buy liquor to make him sober again. Remembering his former attack of delirium tremens, he is controlling his imagination and will take nobody's word without the cash.

The Bottling in Bond Experiment.

Bottled whiskies in bond are being pushed by some distillers, the majority, however, are waiting to see what headway these goods are making before following suit.

The great drawback will be to control the price, so as to insure a satisfactory margin to the jobber. Almost every other distiller has adopted a different policy to attain the end. So far, this new movement is in an experimental stage, and until a distiller controls his entire output in bond, the controlling of prices will prove a difficult matter. All systems, however, are evolved from experience, and it is unlikely that eventually distillers of popular brands will evolve a system which will protect their interest as well as the interest of the jobber. Individual energy, push, and modern methods of distribution are put to a severe test, and those distillers will succeed in popularizing their goods who possess those qualifications in an eminent degree.

Whiskies bottled in bond will not sell themselves. Nor will they be sold by sending out an occasional circular. Hard work, intelligently directed, printers' ink judiciously applied, as well as personal exertions, are absolutely necessary to create new avenues of distribution, and establish for them a permanent demand and popularity.

Barnabee's Toddy.

Henry Clay Barnabee, of the Bostonians, has a great admirer in the person of Pol Plancon, the great opera singer. While in Chicago recently Plancon was anxious to ascertain the reason for the comedian's predilection for Kentucky whisky instead of imported liquor. In the parlance of the native American, Barnabee never changes his drink. "Bourbon toddy" is the terse way he replies to the man who puts queries to thirsty guests. Pol Plancon is more diverse. He ranges all the way from plain vermouth to brandy. His curiosity finally overcame his natural politeness, and he asked:

"My dear Signor Barnabee," with the accent on the "bee," "why-a you always drink the bourbounnais toddee—what you call them?"

"My dear Plancon, you know my name is Henry Clay Barnabee. I am named after the great commoner, Henry Clay. Clay came from Bourbon County, Ky., where the best whisky in the world is made. At Washington Clay kept open house all the year round and gave all his guests and friends a drink which he compounded himself. He called it a Bourbon toddy. A little sugar, a little water and all the whisky you want. Modern civilization has added a spherical lump of ice. It's a great drink, sir, and if you will join me in just one, I'll be bound you'll forswear all your foreign drinks, at least as long as you are in America."

Pol Plancon "joined," and it became a common sight at the refectory of the hotel to see a line of Italian, French, German, Polish, Russian and Bohemian vocalists of greater or less degree standing up and reverently drinking the health of Pol Plancon and his "ver comique friend, Sig. Barnabee," each served with a "bourbounnais tod-dee."—*Etc.*

Barley Wine in Armenia.

Xenophon, in describing the retreat of the Ten Thousand, tells how, on approaching a certain village in Armenia which had been allotted to him, he selected the most active of his troops, and, making a descent upon the place, captured all the villagers and their headman. One man alone escaped, the bridegroom of the headman's daughter, who had been married nine days, and was gone out to hunt hares. Xenophon goes on to describe the dwellings of this singular people. Their houses were under ground, the entrance like that of a well, but wide below. There were entrances dug out for the cattle, but the men used to get down by a ladder. And in the houses were goats, sheep, oxen, fowls and their young ones, and all the animals were fed inside with fodder. And there was wheat, and barley and pulse, and barley-wine in bowls. And the malt, too, itself was in the bowl, and level with the brim. And reeds lay in it, some long, some short, with no joints, and when anyone was thirsty he had to take a reed in his hand and suck. The liquor was very strong unless one poured water into it, and the drink was pleasant to one accustomed to it. And whenever any one in friendliness wished to drink to his comrade, he used to drag him to the bowl, where he must stoop down and drink, gulping it down like an ox. The inhabitants of the Khann district of Armenia, through which Xenophon's world-famed march was made, still pursued much the same life as they did more than 2000 years ago. They live in these curious subterranean dwellings with all their live stock about them, but modern travelers aver that they have lost the art of making barley wine.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

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Hayne's Wine Cooler.

In the last issue of the REVIEW we announced the invention of a wine cooler by Professor A. P. Hayne, of the University of California. The following description of the machine, from the *Keystone*, in Fresno County, will be read with interest:

The principle of controlling the temperature of a fermenting liquid has been accepted by all zymologists, practical and theoretical. In countries of similar climate to that of California, where they make 100,000 gallons to one that is made in this State, it has been the desire of all practical wine makers to control the temperature. That is to say, in hot countries to keep it down to a point that is favorable for the growth of the yeast plant, and in cold countries to raise the temperature as high as may be found necessary.

In Africa and Southern Europe there are many kinds of apparatus that are in actual use. The most practical is one invented by Messrs. Muntz & Rousseau of France. This apparatus consists of 500 feet of copper tubes, through which the hot wine is pumped. It requires from 2,000 to 5,000 gallons of water per hour to effect a reduction of the temperature of ten degrees, pumping at the rate of 1,000 gallons of hot wine per hour. The cost of the apparatus, the expense of using it and the large quantity of cold water needed makes it far too expensive for our conditions.

Professor Hayne has invented a simple apparatus that is economical, and from the experiments just concluded at the St. George Vineyard proves to be far superior to all contrivances thus far imagined. Instead of 500 feet of copper tubing it has but 75 feet. Instead of from 2,000 to 5,000 gallons of cold water per hour it takes but 150 gallons. The Professor experimented on many thousands of gallons of wine, and always ran the hot wine through at the rate of 1,500 gallons per hour, and never got a reduction of temperature of less than ten degrees, and in most cases the average reduction was fifteen degrees.

The apparatus is a combination of the drip practice, as in other countries, and evaporation. Instead of using round pipes with thousands of gallons of water dripping over it, he uses a fine spray propelled by a blast-fan that drives (one-half horse-power) 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour over the tubes, which are flattened. In this way the air and the water are cooled, and the results are far better than any system yet introduced. Professor Hayne goes now to the large winery of William Wehner at Evergreen, eighteen miles back of San Jose. Last year the Professor experimented with his first model, and Mr. Wehner was so pleased that he wants him to make half his crop by the new method, the other half being made by the old, and when the wine is sold the difference in methods will be apparent. Where cooling apparatus has been used the increase in value (actual selling price) has been from 10 to 70 per cent.

"Prohibition" Under Neal Dow's Eyes.

The New York *Evening Post* has the following to say regarding the workings of prohibition in a prohibition State: "The thing that most surprises visitors to a prohibition State is the amount of liquor that is drunk on gala days. The New England fair has often been held at Worcester, Mass., a license city in a State where each community regulates the matter for itself; this year it took place in Portland, Me., Neal Dow's city, and under the Maine law. The correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* was amazed by his observations. Such a thing as the sale of liquor on the grounds of an agricultural society would never be thought of in Massachusetts. At Portland 'beer was sold as openly as is lemonade or ginger-ale at most agricultural shows; there were bars, where for ten cents a glass or twenty cents a bottle you could revel in beer to your heart's content.' The Worcester observer saw other things to which he was not accustomed at home—pool-selling upon the races, 'roulette wheels in the open, and doing a tremendous business,' and a 'midway' in which was given 'a performance that would not be tolerated in Worcester for a single moment.' The correspondent does not mention seeing Neal Dow on the grounds. Perhaps he was at home composing one of his familiar articles on the advantage of prohibition over licenses in elevating the moral tone of a State."

Another Origin of the Cocktail.

Editor News Letter: I have been much interested in the article, "Origin of 'Cocktail,'" and am greatly surprised to learn of its obscurity. It seems to be a sort of propensity with writers to invest simple matters with ancient and obscure origin. Mr. Pickwick's find, "Bill Stumps his mark," is not the only illustration.

When I went to New York to live, in the fifties, "cocktail" as a name for a drink was not in general use. I never heard it generally used till long in the sixties. I first heard the expression at Randolph's, on Broadway, just above Wall street. We used to hear "brandy smash," "gin sling," "whisky skin," "mint julep," "sherry cobbler," etc., but not "cocktail."

But one day I heard the expression, "Put a cocktail in it," addressed to the barkeeper by a man who had ordered a sherry cobbler. The barkeeper took a single sprig of mint and stuck it into the ice of the cobbler on the opposite side from the straw. On speaking of the matter to an old friend, he said it had grown from a simple thing. A young man, taking a sherry cobbler, reached out, took a sprig of mint, stuck it into the cobbler, and slowly sucked it through a straw and enjoyed the odor of the mint. As he put the glass down he remarked that the combination, straw, glass and mint, looked like a game cock. It was one of those little things that "catch on," and the expression, "Put in a cocktail," came to the front, meaning put in a sprig of mint, no matter what the drink. But it happened the drink into which it was oftenest put was the appetizer then usually spoken of as "taking your bitters." "Your bitters," with or without a "cocktail" (sprig of mint), usually with, was "the go." The rest is easy—"Bitters, with a cocktail," "Cocktail bitters," "Cocktail"—any spirit or wine with bitters in it. The fancy names, New York, New Orleans, Panama, Martini, Manhattan, etc., are additions of local origin. This is in effect the explanation given me some thirty-five years ago in New York, when I first heard the expression, and until I read the article in your paper have always supposed it to be the true one.

Yours truly,

B. R. S.

—In San Francisco News Letter.

Derivation of "Ale" and "Beer."

It would appear that ale and beer were interchangeable words in Saxon days, ale being the Saxon *eala* and Danish *ol*, probably connected with our word oil, and beer being the Saxon *beor*. Horne Tooke, in his "Divisions of Purley," says that ale is derived from the Saxon word *alan*, which signifies to inflame.

The word beer has been the occasion of some ingenuity and not a little diversity of opinion on the part of the philologists. Goldast derived it from a *pyris*, because (he asserts) beer was first made from pears; Vossius from the Latin *bibere*, to drink; Somner from the Hebrew *bar*, corn. The true derivation is probably that which connects the word with the root of the verb to brew. However this may be, the connection of the word barley with the word *beere*—denoting a coarse kind of barley—is unmistakable.

Beer was originally used to denote the beverage, and also the plant from which it was made. Beere or bigge is still to be found growing in some parts of Scotland and Ireland, but in England it has given place to the more refined barley (i. e., beer-lic or beer-plant).

The attempt to connect the word yule with ale is probably fanciful, and may have originated from the use of the word ale as denoting not only the liquor, but also any festival at which it formed the principal beverage—the Whitsun ale, for example. Yule or jule is probably derived, along with the festival it represents, from the Celts. It was a feast in honor of the sun, the Celtic name for which was *heol* or *houl*, and was designed to celebrate the time when the Sun-god, after sinking to his lowest point in the heavens at midwinter, begins again to ascend the sky, ushering in a period of warmth and plenty. When the Saxons were converted to Christianity, their teachers, instead of entirely doing away with the older forms of religion, allowed them to remain, adapting them to the new faith. This was very usual in the early days of Christianity, and thus we find the heathen Yule merged in the great Christian festival of Christmas.

Brandy Farmers.

The brandy farmers of Charente are a distinct class. Every one of them, even if he owns no more than a patch of six or seven acres, has his own still and manufactures his own spirit. Most of the stills which I saw were mere shanties of the most primitive type, like Highland bothies or the rude huts in which illicit "potheen" used to be, and I dare say even now is manufactured in some wild parts of Ireland. The apparatus is of the simplest kind—just a boiler with receiver and the "worm" or serpentine, a mere tube thrust into a big cylinder of cold water. There are usually two of these humble stills in operation, and wood is generally used as fuel. When the farmer commences making his brandy he continues working his stills day and night until he has converted all his wine into spirit. The brandy at this stage is perfectly colorless, and contains the whole of the essential oil, which has subsequently to be removed by a drastic process of filtration. This, however, the farmer leaves to the merchant to whom he brings his brandy for sale. Many of these brandy farmers are very wealthy. I was told of one worth £100,000, another £80,000, a third £60,000, and a considerable number with £30,000 and £20,000 apiece—sums which figure out magnificently in francs. But to look at them you would never guess that they possess as many pence as they have pounds. For, however rich they may be, they still retain the dress and style of peasants. They make no attempt to ape the manners and fashions of those above them. Each generation is content to live as its predecessor did—a frugal, hard-working life, with its occasional holidays and junketings, and the exercise of the thrift which is a French peasant's highest pleasure.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Saloon Licenses.

Carl M. Christiansen, N. W. cor. Jones and Broadway.
Edward Boyle, 1517 Kentucky.
Edward Kaufman, 523 Fourth.
August Schirmer, 103 Third.
Amedeo Sessia, S. W. cor. Stockton and Union.
John Neagle, 922 Michigan.
Ozias DeAnis, 1325 Buchanan.
Rohde & McIntens, S. E. cor. Taylor and O'Farrell.
Jesse M. Levy, S. W. cor. Leavenworth and Pacific.
James J. Dowling, S. W. cor. Hyde and Turk.
Patrick J. McElroy, north cor. Seventh and Folsom.
Cademartori & Rebotaro, N. W. cor. Kearny & Green.
Thomas H. Dunnigan, 256 Third.
William W. Moore, 211 Pine.
Bernardi & Viganego, 217 Broadway.
Wm. N. McNulty, S. W. cor. 17th and Howard.
William J. Cliffe, 83 Clementina.
Charles W. Askins, N. cor. Eighth and Folsom.
Henry C. Smith, 609 Davis.
Dennis H. Gleason, S. E. cor. Broderick and Oak.
Heinrich Huckfeldt, west cor. Eighth and Harrison.
Herman P. Katterhorn, S. W. cor. Buchanan and Jackson.
Brotton & Schmidt, 810 Sixth.
Mitchell Ballich, S. E. cor. Larkin and Ellis.

Olof J. Olesen, 335 Fourth.
William Bastian, E. cor. Jessie and Anthony.
Samuel McCormick, 246 Third.
James Murphy, 606 Howard.
Thomas Murphy, N. cor. Stuart and Mission.
John London, 120 Grove.
Margaret Daly, 249 Stevenson.
Mau Fung & Co., 714 Washington.
Anglade & Erola, 529 Pine.
Michel & Miquet, 527 Pine.
Ahlborn & Stanley, Market and Turk.
Charles Larsen, 537 Pacific.
John J. Green, 433 Pacific.
McBurnie & Barcel, 421 Larkin.
Vucosavievich & Kosach, N. E. cor. Polk and Sacramento.
John C. F. Schroder, N. E. co. 15th and Dolores.
Ferdinando Postiglione, N. W. cor. Dupont and Vallejo.
Justin Ladagnous, 104 Grant avenue.
William B. Colligan, N. E. cor. Leavenworth and Pacific.
Guiseppe Olmo, 641 King.
Charles L. Dall, Ocean avenue.
Meinrad Felchin, 436 Fifth.
William Sierk, 231 Second.
Bielanski & Miller, N. W. cor. Broderick and Hayes.
Martin C. Morgensen, 38 East.
Henry Peard, 1034 Market.
John Meierdierks, 724 Mission.
J. F. & H. F. Fournier, 113 O'Farrell.
Guiseppe Guneo, S. E. corner Mission and Virginia avenue.
Brown & Hundt, 238 Sixth.
Runge & Bucholtz, N. W. corner Leavenworth and McAllister.
Theodore Hage, 111 Fifth.
Michael Mullen, 227 East.
Guiseppe Codiga, 237 Fourth.
Paul Wichrowski, 337 Bush.
Campbell & Malone, 422 Fourth.
Amelia Becker, S. W. corner Fillmore and Fulton.
Israel Conwreich, S. W. corner Leavenworth and Geary.
Annie Williams, 240 East.
Philip A. Knaek, S. E. corner 17th and Douglass.
Francis G. Mellus, 920 Pacific.
Tie Fung & Co., 105 Waverly Place.
Felix Steen, 306 Minna.
Herman Hein, 215 Montgomery avenue.

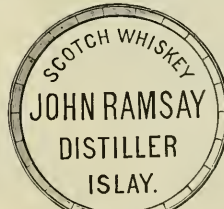
After-dinner drinks are responsible for a host of good things—and, occasionally, bad things. The other day they were responsible for the following: A party of gentlemen, after a hearty meal of roast turkey, sat discussing their dinner and other topics. The conversation, naturally, drifted to the conflict between Turkey and Greece and its probable ending. It was contended by one of the party that no settlement was possible until an *entente cordiale* was established. One of the diners, who is in the liqueur importing business, was immediately interested, and eagerly asked: "Who is the agent in this country for it?" It cost him the after-dinner cordials for the crowd.—*Wine and Spirit Circular, Melbourne.*



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No Ale, No Friends.

In a couple of verses Charles Dibden the younger has told a very amusing little story of an old fellow, who, in addition to finding that ale was meat, drink and cloth, discovered that it included friends as well—or, at any rate, when he was without ale he was without friends, which comes to much the same thing.

Old Owen lived on the brow of a hill,
And he had more patience than pelf;
A small plot of ground was his labor to till,
And he toiled through the day by himself.
But at night crowds of visitors called at his cot,
For he told a right marvellous tale;
Yet a stronger attraction by chance he had got,
A barrel of good humming ale.

Old Owen by all was an oracle thought,
While they drank not a joke failed to hit;
But Owen at last by experience was taught,
That wisdom is better than wit.
One night his cot could scarce hold the gay rout,
The next not a soul heard his tale,
The moral is simply they'd fairly drank out
His barrel of old humming ale.

—*Wine and Spirit Gazette, London.*

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by Wm. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.

- 589,926—Safety Closure for Bottles. David Blum, Paris, France.
589,956—Non-refillable Bottle. Philip C. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.
590,054—Non-refillable Bottle. Jacob M. Doolittle, New Kensington, Pa.
590,040—Bottle. Herbert Flanders, Manchester, N. H.
11,629—Re-issue. Closure for Bottles. Robert Flanigan, Baltimore, Md.
589,965—Non-refillable Jar or Bottle. Joseph Gonorovsky, New York, N. Y.
590,075—Non-refillable Bottle.—John Schreider and J. Holler, Pittsburg, Pa.
589,871—Non-refillable Bottle. Leopold P. Straube, Chicago, Ill.
590,027—Bottle. Lovell S. Travis, Kiona, Wash.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 03,538—Whisky. Ragsdale & Peck, Springfield, Tenn. Essential feature—A representation of a wild mountain scene in which is shown a precipitous pile of rocks at the right, down the side of which flows a small brook. The rocks are surmounted by a tree, and the tree is surrounded with shrubbery. The central portion of the scene is a small barren plateau, the farther side of which is fringed with shrubbery. At the left side of the scene is a barren rock, and at the farther side of the rock are some trees.
30,539—Whisky. William Wolf & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Essential feature—The words "Old Government," and a heart-shaped figure of a shield.
30,540—Liquors, Cordials and Wines, including Medicated Preparations. Stephen Smith & Co., London, England. Essential feature—A representation of a keystone with the word "Keystone" imprinted thereon.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1897.

- 590,306—Process of and Apparatus for Aging Liquors Artificially. David J. Etly, Louisville, Ky.
590,309—Non-refillable Bottle. Hugo P. Frear, San Francisco, Cal.
590,218—Non-refillable Bottle. William E. Gaston, West Winsted, Conn.
590,224—Bottle. Ferdinand C. Heydebrand and der Lasa, New York City.
590,496—Machine for Wiring Corked Bottles. Johannes Karlsson, Stockholm, Sweden.
590,331—Non-refillable Bottle. Coolidge C. Palmer, Norfolk, Va.

ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

- 590,875—Non-refillable Bottle. Atmaram A. Bhise, Bombay, India.
590,578—Bottle Sealing Device. Lewis Kalling, Baltimore, Md.
590,741—Non-refillable Bottle. Elmer E. Kerns, Bradford, Pa.
590,791—Bottle Stopper. Charles J. Malone, Sacramento, Cal.
590,708—Nursing Bottle and Nipple. Henry Mier, New York City.
590,793—Cork Retainer for Bottles. Martin O. Rehfuess, Philadelphia, Pa.
590,746—Bottle Washer. George J. Stein, Mount Carmel, Pa.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 5, 1897.

- 591,068—Non-refillable Bottle. Frank L. Banta and C. C. Marble, Chicago, Ill.
591,125—Bottle. Lesander Burnett, Ravenswood, Ill.
591,159—Bottle Stopper. Samuel Crocker, Oklahoma, Okla. Ter.
591,212—Bottle. Richmond S. Dickerson, Kissimmee, Fla.
591,336—Bottle and Stopper Therefor. Louis J. A. Fernandes, New York City.
591,340—Distilling Apparatus. Jose Gallegos, Antigua, Guatemala.
591,280—Non-refillable Bottle. Edward Junker, St. Louis, Mo.
590,995—Vessel for Transporting and Preserving Liquids. Paul Loehmann, Leipzig-Cohls, Germany.

TRADE-MARKS

- 30,622—Malt Extract. D. G. Yuengling & Son, Pottsville, Pa. Essential feature—The word "Inveitoele."
30,623—Malt Extracts. Howard & Childs, New York City. Essential feature—The compound word "Home-Caro" in characteristic script lettering with the words "Extract of Malt" in plain block letters.
30,624—Malt Extracts, Malt Diastase Co., New York City. Essential feature—The word "Maltzyme."
30,625—Malt Extracts. Kathreinors Malzkaffee-Fabriken Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Munich, Uerdlingen, and Berlin, Germany. Essential feature—The word "Kneipp."
30,626—Malt Extracts. Kathreinors Malzkaffee-Fabriken Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Munich, Uerdlingen, and Berlin, Germany. Essential feature—A picture of Kneipp, the German priest, together with a fac-simile of his signature.
30,627—Beer, Ale, Porter and Malt Extract or Tonic. John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis. Essential feature—The letter "G" containing a representation of Gumbirun within it.
30,628—Spring Water. Paul Smith's Hotel Co., Brighton, N. Y. Essential feature—The words "Paul Smith's Adirondack," and a representation of a deer's head.
30,629—Certain Named Spring Water. Mount Zircen Spring Co., Oxford county, Maine, and Boston, Mass. Essential feature—The words "Mount Zircen Moon Tide," and a representation of a crescent moon.
30,630—Table Mineral Water and Carbonated Beverages. Jacob Ries, Shakopee, Minn. Essential feature—The words "Rock Spring" in connection with and on a green-colored parallelogram-shaped label.
30,632—Ginger Ale, Orangeade and Soda Water. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland. Essential feature—The word "Royal."
30,633—Ginger Ale and Soda Water. W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd., Belfast, Ireland. Essential feature—A diamond-shaped label having a red border and green center with circular seals in the two acute angles, and a shield and crest in the upper obtuse angle, and the words "Ross's Royal Belfast."
30,634—Whisky. Lanties Brothers, New York, N. Y. Essential feature—The word "Lex."

We learn from the *Times* of Kansas City, Mo., that the revenue officials on August 12th confiscated a quantity of spurious "Canadian" whisky from several houses in Kansas City. The revenue department officials had their attention called to the matter by a number of glaring posters that were placed about the town, and which set forth the interesting fact that two saloon-keepers, Al Voiland, 721 Delaware street, Kansas City, and John Lanagan, 100 Twelfth street, Kansas City, had, despite former warnings, continued to sell a counterfeit article of Canadian whisky. The revenue officials, on investigation, discovered a quantity of the spurious stuff in various liquor houses, which was promptly seized. Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, of Walkerville, Canada, the proprietors of Canadian Club whisky, posted the two retailers, and the action of the revenue officials is due to their laudable efforts in suppressing the sale of imitations of their brand.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims..... Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.. Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera..... Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto..... Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac..... Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
..... Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow..... { Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre..... { Jamaica Rum.
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre..... Cognacs
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux..... Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.
ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.... Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."
KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints, put up in cases of twelve and twenty-four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.

511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco	
La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
Burgundy.....	5.00 6.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Sauterne.....	5.00 6.00
Riesling.....	4.00 5.00
Sweet Muscatel, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Sherry, 1882.....	9.00 10.00
Port, 1882.....	8.00 9.00
Cal. Rochelle Brandy.....	12.00 13.00

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chanche Livermore.	
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.	
Quarts	
Burgundy.....	\$ 9.00
Chablis.....	9.00
Claret, Retour d'Europe.....	9.00
Jurango, Favorite wine of	
Henri IV, King of France	8.00
Haut Sauternes.....	7.00
Sauternes.....	6.00
Light Sauternes.....	5.00
Claret Grand Vin.....	6.00
Table Claret.....	4.00
Zinfandel.....	3.00
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and	
bite wines in bulk at all prices.	

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,	
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.	
PRICES PER CASE.	
QUARTS. PINTS.	
Traminer, 82.....	\$ 5.00 \$ 6.00
Gutedel, 82.....	6.00 7.00
Burgundy, 84.....	6.00 7.00
Zinfandel 83.....	5.00 6.00

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.	
Table Claret blended from	
choice foreign grapes,	
vintage 1890.....	\$3.50
Zinfandel.....	4.50
Extra Table Claret, Medoc	
type red label, 1889.....	5.50
Burgundy, 1888, Reserve	
Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00
Burger, Chablis type	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type	
1888.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.	
None genuine except bearing seal or cork	
brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	7.50
Sherry.....	10.00
Angelic.....	6.00
Muscatel.....	6.00
Madeira.....	6.00
Brandy.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$8.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Gutedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1890.....	7.00
Madeira.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madeiras.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street,	
San Francisco, Cal.	
GLEN ELLEN WINES.	

Per doz.	
Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25
Hock.....	2.50
Riesling.....	2.75
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	3.25
Port.....	3.25
Sherry.....	3.25
Angelic.....	3.25
Muscatel.....	3.25
Tokay.....	3.25
Malaga.....	4.00
Above goods when put up in pints	
cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than	
given prices. Better grades and very fine	
old wines always in stock, prices for which	
will be cheerfully given on application.	

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. De Turk.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento	
st., and 221 Commercial st., S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXX., (Quarts.).....	\$10.00
" " XX.....	9.00
Teuturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

Superior.....	4.00
Angelic, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscatel " ".....	4.00
Malaga " ".....	4.00
Madeira " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay.....	4.50
Haut Sauterne " ".....	5.00
Riesling, " ".....	3.50
Gutedel, " ".....	3.50
Hock " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00
Burgundy " ".....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " ".....	3.50
Claret, " ".....	2.75

SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARD,

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.

Qts.	Pts.
Schramsberger Hock, white \$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
" Riesling, " 5.00	6.00
" Sauterne, " 7.00	8.00
" Sauvignon Vert,	
white.....	6.00 7.00
Schramsberger, Claret, red.....	5.00 6.00
" Burgundy, " 5.00	6.00
" Zinfandel, " 5.00	6.00

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.

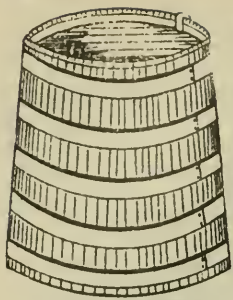
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00
Hock, green label.....	3.50 4.50
Hock, black label.....	4.00 5.00
Gutedel.....	4.50 5.50
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.75
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50



A. Guckenheimer and Bros.
Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. M. Solomon,
37 Beaver St. New York,
121 Walnut St. Philadelphia.



REDWOOD TANKS.

F. KORBEL & BROS.

723 BRYANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Or at NORTH FORK MILL

Humboldt County, California.

Liquor Flavors

WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo

CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Dogliani), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially imported by the London, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Dore, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Camp's, Martinelli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 feet Long.
2x2—6 feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

Tissue Paper

Manila Paper

Label Paper

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthening

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



CHARLES BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary



GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (Gold Seal)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (Brown Seal)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (White Seal)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	pints	18.50
Fili. Gancia & Co., Cautelli (Asti),		
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts	14.00	
"	24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts	13.00	
"	24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

SHERRIES.

Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	\$1.50	\$5.00
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case	12.00	16.00
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon	1.75	5.00

PORTS.

Offley, per case	\$1.75 to \$5.00
Offley, per case	\$12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Clarets, per case, \$8.00 to \$28.00

A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux

Sauternes, per case, 12.00 to 26.00

C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits

Burgundies, white and red, per case, 15.00 to 23.00

D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port wines

per case, 15.00 to 20.00

D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines,

in wood per gal., 2.00 to 5.50

Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries

in wood per gal., 2.00 to 5.50

Lacave & Co., Sherries Crown

Brand in, 1.40 to 1.75

South Side Madeira, 2.00 to 2.50

St. Croix Rum, L. B., 3.50

Arrack "Royal" Batavia, 5.00 to 6.00

Boord & Son, London Dock

Sherry, per case, 12.00 to 15.00

G. M. Pabstman Sohn, Mainz

Rhine Wines per case, 8.50 to 28.00

Schulz Wagner, Frankfurt

O M Rhine wines per case 11.00 to 14.00

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,

212-214 Market street, San Francisco.

ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.

Quarts.

Medoc, \$ 7.00

Merin d'or, 7.50

Bouillac, 8.00

Red Seal, 8.50

St. Julien superior, 9.00

White Seal, 10.00

Pontet Canet, 11.50

La Rose, 12.00

Gold Seal, 13.50

Graves, 8.50

Sauternes, 9.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-

ries in wood per gallon 1.75 to 4.50

Mackenzie's Ports and Sher-

ries in cases, 10.00 to 14.00

Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's

Ports in cases, 13.00 to 19.00

ACHILLE STARACE.

76 Pearl street, New York.

ITALIAN WINES.

RED WINES.

(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts., \$ 6.50 per case

Falerno, " 7.50

Capri, " 6.50

Capri, 24 pts., 7.50 per case

Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts., 9.00

Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons, 1.05 per gal

WHITE WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts., \$ 7.50 per case

Falerno, " 7.50

Capri, " 6.50

Capri, 24 pts., 7.50

SPARKLING WINES.

Lacryma Christi, 12 qts., \$19.00 per case

" 24 pts., 20.50

(L. Laborel Mellini, Florence)

Chianti Wine in flasks without oil

Cases of 2 doz. qts., \$12.50 per case

" 4 " 14.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

Jerez de la Frontera.

SHERRIES.

Per Gal.

No. 1 P Table, full bodied

1 VP Table, very pale

2 P Full and round

3 VP Very Pale, light, fine

3 P Full body, soft, rich

3 VP Very pale, light, full

4 P Full body, old, mellow

4 VP Very pale, delicate, dry

5 P Full body, rich, fruity

5 VP Pale, old, fine

6 P Extra full and fruity

VP Very fine and mellow

7 AMO AMONTILLADO, old and nutty, 2.85

8 CLO CLOROSA, mellow soft, 3.25

9 Rex Superb old Desert Wine, 3.35

10 AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty, 4.40

11 QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine, 5.65

SPECIAL WINES.

Velvet A Clean, sound wine, \$1.25

Special B Full body and rich, 1.50

" N Soft, full and fine, 1.60

" W Dark, full body, 1.75

" C Clean and sound—Fino, 1.80

Seco Fine, old and dry, 1.85

O S Fine, rich and fruity, 3.45

C N Superb table, 3.10

Corona Delicious and delicate, 3.25

Special S Grand old wine, 4.00

Nectar—Fino, N. P. U., 4.65

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.

Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.

Per Case.

Laubenheimer, \$8.00

Diedsheimer, 8.50

Niesterei, 10.25

Hochheimer, 11.50

Liebfraulich, 13.25

Foster Jesuitgarten, 13.75

Rudelsheimer, 14.00

Ebachner, 14.75

Gesenheimer, 17.25

Marcobrunner, 17.50

Rauenthaler, 19.00

Geischoheim Rothberg, 21.00

Neistheimer Rebach, 21.50

Rudelsheimer Berg, 23.00

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.

PORTS.

Silva & Cosens, Per Gal.

R-Tawney, \$1.90

T-Extra full body and rich, 2.05

T T-Very tawney, 2.25

V O T-Very old tawney, 2.35

P O-Extra tawney, delicate, 2.50

T P O-Tawney, extra old, 3.10

BRANCO-White-Fine White Port, 3.20

JEWEL-A Specialty, old and mel-

low, 3.50

Superior old, 3.85

EMPEROR-30 years in wood, grand

M C R-1827-Choicest royal, 6.25

Direct shipping orders solicited on the most favorable terms.

TARRAGONA WINES.

Jose Boule, Tarragona.

qrs. & octs. per Gal.

* Fine clear and smooth, \$1.15

ROYAL PURE JUICE-Full body

and rich, 1.25

TAWNEY PORT-Light color, soft

and old, 1.25

These wines have none of the objectionable astringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

(Dubos Frescos, Bordeaux.)

Clarets in cases of 60 gals. \$95.00 to \$100.00

(F. Chauvenet, Nuits, Cole d'Or.)

Burgundy wines in cases, \$10.00 to \$32.00

(Delnath & Co., Coblenz.)

Hock and Moselle wines, \$8.00 to \$32.00

(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)

Ports and Sherries in wood,

per gallon, \$2.00 to \$5.00

Port and Sherries in cases,

per case, \$10.00 to \$18.00

(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)

Ports and Sherries in wood

from, \$1.75 to \$4.50

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,

427-431 West Broadway, New York.

(Prices f. o. b. New York.)

* Good Luck Monogram, per case \$ 9.00

** " " " " " 10.00

Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,

525 Front street, San Francisco.

Blue Grass, per gallon, \$2.00 to \$3.50

Boone's Knoll, " 2.40 to 4.50

KOLB & DENHARD,

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Per Gal. Per cs.

Nonpareil, \$3.50 \$7.50

Nonpareil A, 4.00 9.00

Nonpareil AA, 5.00 12.00

Canteen, 3.50 8.00

Canteen O P S, 5.00 11.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4 G Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Per doz.

Bottles. Gals.

Gold Run, \$ 6.50 \$2.00

Native Pride, 8.00 2.50

Old McBrayer, 9.00 2.50

H. S. Pepper, 10.00 2.50

Native Pride, OPS, full qts., 12.00 3.50

Rock Corn, full qts., 12.00 3.00

J. M. L. Bourbon, 8.00 2.50

J. M. L., Private Stock, 11.00 3.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)

John Gibson Son & Co., \$2.00 to \$4.00

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,

404 Front street, San Francisco.

Per Gallon.

Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls \$6.00 to \$8.00

A " " " pf 4.00

B " " " " 3.00

C " " " " 3.00

Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3 50 to 5.00

A A in cases, 11.00

C in cases, 8.00

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE.

323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.

Phenix Old Bourbon, A1, \$2.75

" " " " Old Strk 3.00

" " " " A1, 90 pf 2.50

" " " " OK, 100pf 3.50

" " " " Pony, Priv Strk 4.00

Club House Bourbon, Old, 4.50 6.00

Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf 2.50

Union Club, 1.75

" " " " Whisky 1.50

" " " " BB Whisky, 1.50

Liquors-In cases.

Per Case.

Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s \$10.50

" " " " A1, 7.50

" " " " A1, 24 pts 8.00

" " " " A1, 45 1/2 pts 9.00

Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s 7.50

Rum Punch Extract, in 5s 8.00

Blackberry Brandy, in 5s, 7.50

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & CO.,

410 Front street, San Francisco.

Kentucky Favorite, \$ 3.00

Extra Kentucky favorite, 3.50

O. P. T., 2.50

O. B. Old Stock, 5.00

Harries' Old Bourbon, 2.00

Kentucky Favorite, in cases 8.50

H. O. B. Jugs, 9.00

O. F. C. Jugs, 10.50

African Stomach Bitters, cs. 7.50

SIEBE BROS. & FLAGEMAN.

322 Sansome street, San Francisco.

O K Extra, \$3.50 to \$6.00

O K Rosedale, 2.50 to 3.00

Ilvain, 2.75

Golden Pearl, 2.25

Marshall, 2.25

Old Family Bourbon, 1.75

Old Bourbon, 1.50

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case, 15.25

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gal., 2.25

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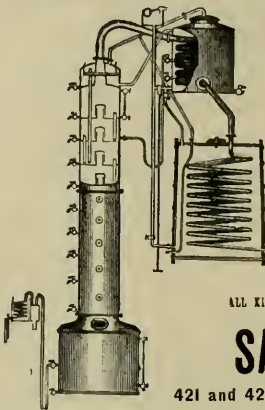
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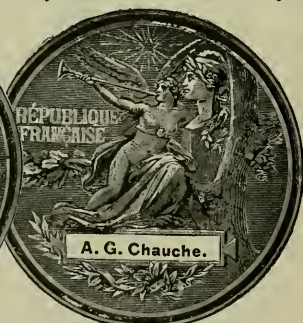
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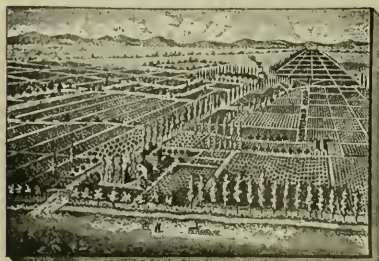
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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The vintage is over, and it has not only been a bountiful one, but it promises well for quality. In the beginning of operations a low percentage of sugar caused trouble and anxiety in some sections, but the magnificent weather that followed remedied the defect, and from all districts come reports that not only has the yield been unexpectedly large, but that fermentation was practically perfect. The rains that occurred during the latter part of the vintage did not do as much damage as was estimated, and in some sections were a benefit, serving to wash the grapes clean, and bring them to their full plumpness.

The sweet wine men had a satisfactory year, and took advantage of the fact; the current demand and the outlook encouraging them to make, in the aggregate, a larger quantity than usual. We are informed that there is every reason to believe that the quality should be exceptionally good.

Leaving the New Orleans market out of the question, the shipments have been of fair volume, and now that the quarantine has been raised, we look for some big exports in that direction. Under existing conditions, however, it is not probable that there will be any variation in the absurd prices at which wines are now sold in that market. Furthermore, there appears to be no change in the situation, with respect to the contest between the two big corporations. Whatever success President Crocker may be meeting in finding an eastern market for the wines of the Wine Makers Corporation, is not

made public, and it is generally understood that there will not be any material developments until his return in December.

The demand for dry wines on the spot has been a little better during the past fortnight, owing to the fact that a number of shipments are detained in the South by yellow fever, but prices are unchanged and good round lots could be bought cheap.

For sweet wines and brandies the demand is quite fair, and as the latter are scarce the tendency for them is upward.

The exports of California wine by sea from San Francisco in October, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York.....	13	518,118	\$180,065
St. Louis, via Vancouver.....	6	10,061	3,601
Chicago ".....	8,859		3,337
Milwaukee, ".....	2,970		1,350
Cincinnati, ".....	3,030		726
Central America.....	278	5,153	3,705
Mexico.....	33	8,452	3,158
Hawaii.....	56	10,357	4,864
British Columbia.....	24	1,130	663
Japan and China.....	23	7,751	3,293
Great Britain.....	1,938		890
Germany.....	2	80	20
Other European.....		110	40
Tahiti.....		16,773	5,082
All other foreign.....	21	1,364	636
Total.....	456	596,146	\$211,370

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—There is a better feeling in the brandy market since the close of the vintage by reason of the fact that it is determined that there will be no excessive production from second crop Muscats; also, that as a general rule there is not much inducement to distil. The large institutions, particularly those under contract, will make probably the usual quantity, but the smaller distillers are not expected to speculate much on production while prices remain at the present low figures. Exports are of the average volume for some time past.

The exports of brandy from San Francisco in October, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports.....	4,398		\$6,288
Germany.....			
Great Britain.....			
All other foreign.....	299	433	1,218
Total.....	299	4,831	\$7,506

WHISKIES.—The month has not opened up as was expected. While October made a good comfortable record, the first third of November has been a disappointment. Business is not bad, but it is slow and unsatisfactory as to volume of orders, but collections are not to be grumbled at. It is to be

hoped that the latter part of the month will be sufficiently active to bring it up to the average, but jobbers naturally prefer a good first half, and take chances on the second. Bottled in bond goods are being widely distributed on trial orders, and the trade are anxiously awaiting the result in the shape of public judgment, illustrated by return orders. Some of the first-class retailers are opposed to them on the ground that they can do better by selling straight bulk goods. However, you find the bonded goods on their sideboards, ready when called for.

Receipts of case goods, owing to bonded bottled whiskies coming in, were exceptionally large during the half-month ending October 31st.

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in October were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbbs.	Hf-bbbs.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports.....	..	..	..	..
" re-imported.....	735			
By rail overland.....	1,862	1,403	73	10
Total.....	1,862	2,138	73	10

The receipts of alcohol by rail overland in October were 158 barrels; of spirits, 1902 barrels.

The exports of American whisky by sea to foreign ports were 493 cases and 328 gallons, valued at \$3486.

IMPORTATIONS.—The condition of the market is properly described in the remarks applied to whiskies. November starts off wrong, following a good previous month. However, importers take a hopeful view of the future, and keep on taking orders. With the exception of export whisky, importations were small since our last issue.

The principal importations at San Francisco in October were as follows:

- Foreign Whisky—562 cases and 3 barrels.
- Champagne—732 cases.
- Still Wines—865 cases, 15 casks, 10 octaves and 1 keg.
- Brandy—90 cases and 27 casks.
- Gin and Geneva—634 cases and 15 octaves.
- Vermouth—1041 cases.
- Absinthe—510 cases.
- Undesignated Liquors—380 cases; also from overland, 76 cases.
- Mescal—5 barrels.
- Kirsch—10 cases.
- Bitters—160 cases.
- Mineral Water—522 cases.
- Foreign "Beer" (by sea)—75 cases.
- Bulk Beer (from overland)—455 barrels, 460 half-barrels, 124 quarter-barrels and 80 kegs.
- Bottled Beer (from overland)—62 cases, 330 casks and 80 barrels; also via Vancouver, 175 barrels.
- Fruit Juice—25 casks.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer from San Francisco to foreign ports by sea in October were as follows:

- Bottled—446 cases, 572 casks, 80 barrels and 54 packages.
- Bulk—54 half-barrels, 30 third-barrels, 80 sixth-barrels and 100 kegs.
- Total Value—\$9700.

RE-IMPORTED WHISKIES.—The quantity of re-imported American whiskies remaining in United States Bonded Warehouse in San Francisco on October 31st, 1897, was 153,270 gallons.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

Keep Your Nose At Home.

Reverend Dr. Coyle, and a number of other old ladies of the Presbyterian Synod in Oakland have undertaken to regulate the administration of Princeton College, and have gone into hysterics in their efforts. With all due respect to these ladies—male and female—we would suggest that this famous old college has been in existence over one hundred years, and all that time there has been an "Inn" at which liquid refreshments have been as easily obtainable as a loaf of bread. During that period this celebrated old institution has turned out some of the brightest minds of the country or the century. And these same kings of intellect had access to these malt and spirituous liquors, and possibly they were as good Christians, and not so meddlesome, intolerant and insufferable as these hand-lifting, eye-rolling shouters of Oakland. Go to, thou inconsistent ranters. You are of the same breed that gives your substance to save the soul of the heathen on the other side of the globe, while your neighbor is starving, not only for food, but for the consolation you are supposed to give the suffering. The best thing you can do is to rattle around and play soul-preserver for your little locality, and let the other parts of the world enjoy the same privilege. At the same time, Princeton will not drop into a bottomless pit.

High License Talk.

The high license question has been stirred up again, and is being urged as a financial necessity. We have expected this for some time, and discussed the subject in the last issue of the REVIEW. The Supervisors may say they must do something to get the city out of the hole they say it is in now, but it is outrageous to propose to put the whole burden upon the saloon men. To place a tax of \$600 per year on saloons would amount to confiscation in hundreds of cases, and an unjust burden in others.

If these gentlemen were ambitious for future political honors there would be no such suggestions, but, owing to their trouble with the Court, they feel that other offices are not for them. So they are in a position where they can make enemies without regard to the consequences. If high license does come, it will be through some such combination of circumstances as this, where the majority do not care, or in the case of a new and independent board such as was appointed by Mayor Phelan and Governor Budd.

It is to be hoped the board will not be hasty in its proposed action, but will thoroughly inform itself as to the common rights of the retailers, so they can legislate intelligently.

That there is a diversity of opinion among the Supervisors is evident by their statements in interviews. There are certainly several on the board who would not support an ordinance placing the license at such a high figure as is talked about, and they may decline to agree to any change. Here are the ideas of three of them:

Supervisor Devany said: "I think there should be a high license. The establishment of a high license by this board would be simply a matter of expediency at this time; it would be done to get money to conduct the city's business. Of course, it would regulate the retail liquor business to a considerable extent, and only the larger and better saloons could remain in existence. The License Collector is preparing some data on this subject, and, I suppose, we will be guided largely by that. So far, I have not studied the subject sufficiently to say what license should be charged." "I feel that \$600 would be too high," said Supervisor Rivers. "High license would regulate the business and improve its tone considerably, but I would not favor any figure higher than say about \$50 a quarter. If the license was raised, I'm sure many small groceries would be compelled to go out of business, for there is

not enough profit in selling the staple groceries to pay a man for weighing, packing and delivering. The saloon makes far more than the grocery for the smaller storekeepers, and without it they would go to the wall. Still I feel that \$200 a year would be a fair license. San Francisco, so far as I know, has the lowest liquor license of any big city in America. In Eastern cities the rate is something like \$600, and I know one city in Ohio where it is \$1000."

"Raising the license to \$600 would only be in line with the tendency to form trusts or combines," said Supervisor John Lackman, "and I cannot think that it would be a reasonable thing to do. Nearly all the grocers who have saloons will be forced to close up, while the big saloons down town, engaged in a kind of business that should be controlled by the police, would flourish. If a fair rate was made, then the cheap little saloons must close; but that would do no harm. I am of the opinion, however, that the liquor retail business should be controlled by the police instead of by a high license, because there are a great many men conducting saloons and groceries and saloons on a small scale, but, nevertheless, in a respectable and praiseworthy manner, and it would be doing them a positive injustice to crush them out. A high license would ruin their business, their investment would be practically lost, and the store thrown upon the landlord and remain idle."

His Country Cocktail.

He is one of the head men in the main office of a big insurance company of this city, and his services have never been required in the country until recently. He is also a gentleman with an artistic palate for cocktails—one who delights in scientific variations of bitters and the degrees of bitters. This is a description of how his tender soul was tortured by the unthinking and untutored gentleman in the white apron in the country town:

"First he took about two tablespoonfuls of some mysterious and decidedly heavy syrup out of a bottle with a syrup-cup lid on it. It is still a mystery. Then he spoiled a quarter of a pound of sugar; then he squirted in some red cordial, followed by some benedictine and a touch of some other old thing. About this time my friend, the barkeeper, got started to make that cocktail, and he proceeded. He grabbed the Angostura bottle and wasted a lot of the contents; then he seized the Boonecamp and performed the same service. At this point he side-stepped and swung with his right, landing a half of a lime in the deadly beverage. Fainting with his left, he succeeded in putting a lot of pump wine all over the whole works. Then I had the nerve to drink this wonderful and fearful concoction, and I fainted also. The most trying feature of the situation was the fact that I implored the fellow to make it plain with a pinch of sugar and a dash of bitters. When I told him I was disappointed in the result, he was so grossly insulted I did not dare have him concoct another drink for me."

Now the foregoing is, on the face of it, an exaggeration of facts, but the picture is not so overdrawn that you do not readily recognize it. In other words, the best methods of making a cocktail are employed in the first-class saloons of the city, and not in the crude formula in the country. There is no reasonable excuse for the latter condition, because, while being unpalatable, the drinks are more costly than they should be. In conclusion, the best all-round rule to pursue is to be stingy with everything but whisky, and ice if you have it. The rest will take care of itself.

Rev. Wendte says that "Governor Budd's an insult to the State, and a disgrace to civilization," on account of the methods pursued at the Ione and Whittier reformatory institutions. We knew that Budd usually employed the worst politics available, but we fear the Reverend gentleman is using too rich and dignified language for the political jack-in-the-box at Sacramento.

How About This?

The political by-ways are full of rumors regarding the candidacy for Governor on the Republican ticket. It was supposed that in this campaign the honest candidate with the most friends would have a chance in an open field for a fair fight. It is asserted, however, that one Daniel Burns, who foreswore politics a couple of years ago, after absorbing some very bitter medicine, has come to the front and will "do politics" for "the railroad," whatever that may mean, and that he will name the candidate. To any one with a fair degree of political sense, this does not seem possible unless it is intended that the distinguished gentleman, who now rattles around in the Executive chair, shall be succeeded by one of his kind. It may be that it is proposed to give the Colonel a chance to punish some of the good Republicans he does not like, but it seems improbable that the corporation in question can afford to place itself in any such equivocal position.

There are good men up for the office of Governor, and it should be a case of "hands off" and the best man wins the prize.

If it is to be the old game, somebody will be hurt, and the boss politician in the yellow building can ascertain the fact if he will take the trouble to look around, and not use the smoked glasses employed by Mr. Burns, when he endeavors to size up a political position. This is a friendly and valuable suggestion, and it does not cost anything.

A Study of the Saloon.

A writer on Sociology in the *Chicago Journal* has been making a study of the saloons of that city as to their influences, etc. He defends the saloon on the ground that "it functions to certain wants not otherwise supplied," and goes on to say that "in so far as possible conditions were exchanged, there would have been no one to come to the saloon had there been no such change expected by the visitor." Pursuing the subject still further, the writer says: "The saloon became an integral feature of life. It was a loafing place, news center and basis of food supply in its free lunch counter; a complete orientation was made into its life." This is the writer's way of saying that the saloon is the poor man's club-room. Well-behaved men naturally seek quiet and well-kept places which are catering to that class of trade. It is not so much the amount they spend as the benefits arising from the fact that they are patrons of the place. The Chicago writer concludes as follows:

"The result was a conclusion that the saloon fills a real need in the life of its patrons, and that they are better, on the whole, rather than worse, for its existence. He makes the point that the working man finds in the saloon good food, well cooked, and that the general attractiveness and cleanliness of the saloon is greater than that of his own home. Another point is the social element which enters into saloon life, and which appeals to the working man from that center and from that alone. There he is a man among his fellows. There is interchange of thought, or what passes for thought with them; there is freedom of expression, and, dearest of all, equality."

The *St. James Gazette* says: "At the West Hartlepool Brewster Session extraordinary offers were made to induce the bench to grant new licenses. One applicant offered £500 in relief of local rates for the surrender of another license, and another offered £1000. Alderman Furness thought that this was an attempt to bribe the bench. Neither of the applications were granted, but in the case of Peter Hodgson, who offered to surrender three licenses, including that of the 'King's Head' Hotel, in order to obtain a license for a new district, the offer was accepted, and the license granted."

Livermore Valley Vintage.

Without an exception every vineyard in Livermore Valley has exceeded the yield that was predicted at the time the harvest of the crop was commenced. In some parts of the valley as high as $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre have been picked. These are exceptional instances, however, and the general average is not expected to exceed four tons to the acre. The percentage is no higher than usual. Fermentation, with the exception of two unusually warm days at the beginning of the season, was perfect. Wine that was made then has since undergone re-fermenting, says the *Livermore Herald*. The second crop of Zinfandels is heavy. A careful estimate places the crop of grapes in this valley yet unpicked at 3,500 tons, and the amount of the season's vintage at 1,600,000 gallons. The following interesting report shows the work at the different wineries:

THE OLIVINA.

Editor Herald: The vintage is now sufficiently along to form a fair prediction of results of yield, quality, etc.

I see no reason to change my former estimates of three tons per acre, or say a little in excess of 300,000 gallons of wine were I to make it all dry. But there may be a little diminution of this amount, as my intent is to make 50,000 gallons of sweets. Commenced vintage the last of August and have proceeded without cessation, having many shy bearing small berry varieties that developed a saccharine strength indicating a perfect maturity early in the season. The Medocs being followed in succession by the Sauterns, Chanche Nois, Rieslings, Mondeure, Grenache, Carignans and then the Zinfandels, which grape was a little slow in ripening, owing to its excessive yield, but this variety has all been vatted, averaging a saccharine strength of 23° , and now I am garnering the Burger, Burgundy and Mataso, the two latter of which are weighing 25° . So all is satisfactory, and take it all in all this has been an ideal vintage with me, the ferments proceeding so regular that notwithstanding this being the largest vintage I ever enjoyed there has not been a time when the fermenting house was taxed to its fullest capacity.

I estimate fifteen days yet of activity, and I don't expect much of any prejudice from yesterday's storm, as pickers will proceed at once on Burgers, Folle Noirs and Folle Blanche, the only thin-skinned varieties outstanding. Reviewing results of the generous yield at Olivina and the valley in general, I think there is very little to be desired. A large out-turn is already vatted, with a fair promise of gathering the outstanding grapes, which have ripened with a depth of color and a richness of aroma which bespeaks a high character of vintage, and if the growers in some of the moist valleys nearer the coast can't boast of greater yields we need not begrudge them, for this is a red-letter yield in the exemplification of that law of compensation, and quality stands out in juxtaposition to quantity.

Let us be charitable enough, however, to hope that the situation there is not as bad as reports would make us believe, for although such yields as this may establish the pre-eminence of our vintages over the other dry wine valleys, the good repute of all our wines is desirable, otherwise low prices will inevitably obtain.

Yours truly,

JULIUS PAUL SMITH.

RUBY HILL VINEYARDS.

One week more will conclude the work for this season at Ruby Hill. The amount of wine manufactured there will range between 100,000 and 150,000 gallons. Two-thirds of that amount will be in red and one-third white wine. Forty men commenced grape-picking at Ruby Hill Vineyards on September 9th. The services of six men and an engineer have been required to operate the winery. Mr. Lou Orellin reports that the second crop of Zinfandel will be unusually large, unless damaged by the rains.

MONT ROUGE.

One of the most successful seasons in the history of the Mont Rouge Winery was brought to a close this week. Forty-five thousand gallons of red and white wine is the total amount of storage of this year's vintage in the cellars at Mont Rouge. More wine would have been made had the capacity of coooperage been greater. Next season, if the outlook is as propitious as at present, Manager Bon will double the cellar capacity. Mont Rouge is another winery that has done much

toward making the fertile Livermore Valley famous the world over. The highest awards at the Paris Exposition and at the Chicago World's Fair were the trophies carried away by the standard brands of Mont Rouge wine. The wines of this firm are all case goods made wholly from Livermore Valley grapes.

CRESTA BLANCA.

Out at the Cresta Blanca, where the celebrated Cresta Blanca wines are manufactured, business is lively. In fact it could not be livelier. Two shifts are continually kept busy, alternating day and night. This season's vintage thus far at Cresta Blanca, amounts to 50,000 gallons, principally Cabernet and Sauterne varieties. Mr. C. J. Wetmore says this amount will be increased to 75,000, if not 80,000 gallons before the season closes. The wines manufactured at this place are all case goods, and no bulk sales are made. The work is done entirely by hand and every bunch of grapes is pared before going to the hand-stemmer. Through the medium of the Cresta Blanca wines, Livermore Valley has been given a standing advertisement. For superior wines this firm has been awarded more souvenirs than all the makers of California wines combined. Their last achievement was at the State Fair at Sacramento, when they carried off the gold medal.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. McNally reports that there are 175,000 gallons of wine in the California Wine Association's cellars made from this year's grape crop. This amount will be increased 75,000 gallons more before the vintage draws to a close. Sixteen men are engaged at the winery to do the work.

MR. WENTE & CO.

This winery is also rushed, and has stretched the working day into twenty-four hours. Eighteen hundred tons of grapes were engaged by Mr. Wente. Of this amount about 700 tons remain to be crushed.

From the Waggoner Wineries no definite reports have been received, but it is understood that work there does not differ from other wineries.

AT RAYENWOOD.

Out at the Ravenwood Winery everything indicates life and activity. Mr. Buckley informed the *Herald* that he had already made 60,000 gallons of wine, and before the close of the vintage he expected to make 60,000 gallons more. A force of fourteen men are busy engaged in and about the winery. A slight delay has been occasioned by the addition of more coooperage, which is now being constructed. Besides his own crop of 100 acres, Mr. Buckley is handling the crop of eight different vineyardists.

VALLEY VISTA VINEYARDS.

Manager A. A. Fargo, of the Valley Vista Vineyards, was another who underestimated the big grape yield. He missed his guess by about 10,000 gallons, and is this week busy building extra coooperage. Two shifts are kept busy night and day. Mr. Fargo will manufacture 50,000 gallons of red and white wines. In addition to his own vintage, he will take the entire grape crop of Hiram Bailey.

THE VIENNA.

All has been smooth sailing at the Vienna. Mr. Hahn says that when the season closes he will have in the cellars from this year's grapes 90,000 gallons. He has found it necessary to put on a double shift of workmen.

CONCANNON WINERY.

Mr. Concannon expects 100,000 gallons. He is working two shifts day and night. A new Boomer & Rosthet press is in operation there, doing first-class work.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

In a Glasgow car was an aged Irishman, who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car and said, with a show of irritation, "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, Oi'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So Oi have me feet in me boots," replied Pat, "but Oi'm not walking."

This Is Monopoly.

The Argentine Republic appears to be on the point of following the lead of those countries which have established spirit monopolies. A bill, prepared by Dr. Pellegrini, is about to be presented to the Legislature, under which the construction of all new distilleries and the importation of distilling machinery, like the actual work of distilling, will be illegal without the consent of the authorities, and all distilleries not working under a contract with the State will be closed. The price to be paid to the distilleries which continue working will be fixed annually, and officials will be appointed to receive all the produce of these distilleries. All sales of alcohol will be made from the State warehouses, in quantities of not less than 500 litres, the price being cost, plus one dollar duty. Imported alcohol will be required to pay, in addition to the ordinary import duty, at the rate of \$1 per litre of 50°, \$1.50 per litre of 50° to 75°, and \$2 per litre above 75° strength. Dr. Pellegrini estimates that the annual net yield of the monopoly would be \$23,000,000, but the *Review of the River Plate* thinks the estimate exaggerated. One thing, at all events, is certain, and that is that if the scheme be adopted it will practically destroy the trade in imported spirits.

Fat Destroying Drinks.

Said the man who weighed three hundred: "Oh, yes; dieting will do its share to reduce weight, but while you are starving yourself, don't forget to select your drinkables with some discrimination.

"Cocktails are of course sweet and forbidden. So are champagne, beer, burgundy and all kinds of cordials. Whisky is more fattening than brandy, and ought to be taken in very small amounts. Scotch whisky is really the drink that is the least likely to make flesh, and to a man who must drink I would recommend that.

"Not more than one or two glasses of wine should be taken with dinner, and a sour Rhine wine is best then for its reducing effect. I have known men to reduce flesh under the diet, even while they continued to drink dry gin cocktails, but that does not give the treatment the best opportunity to prove its efficacy."

At the end of all this talk the fat man gave the order for another round, and he took his cocktail just like the rest of the party. It is easy to theorize, but difficult to practice.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending October 15, 1897:

Per Sunset, October 4th, 60 barrels Ziufandel and 5 barrels Hock, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Kaiser Wilhelm, October 5, 500 boxes Geneva macaroni, Profumo; 30 cases tunny fish in oil, Profumo; 50 baskets Piedmont cheese; 100 tubs gorgonzola cheese.

Rotterdam, October 5th, 50 bales stock fish.

Ems, October 13th, 10 barrels dry mushrooms.

Th. Melville, October 15th, 25 cases tunny fish eggs, Florio.

Per Neustria, Oct. 19th, 40 cases "Sparkling Lacrima Cristi," Scala.

Per Werra, Oct. 21st, 100 bags rice, G. B. Profumo; 100 tubs "Gorgonzola" cheese, Polengli; 50 baskets "Bra" cheese.

Per Bovic, Oct. 28th, 100 tubs "Gorgonzola" cheese, Polengli; 100 bags rice, G. B. Profumo; 8 cases dry mushrooms, G. B. Profumo; 1,100 boxes Geneva paste, R. Profumo.

Per Massilia, 100 cases Roman cheese.

L. GANDOLFI & Co.

The United States Supreme Court's decision holding the Dingley tariff bill to be inoperative until it received the signature of the President at 4:20 o'clock on the afternoon of July 24th affects Chicago importers to the probable extent of \$21,500, which will be refunded by the decision. The bulk of this sum will be refunded from the New York Custom House, as the receipts on July 24th at Chicago were but \$3,600, and the rebate will not amount to more than \$1,500. From New York Chicago firms will receive probably \$20,000. At the Internal Revenue office \$8,000 is affected by the decision. The tariff bill repealed the 7½ per cent. discount given beer brewers. On July 24th the brewers paid \$98,632.75, which was 7½ per cent. less than the face value of the stamps. Of the \$7,750 discount, which the Collector attempted to collect after the passage of the act, \$4,000 was paid under protest, and an appeal taken on the balance. The money collected will be refunded.

The Production of Brandy.**FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.**

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	1,354.7
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	3,938.5
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	5,071.8
Exported.....	700.4
Tax-paid.....	28,130.4
Remaining in bond September 30, 1897.....	415,235.5

FOURTH DISTRICT.—MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	148.1
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse in First District, California.....	
" " " " " Eastern Districts.....	
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse First District, California.....	3,938.5
" " " " " Eastern Districts.....	6,783.6
Exported.....	
Tax-paid.....	7,627.3
Remaining in bond Fourth District September 30, 1897.....	429,667.1
" " " First.....	415,235.5
Total in State September 30, 1897.....	844,902.6

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY
IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT,
PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

About the Vintage.

The vintage is drawing to a close. In past years I have known wine makers to run their plants almost until Thanksgiving time, working up the second crop Muscat grapes, but this year there will be no such opportunity, as the raisin dryers will absorb this source of supply. This being the case, an estimate of the quantity of wine that will be produced this year is not out of place. From the best possible sources of information the yield may be placed as follows:

	Gallons.
Sonoma County (dry wine).....	9,000,000
Napa County ".....	1,500,000
Alameda County ".....	2,500,000
Santa Clara County ".....	6,500,000
Other counties ".....	2,500,000
Total dry wine.....	22,000,000
Sweet wine in entire State.....	5,000,000
Total in State.....	27,000,000

There is but one possible contention as to the accuracy of these figures. People interested in the California Wine Makers' Corporation will say that the Sonoma County yield is exaggerated. These are the people who want the Eastern wine buying trade to believe that the dry wine output of the State will not exceed 17,000,000 gallons. On the other hand, Mr. Percy T. Morgan, the President of the California Wine Association, whose sources of information are at least equally as good as those of the Corporation, said to me recently that Sonoma County alone would produce 12,000,000 gallons of wine this year. There you have it—the two sides of the controversy. I think that 9,000,000 gallons for Sonoma County will come very close indeed to the truth.

There is no doubt whatever that Sonoma County has had a marvelously abundant harvest this year, whichever estimate the reader prefers. Questions of quality are yet to be decided. As to alcoholic content of the wines, this will be low. The average wines of this year will not run over 10½ per cent. of alcohol, or, at best, slightly under 11 per cent. To those who wish to see California dry wines sold as a light beverage and not as a liquor guaranteed to run 12 per cent. of alcohol, this latest dispensation of Providence is a godsend. Some shippers may contend that 10½ per cent. wines will not bear shipment, but they will, if the cellar management has been properly conducted.—*San Francisco Corr. Criterion.*

The Dull Thud Budd,

There was a dull thud,
It was a Jim Budd,
When he hit the Miners' Convention.
He told them his woe,
But it did not go—
They were on to his intention.
For they all sized him up
For a "jobber" done up,
Whose career, history won't mention.
They were quite awake
To the fact he'd take
Any old second-hand nomination.
But the people said "rats,
You take many bats,
For a man in your high station."
So the story went on
To the end of the verse,
And so does Jim Budd,
And he always grows worse.

The Facts Don't Support the Theory.

It is the custom of the advocates of prohibition to attribute to the use of alcohol nearly all the crimes and calamities that afflict the nation, but they are frequently confronted by figures which completely upset their theories, and prove beyond a doubt that crime is not necessarily attendant on alcohol. They will find some statistics which have been recently published in regard to Switzerland peculiarly awkward.

We suppose it will not be disputed that the Swiss people are an intelligent, well-educated, law-abiding nation, yet their annual expenditure upon alcoholic liquors should be sufficient to make the prohib's hair stand on end, and raise doubts in his mind about the unsurpassed magnitude of our drink bill, about which we hear so much. The population of Switzerland is not over three millions, and these three millions paid for liquor last year the large sum of \$36,000,000.

It may be well to state the Swiss Government has a monopoly of alcohol, not so much for the purpose of discouraging the Swiss people from drinking, as to greatly increase the national revenues, for which purpose it has been a success. It commenced operations with the idea of getting a net yield of 8,840,000 francs, but never got more than 6,306,000 francs, which was in 1890; since then the falling off has been continuous, the yield in 1895 being no more than 4,810,000 francs.

But for fear our prohib friends might be inclined to draw some comfort from this fact, we are compelled to add that the decrease in the revenue is in no way due to a change in the drinking habits of the people, but solely to the evasion of the monopoly by the small purchasers—a further proof, if any is wanted, that you cannot legislate the people into becoming total abstainers until they feel like it.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

C. C. McIver, of Mission San Jose, has placed on record a "transfer of wine" to the California Wine Makers' Corporation for 500,000 gallons of dry red wines, in addition to 50,000 gallons previously transferred.

The firm of Kapp & Dunn, formerly Kapp & Street, has dissolved, Mr. Dunn retiring. Charlie Kapp will continue the business with his old-time enterprise, and, with the hosts of good friends he has, should meet with the very best success.

Hood Bros., of Kellogg, Sonoma county, recently filed an instrument transferring 80,000 gallons of wine to the California Wine Makers' Corporation. This was divided as follows: 72,000 gallons of dry red wines and 8,000 gallons of dry white wines.

The Eisen Vineyard Co. is very busy these days filling orders for their celebrated sweet wines. They are not only doing a good business throughout the East and West, but have developed a fine trade in South Carolina under the original package law.

Jesse M. Levy & Co. have established a branch at Pacific and Leavenworth street. It is equipped very handsomely as a family liquor store, and is the best stocked of any store of that kind in that section. The location is excellent, and the venture should prove profitable.

Naber, Alfs & Brune have the distinction of receiving the first lot of whisky bottled in bond in this city. It is the famous "Anderson" sour mash, put up by the Anderson & Nelson Distilleries Company, the high quality of whose goods is well known to the jobbing trade of the Coast.

Mme. Roederer, of Rheims, widow of the head of the champagne firm, besides bequeathing \$110,000 to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris, and \$40,000 to other charities, left a trust fund of \$500,000 for the support of the charitable works in which she was interested during her life.

The California Wine Makers' Corporation has sued L. Mathe, a prominent winemaker of Forestville, Sonoma county, to restrain him from disposing of 100,000 gallons of wine which the Corporation claims Mathe contracted to sell to the Corporation. The result of this suit will be watched with great interest.

Henry Campe, who has spent several months in a trip to Europe for health and recreation, has returned looking sturdier than for a long time past, and as natural as the proverbial sixpence. He found the business of Henry Campe & Co. under the administration of Harry Campe, flourishing and growing in a highly satisfactory manner.

Senator John L. Beard has gathered nineteen tons to the acre from his Golden Chasselas vineyard, near the Warm Springs, in Alameda county. Counting Malvoise among the Chasselas, the yield would be three tons greater. The great record-breaking yield was in the Burdell acres, where the pickers found twenty-seven tons to the acre.

A notice published by a contemporary to the effect that Mohns & Kaltenbach, the well-known wine and liquor merchants, 29 Market street, San Francisco, were hauling a large quantity of railroad ties, has spread the rumor of said firm having bought the Union Pacific road. The firm denies the soft impeachment, and states their wine trade pays better dividends to them and their customers than the Union Pacific.—*Alameda Argus.*

Thomas Kirkpatrick, President of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., accompanied by his wife and son, returned on the 10th inst. from a six weeks' visit to Eastern and Western cities. The trip was an enjoyable one, and Mr. Kirkpatrick returns in excellent health and fully equipped for the further promotion of the popularity of "Jesse Moore."

Braunschweiger & Co. are among the enterprising firms first to receive bond-bottled whisky. The brand is "California Club," distilled and bottled by the Cochran Distilling Co., Louisville. The first lot included a carload. It is unnecessary to say it is mighty good stuff to absorb, or that it will not be long in going into consumption.

Jesse M. Levy & Co. are justly proud of the fact that they won the first prize and diploma at the Mechanics' Institute Fair for "J. M. L. Private Stock" sour mash whisky. This is a brand that has met with a very gratifying reception, and deserves the success it has met with. The house was also awarded a diploma for its "Golden Gate Champagne."

At the recent banquet at which 121 covers were laid for the Harvard-Yale Alumni dinner, given at Delmonico's, a most honorable distinction given to wine of sterling merit was shown to "Cresta Blanca" (Wetmore, Bowen Co. of this city). This was the only California wine served, all the more noticeable because it was one of the most recherche banquets ever given in this city.

The yield per acre in some of the vineyards in this locality is simply enormous, and ahead of anything ever yet recorded. Of course this phenomenal yield is only from vineyards on good soil and favorably located, and will average ten tons to the acre. In some instances fourteen tons have been harvested. E. G. Furber, off of 8,000 vines, will gather 100 tons of grapes.—*Cloverdale Reville.*

The affairs of E. Garnier & Co. appear to be in the same unsatisfactory condition, and in the absence of the head of the house it is impossible to obtain any definite statements as to future intentions. Mr. Garnier is now in Europe for the stated purpose of disposing of the stock of the concern to meet matured obligations. From the standpoint of an outsider that would appear to be a case of carrying coals to Newcastle.

C. Malandrino, manager of the Uncle Sam Winery in Napa, is reported by the *Register*, of that city as saying that the present year is the first since 1883 that the grape crop has exceeded the expectations of growers. "It is an extra good year for grapes. We have had poor crops for two years past, but this season's frosts haven't bothered us, and everything has been favorable. There is actually 15 and 20 tons, where the grower looked for only 10 tons. This is a fact in all parts of the State, and in the Napa valley particularly."

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.
COGNAC
(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO.
See quotations on page 31. 525 FRONT STREET.

Fortune favors those who favor themselves, and this is no news to Messrs. Rusconi & Fisher, of the Ormonde, 432 California street. They purchased the place about six weeks ago and have nearly trebled the receipts in that time. Popular goods and good treatment will accomplish great things, and it is evident the Ormonde will be a standing proof of the correctness of the proposition.

The lovers of good whisky will be glad to learn that they can now sample the R. B. Hayden bottled in bond and distributed throughout the Coast by the agency, Messrs. Charles Meincke & Co., this city. The package is one of the most unique and handsome in the market, while the contents will speak for themselves, if you give them an opportunity.

When you are in the neighborhood of the old Van Bergen saloon, Sansome near Clay, call in and see how comfortable you can be. Richard Uhte, the proprietor, has greatly improved the place in its general equipment. He sets a fine hot lunch, and has not a drop of bad liquor in his place. If you want anything better than that, we can tell where to find it.

B. Bruck, who has charge of the Moffitt place, formerly owned by Charles Krug, is now engaged in making up the second crop, and will be through in another week. In addition to his own grapes Mr. Moffitt purchased those produced by W. F. Burke. Mr. Bruck informs us that he will make in all 40,000 gallons of wine, about three times as much as last year. Although that is a large amount of wine, it is almost lost in the Charles Krug Winery, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. When the industry was at the zenith of its prosperity in St. Helena this splendid cellar was a beehive of activity. Many men were employed, and at the close of the vintage the tankage would be full of the choicest wine. Mr. Bruck, the present manager, is an excellent wine maker, and what the cellar now lacks in quantity it makes up in quality.—*St. Helena Star.*

Temperance views take intemperate forms in many parts of the country, the forms ranging all the way from the assassination of liquor dealers down through the wrecking of saloons to the passage of prohibition laws, but it was left for an Arkansas mob to preach sobriety by the uprooting of a big vineyard. This might be called striking at the root of the evil, and it does not lack a sort of wild and picturesque consistency; but despite the fact few methods of attacking the vice of overstimulation could be more hopeless. No more wine, to be sure, will be made from grapes grown on those particular vines, but the reduction in the sum total of material out of which intoxicants may be manufactured is ludicrously minute. Nature shows a perverse ingenuity in the production of substances that, of their own accord or on the slightest encouragement, will turn into alcohol. It almost looks as if she had no sympathy with the total abstainers, and was determined to make their task as hard as possible. Be that as it may, the Arkansas youth, though deprived of home-grown wine, will have to go little or no further to fare much worse, whether the fare is viewed from the standpoint of real or of misguided temperance. Therefore we think that this well-intentioned gang of ruffians made a mistake in destroying the vineyard.—*New York Times.*

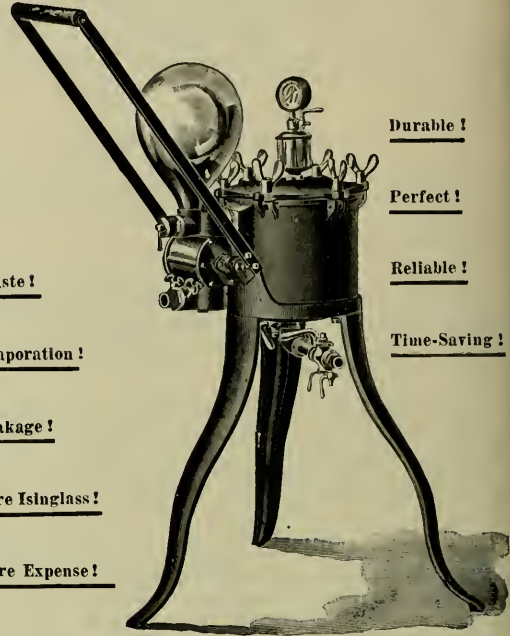
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Loew's System Patent Filter

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Reliable !

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No More Expense !

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DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO NEW YORK—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Oct. 18, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
New York	C Schilling & Co.	200 barrels	10,447	\$ 4,178
"	Luyties Bros.	50 barrels	2,550	500
"	Cal Wine Association	1000 barrels	50,000	17,600
"	G Capurro	2 barrels	96	38
Astoria, N.Y.	Beringer Bros.	1 barrel	50	60
Brooklyn	It-Swiss Colony	50 barrels	2,600	550
New York	"	75 barrels	3,900	825
"	Lachman & Jacobi	1025 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	51,967	14,525
"	F Chevalier & Co.	155 barrels	7,905	2,372
Total amount			129,515	\$40,048

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Oct. 18, 1897.

Mazatlan	It-Swiss Colony	1 cask	60	\$ 30
San Benito	F S Kordt	2 hf-barrels	56	23
"	"	30 kegs	300	90
Manzanillo	"	1 keg	10	3
Acapulco	Cal Wine Association	3 barrels	156	67
San Benito	"	20 kegs	300	105
Manzanillo	B Frapolli & Co.	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls	214	93
Total amount			996	\$411

TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF PARA, Oct. 18, 1897.

Amapala	C Schilling & Co.	2 kegs	24	\$ 12
La Union	"	10 kegs	200	133
Acajutla	It-Swiss Colony	12 barrels	600	210
La Union	Cal Wine Association	6 kegs	60	67
Acajutla	"	8 barrels	414	134
"	"	10 cases		32
San Juan del Sur	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	8 hf-barrels	216	76
Amapala	"	10 cases		110
Panama	Berges & Domeuicouf	5 barrels	263	84
La Libertad	"	5 barrels	261	82
San Juan del Sur	B Frapolli & Co.	1 hf-bbl 2 kegs	271	87
"	"	8 cases		75
Total amount 28 cases and			2,125	\$1,094

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Oct. 18, 1897.

Vancouver	A Repsold & Co.	1 barrel	50	\$ 40
New Westminster	Braunschweiler & Co.	1 barrel	50	21
"	"	2 hf-bbls	54	37
Vancouver	"	2 barrels	104	66
Total amount			258	\$164

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CZAR, Oct. 18, 1897.

Mazatlan	It-Swiss Colony	15 barrels 15 kegs.	532	\$141
San Blas	B Frapolli & Co.	12 kegs	204	76
"	"	20 cases		129
Mazatlan	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 3/4-casks	471	77
"	"	10 barrels	558	154
Total amount 20 cases and			1,765	\$577

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CHINA, Oct. 21, 1897.

Shanghai	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	7 cases	50	\$ 55
"	"	1 barrel	50	21
Tientsin	Pae Traus Co.	3 hf-barrels	75	75
Tokio	Southern Pac. Co.	8 cases	155	93
Yokohama	J R Swayne	3 barrels	155	93
"	"	2 cases		10
Total amount 17 cases and			280	\$273

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, Oct. 23, 1897.

Chicago	Can Pac Ry Co.	50 barrels	2,536	\$ 798
St Louis	"	106 barrels	5,369	1,708
"	"	6 cases		13
Cincinnati	"	60 barrels	3,030	726
Total amount 6 cases and			10,935	\$8,240

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP CHARLES E. MOODY, Oct. 25, 1897.

Boston	Italian-Swiss Colony	25 barrels	1,250	
New York	"	200 barrels	10,000	
"	Madera V & W Co	200 barrels	10,000	
"	Cal Wine Association	1900 barrels	95,000	
"	Lachman & Jacobi	2400 barrels	121,673	
Total amount			237,923	\$95,169

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. SAN JOSE, Oct. 28, 1897.

Corinto	F S Kordt	1 hf-barrel	28	\$ 21
"	Cal Wine Association	5 barrels	256	140
La Libertad	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 kegs	84	71
"	"	10 hf-barrels	275	82
Corinto	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 hf-barrels	109	73
"	Crown Dist Co.	66 cases		330
La Libertad	"	78 cases		390
Acajutla	"	100 cases		500
Total amount 244 cases and			752	\$1,607

TO NEW YORK—PER STR. SAN JOSE, Oct. 28, 1897.

New York	F Chevalier & Co	54 barrels	12,954	\$ 3,886
Brooklyn	"	200 barrels		
New York	Gaddini & Cioeca	5 barrels	242	72
"	C Schilling & Co.	150 barrels	7,818	3,127
"	Lachman & Jacobi	142 barrels	7,193	1,781
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co	200 barrels	10,115	3,276
Boston	Cal Wine Association	200 barrels	10,000	2,498
Providence	It-Swiss Colony	10 barrels	571	205
New York	"	60 barrels	3,132	783
Buffalo	"	111 barrels	5,819	1,516
"	Morton Drayage Co.	4 barrels	203	90
Total amount			58,047	\$17,234

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. ALOHA, Oct. 30, 1897.

Honolulu	Williams, D & Co	2 casks	30	\$ 30
"	Cal Wine Association	9 bbls 13 hf-bbls	805	355
"	"	130 kegs	825	306
"	Lachman & Jacobi	15 cases	1,380	596
"	"	223 kegs		596
"	Eisen Vineyard Co.	2 bbls 175 kegs	1,279	660
Total amount 15 cases and			4,269	\$1,985

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP PELEUS, Nov. 2, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	2000 demi-johns Spirits	Hollister & Co
	25 barrels Whisky	G T Hogg
	5 barrels Cider	Mohns & Kaltenbach
	149 barrels Whisky	Sbea, Boqueraz & Co.
	50 barrels Whisky	Mohns & Kaltenbach
	500 cases Mineral Water	Order marked W C.
	500 cases Vermouth	Pascal, Dubedat & Co.

FROM MEXICO—PER STR. SAN JOSE, Oct. 17, 1897.

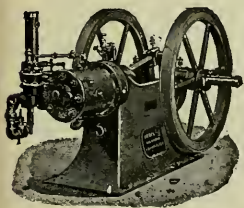
	5 barrels Mescal	B Frapolli & Co.
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FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Oct. 19, 1897.

	1 keg Wine	Langley & Michels
--	------------	-------------------

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Oct. 29, 1897.

	80 barrels Bottled Beer	Sherwood & Sherwood
--	-------------------------	---------------------



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

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2 1/2 H.P. \$185.00
Discount for Cash.
(SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA)

FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Oct 29, 1897.

| 37 cases Wine..... | Hazeto & Fortunato.....

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, Nov. 3, 1897

700 boxes Bitters.....	Redington & Co.....
10 casks Beer.....	Royal Eagle Dist Co.....
544 cases Whisky.....	Roth & Co.....

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From October 15th to October 30, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
.....	3 barrels Whisky.....	Order.....
.....	2 cases Whisky.....	Order marked H in diamond
.....	600 cases Champagne.....	G H Munim & Co.....
.....	30 cases Wine.....	William Wolf & Co.....

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
City of Para.	Sau J del Sur.....	Enterprise Brew Co	5 casks bottled.....	\$ 45
"	Acapulco.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.	25 cases bottled.....	93
"	La Libertad.....	"	6 cases bottled.....	54
Lurline.....	Kahului.....	Allen & Leurs.....	7 cases bottled.....	31
"	"	"	1 barrel bottled.....	12
Belgie.....	Yokohama.....	Sherwood & S.....	2 barrels bottled.....	18
"	Hongkong.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.	180 casks bottled.....	1,770
"	Shanghai.....	Anheuser B Co.....	150 cases bottled.....	900
Consuelo.....	Mahukona.....	Williams, D & Co.....	1 case bottled.....	13
Aloha.....	Honolulu.....	"	74 cases bottled.....	225
"	"	Anheuser B Co.....	70 barrels bottled.....	870
"	"	"	50 cases bottled.....	19
Cy of Papeete Tahiti.....	"	S F Breweries, Ltd.	2 casks bottled.....	19
Total—306 cases, 194 casks and 73 barrels bottled.....				\$4,050

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.....	St Louis, Mo.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 barrel.....	48	\$ 93
City of Para.....	New York.....	Overland F T Co.....	36 barrels.....	1,715	857
"	"	Lachman & Jacobi	1 bbl 6 hf-b.....	194	359
"	"	F Chevalier & Co.....	1 hf-bbl.....	29	50
Umatilla.....	St Louis, Mo.....	Can Pac Ry Co.....	2 hf-b 5 kgs.....	91	179
City of Puebla.....	Milwaukee.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	14 barrels.....	2,318	4,750
"	"	"	63 hf-bbls.....		
Total amount.....				4,398	\$6,288

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
City of Para.....	Ocos.....	Hooper & Jennings	2 cases Bitters.....	\$ 30
Belgie.....	Yokohama.....	Mattoon & D.....	6 cs Champagne.....	109
Aloha.....	Honolulu.....	Williams, D & Co.....	1127 cs Geneva.....	1,936
"	"	"	65 cs Liqueurs.....	250
"	"	Dallemand & Co.....	1 cs B B Brandy.....	6
Total amount 1201 cases, etc.....				\$2.00

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Eisen Vineyard.....	65 barrels.....	3,333	\$1,264
City of Para.....	Manta, Ecuador.....	W R Grace & Co.....	6 kegs.....	60	39
"	Guayaquil.....	C Schilling & Co.....	2 kegs.....	20	14
"	"	Cal Wine Ass'n	50 k 1/2 hf-bck.....	725	200
"	Buenaventura.....	"	24 kegs.....	356	180
Umatilla.....	Victoria.....	A Repsold & Co.....	5 cases.....	35	35
"	"	"	1 keg.....	10	10
"	Vancouver.....	"	1 keg.....	20	25
"	Nanaimo.....	"	2 barrels.....	100	50
Mohican.....	Honolulu.....	River Express Co.....	1 barrel.....	32	20
"	"	It-Swiss Colony.....	16 barrels.....	1,843	625
"	"	"	200 kegs.....		
San Jose.....	Mazatlan.....	C Schilling & Co.....	5 cases.....	35	19
"	Acapulco.....	It-Swiss Colony.....	2 barrels.....	103	35
"	San Blas.....	J W Murphy.....	15 kegs.....	331	102
City of Puebla.....	Milwaukee.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	58 barrels.....	2,970	1,350
"	Chicago.....	"	68 hf-barrels.....	2,990	1,280
"	Vancouver.....	A Repsold & Co.....	1 hf-barrel.....	25	15
"	"	"	4 cases.....	20	20
"	Nanaimo.....	"	1 barrel.....	30	25
"	Victoria.....	E O Lyons Co.....	10 cases.....	40	40
Belgie.....	Tientsin.....	Mt Hamilton V Co.....	2 barrels.....	106	35
"	Kobe.....	Gundlach-B W Co.....	10 barrels.....	509	138
"	Tokio.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	23 barrels.....	1,170	826
Cy of Papeete.....	Tahiti.....	"	4 hf-barrels.....	109	54
"	"	Lachman & Jacobi.....	10 barrels.....	513	18
"	"	A Margat.....	1 barrel.....	52	18
Forest Queen.....	Kahului.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	50 kegs.....	250	125
Mary Dodge.....	Wailuka, H I.....	Gundlach-B W Co.....	2 barrels.....	101	76
Total amount 19 cases and.....				15,778	\$6,748

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
City of Para.....	La Libertad.....	Crown Dist Co.....	2 barrels.....	112	\$ 84
China.....	Yokohama.....	"	2 cases.....	16	16
Belgie.....	Bangkok.....	"	1 case.....	10	10
Aloha.....	Honolulu.....	Williams, D & Co.....	50 cases.....	100	100
Total amount 53 cases.....				112	\$210

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EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)

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DEWAR'S Scotch Whisky.

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BASS RATCLIFF & GREYTON, Ltd.—Bass

Ale in Wood.

FLEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

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A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

JOLEY'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

SLOE GIN.

D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

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E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and

Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale

SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goslerham & Worts, L'd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '89, '90; O. F. C.; Springhill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla..	N'w Westminster	Braun'weiger & Co.	5 cases.	.....	\$ 40
"	Victoria.	"	6 cases.	.....	48
"	Vancouver.	"	8 cases.	.....	56
City of Para..	Acapulco.	S F Bond Mfg W H.	1 bf-bbl.	34	51
"	Amapala.	"	10 cases.	.....	90
"	San J del Sur.	Crown Dist Co	4 cases.	.....	44
"	Mauta, Ecuador.	"	1 keg.	15	24
China	Yokohama	"	28 cases.	108	174
"	"	A Overholt & Co	3 barrels.	.....	100
"	Shanghai.	William Wolf & Co	50 cases.	.....	375
C E Moody..	New York.	A Chesebrough	1 barrel.	40	80
San Jose	La Libertad.	Baruch & Co	50 cases.	.....	350
"	"	William Wolf & Co	50 cases.	.....	375
Belgic.	Bangkok.	Crown Dist Co.	4 cases.	.....	31
"	Yokohama	Mattson & D.	1 case.	.....	4
Aloha	Honolulu	Williams, D & Co.	125 cases.	.....	375
"	"	Dallemaud & Co.	5 cases.	.....	47
"	"	Crown Dist Co	25 cases.	.....	150
"	"	"	3 hf-barrels.	.....	87
Total amount 371 cases and				279	\$2,501

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.			LIQUORS.	
	Bbbs.	Bbbs.	Cases.	Bbbs.	1/2-hbl.	Kegs.	Cases.
Bode & Haslett.	240	.....	.....	.....
C W Craig & Co.
Crown Dist Co.	35	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
L Cahen & Son.	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Taussig & Co.	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones, Mundy & Co.	10	120	.....	70	5	.....	.....
William Wolf & Co.	130	717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwood & Sherwood	485	2	3	5	.....
H O Greenwood.	100	95	.....	.....	.....
B F Armstrong.	90	4	.....	.....	.....
Castle Bros.	3	.....	.....	.....
J L Nickel & Co.	2	3	.....	.....
L Siebenbaur.	20	12	1	.....	.....
Bedington & Co.	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
J W Kinsman	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mau, Sadler & Co.	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn Bros.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
C A Appleton, Oak'd	1	.....	.....	.....
J O'Garra.	1	.....	.....	.....
Levy Bros.	1	.....	.....	.....
J Dannenbaum.	1	3	.....	.....
J R Dwyer.	2	.....	.....	.....
K C Wright	3	.....	.....	.....
D Gagnoni.	1	.....	.....	.....
A Mayer.	1	.....	.....	.....
G Daberlich.	1	.....	.....	.....
F Mencke.	1	.....	.....	.....
A Ackerman, Oakland.	1	.....	.....	.....
D Conner.	2	.....	.....	.....
J W Villar	1	.....	.....	.....
S F Wine Co	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.	45	879	1,632	445	14	8	.....

A little girl who had been taught to pray for others and for anything she wanted, wound up her prayer: "And now, oh God, take good care of yourself, for if anything should happen to you we would only have Mr. McKinley to help us, and he ain't doing near as well as we expected."

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From October 15th to October 31, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.			
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2 bbls.	1/4-bbbs.	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	.....	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....
C A Zinkand.	.....	.....	.....	50	10	20	.....
Hilbert Bros.	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L Cahen & Son	62	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W Bogue & Co	.....	.....	.....	40	155	.....	40
Total.	62	200	.....	210	285	20	40

The Year's French Vintage.

Mr. Charles Heidsieck of Reims reports as follows: The vintage of 1897 is now finished, and I regret to write that, owing to the changeable weather during the summer, and a wet September, which in some places necessitated the gathering of the grapes early, we can only look for a very medium vintage in quality and quantity. Grapes suffered much from frost in the beginning of May, and the effect of this was apparent, especially in the white grapes district, Avize and Cramant, causing much blight.

The vines were more fortunate during the flowering in June. In July the fine weather gave expectation of a good vintage. From August 15th to late in September, and during a part of the gathering, the weather was wet and cold, causing mildew in many districts.

In consequence, though it is early to express a definite opinion of the quality of the vintage, as in all years some vineyards are in better conditions than others, the quantity is under the average, and little is expected of the quality.

Since last year the wines of vintage 1896 have developed no special quality, and therefore will probably not come on the English market.

1892's.—These wines have not been praised too highly, their quality being very fine. They have been much appreciated by the public, and the quantity in the hands of the shippers is now very small.

1893's.—This vintage was a most remarkable one in respect to quality and quantity. The wine is somewhat full in body, but very refined, and has a most exquisite bouquet. It has met with great appreciation all round the world, and a very large quantity has been reserved for England.

1896's.—The wines of this year are making most satisfactory progress, and generally will, I think, turn out well.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

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"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

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Vintners' Festival.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the Harvest or Vintners' Festival, to be held in St. Helena November 13th; also an accompanying badge bearing the following legend: "Harvest Festival and Barbecue, St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal. Press. Give the WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW the best you have. By order of Committee of Arrangements. Saturday, November 13, 1897." The invitation is as follows:

ST. HELENA, Cal., Nov. 9, 1897.

DEAR SIR: The Committee of Arrangements of the Harvest or Vintners' Festival, to be given in St. Helena next Saturday, November 13, 1897, inclose badge and request the pleasure of the presence of at least one representative from your paper upon that occasion. There will be a free barbecue, dancing, football and other games, literary and musical exercises to fittingly celebrate the closing of a bountiful vintage and harvest.

Yours very truly,

L. G. CLARK,
O. H. BLANK,
F. B. MACKINDER,
Advertising Committee.

We know a good time is in store for visitors, and will endeavor to be present.

Sweet Wine Production.

PRODUCTION — FOURTH DISTRICT, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	603	64,434.1
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	310	22,240.4
Brandy used for fortification	834	81,009.0
		Wine Gals.
Port produced		171,327.21
Sherry produced		17,172.10
Angelic produced		40,088.48
Total		228,587.79

Nothing irritates a Prohibitionist so much as the statement in a newspaper reading something like this: "John Smith celebrated his 99th birthday yesterday. The strange part of Mr. Smith's longevity is that for the last three-quarters of a century he has taken three drinks of whiskey regularly morning, noon and night." According to the Prohibition logic, not only would the insides of Mr. Smith be burned up, but his soul also. God never intended a Prohibitionist to be happy in this world. Perhaps he is going to make it up in the next. If he does what a happy time the cold water brother is going to have catching up.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
September 1	21,500	250
2	27,500	250
4	21,200	
5	56,850	1,900
6	42,900	
7	18,500	
8	36,700	1,250
9	16,350	
11	32,500	
12	34,400	1,000
13	31,450	
14	39,200	
15	49,500	
16	52,950	
18	49,100	2,835
19	59,600	
20	37,050	350
21	92,600	
22	35,550	
23	50,700	
25	33,080	5,900
26	63,100	
27	61,800	
28	73,900	
29	44,850	500
30	38,600	
Total	1,121,430	14,235

The Stockton Grape Crop.

A Stockton dispatch says: The crop of wine grapes in San Joaquin county this year is by far the largest ever known, and the wineries are crowded to their fullest capacity. Last year the crop was less than 2,000 tons. This season it will run over 7,000.

The grapes are especially fine. Last year there was a shortage of grapes in this county, and the local wineries had to bring about 4,500 tons of fruit from Fresno. No grapes will be purchased abroad this year.

The crop of thin-skinned wine grapes is not yet harvested, and a rain would injure them a great deal. If the rain were heavy the loss would be practically total. During the delivery of the crop of thin-skinned grapes, deliveries of Black Prince and Tokay grapes have been suspended by Stockton wineries.

There are many farmers throughout the county who, having small vineyards, raise usually about the amount of grapes they can use themselves. This year many are feeding grapes to hogs. If the fruit were picked carefully and brought to the wineries it would net them quite a handsome return for their trouble.

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MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, BELFAST, Ginger Ale.
MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin
MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. UDOLPHO WOLFF'SEON & CO., SCHIEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Clarets and Sauternes.
MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COBLENZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
MR. F. CHAUVENET, NUTTS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.
MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
WIDOW HARMONY, PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

THE ROYAL WINE CO., OPORTO, Port Wines.
MESSRS. YZAGUIRRE & CO., REUS, Tarragona Wines.
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
TSCHOKK AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
MR. THEO. LAPE, NUIDETENDOP, Aromatic Bitters.
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MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
ANDRIAS AXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenbeher dem Juellchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

A Matter of Public Opinion.

Mr. Robert J. Halle, in a recent address before a convention of liquor dealers, paid the following deserved tribute to the trade press:

"Organization has not only prevented oppressive legislation, but it has elevated the trade. It has placed us on a higher social status. Our enemy, the prohibitionists, are great believers in the old adage that the 'pen is mightier than the sword.' They not only attack us in the legislative halls, but through the press. They are great advocates of the power of the press, and their zealousness in the cause makes them good patrons and supporters of the hundreds of prohibition publications of this country. It is through this medium that they have been able to convince the public that those in the league are little less than robbers and murderers and our families on a par with the painted Jezebels. They have endeavored to convince the public that the liquor trade is ruining this country. They are delighted in figuring that the millions spent in the liquor trade would buy homes for thousands and purchase food and clothing for scores and scores of families. All this has been preached to the people and remained for years unanswered until the daily and secular press have taken up the hue and cry. But organization is changing this state of affairs. It has been the means of building up a trade press that is doing much to refute these outrageous slanders and placing us in the right light before our friends and neighbors. It is the liquor press of this country that is telling the people that the money spent in the liquor trade of this country is not irretrievably lost, but is playing its part in building up the prosperity of this country. It has proved without doubt that it employs hundreds of thousands of families and gives direct and indirect employment to thousands of others. It has told the general public that the \$150,000,000 paid to the Government in the way of revenue tax, more than pays the pensions of those brave old men who in earlier days fought and bled to save the unity of this great country.

"The liquor press of this country has done a great deal to change the public sentiment toward the liquor trade, until now the more liberal of our daily and secular press venture to say good things in behalf of our trade, and we find that not every hand is turned against us. There is a decided change in public opinion toward those engaged in the liquor trade, and those who conduct their business properly can hold their heads up like men, and not, as formerly, be ashamed to acknowledge that they are engaged in the liquor trade. Every liquor dealer owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our trade press, but I am afraid that not all are willing to liquidate their obligation."

Northern Drummer (in Kentucky store)—I see by the newspapers that the shippers of supplies into the Klondike country appear to be taking in about ten barrels of whisky to one box of crackers.

Colonel Corkright (in astonishment)—Gad, suh, what do they want of so many crackhuhs?

That Wine Cooler.

Prof. Hayne seems to think he has a wine cooler that will make good dry wine in Fresno. Let us know something about practical results, Professor. It will be more interesting. Incidentally, Mr. Hayne says:

"Aside from the cost of the apparatus and the cost of working it, I have beaten the French by from five to seven degrees, as well as 500 gallons per hour working power. Now, it pays and pays well in other countries, where wine is cheaper than in California, and I think that it will pay well for California wine makers to fall into line and progress as others are actually doing. It is certain that we can't compete with those who are progressive, if we remain stationary. It is said that they can't make dry wine in Fresno. Now, if this apparatus, or some other that accomplishes the same result, is used, it is certain that good dry wines can be made in Fresno county. Under the present conditions and methods, it requires great skill and a very large amount of Providence to make a very ordinary dry wine. With modern methods it is now assured that good dry wine can be made."

The Scott Process of "Cleaning" Spirits.

From time to time there have been numerous processes put before the public for purifying and maturing spirits, but, as a rule, they have not been successful, because too much has been attempted. Experts and consumers all admit that whisky which is stored in cask for several years vastly improves both as regards flavor and wholesomeness; but while chemists also acknowledge this, they have not been able to clearly demonstrate whether this improvement is due to elimination or development. The general opinion is that new spirit contains much fusel oil—a rather vague term applied to a series of strongly flavored compounds allied to alcohol—and that, by long storage, these objectionable constituents are either absorbed by the wood of the cask or eliminated by oxidation. On the other hand, some have averred that the injurious character of young spirit is not due entirely to fusel oil, but that the improvement is brought about by the gradual development of minute quantities of ethereal bodies, which at present elude the inquisitive search of the analyst. It is because inventors have sought to achieve, by artificial means, in a few hours what can only be accomplished by natural means in as many years that most of their processes have been failures. Mr. R. C. Scott has, however, not been so ambitious; he does not claim to have discovered a method of rapidly maturing spirits, but he has devised a method of "cleaning" them—that is, removing a portion of their objectionable impurities. He does this, not by chemicals, but simply by air acting at such a very low temperature that evaporation of alcohol is almost infinitesimal. We have recently had an opportunity of seeing the Scott process at work on a practical scale, and the results promise to be of considerable importance to the spirit trade. The plant was fitted up at the Pulsometer Company's works, at Nine Elms, and although at first sight it appears to consist of a rather complicated combination of



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pipes and cylinders, it is really very simple in its nature. There is a refrigerating machine, for reducing the temperature of the whisky and air to the freezing point of water (32° F.), and a cylinder, in which the spirit is distributed in the form of fine spray while exposed to a blast of cold and filtered air; on leaving the cylinder the air is passed through a condensing vessel, to collect any spirit that may be mechanically carried over from the spraying cylinder, and eventually escapes, carrying with it the amyle impurities removed from the spirit. As a rule, four or five hours' treatment—during which period all the spirit is exposed several times, in an atomized condition, to repeated blasts of fresh air—suffices to remove a large proportion of its objectionable constituents. In the experiment we witnessed, about twenty-six gallons of Irish whisky were operated on, and while the process was going on there was a continual escape of waste air strongly charged with fusel oil, as was evident by the smell at the outlet pipe. On measuring the spirit after the operation it was found to be practically the same, showing there was no appreciable loss; in fact, repeated trials have proved that it never amounts to more than 1 or 1½ per cent. It was also remarkable that the strength of the whisky had increased rather than diminished; and the inventor maintains that air at the low temperature adopted takes up water rather than alcohol. On smelling and tasting the "cleaned" whisky, and comparing it with the original spirit, a decided improvement was manifest, and this is in accordance with some analytical tests which have been applied by Sir Charles Cameron, Mr. A. H. Allen, and other well-known analysts, who all agree that Scott's process reduces the proportion of amyle alcohol by about two-thirds, and, at the same time, does not increase the acidity of the spirit.

The importance of the invention will be apparent; and as the cost of this method of "cleaning" spirit is very slight after the plant has been erected, it will probably commend itself to many of those who are at present compelled to keep their stocks in bond, involving a great lock-up of capital, for several years. The operation could be conducted in bonded warehouses, and the excise authorities would probably offer no objections; in fact, the revenue would derive an advantage, as there would be no occasion to make the allowances for loss which are usual when spirits are warehoused for any length of time. To the consumer this process commends itself, for by aid of it a purer spirit can be put on the market at a cheaper rate. It will not, however, interfere with the demand for old-matured spirits, which, so far as our present knowledge goes, can only be produced by the slow development of the peculiar flavors which constitute their valuable characteristics.—*Wine Trade Review.*

Tennyson and His Wine.

It is certainly incorrect to believe that the late Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, was an abstainer, as many teetotallers would have us understand. On the contrary he was a decided supporter of "the moderates," and as a glance over the many accounts of his life and habits which have from time to time been published will prove, he was extremely fond of talks "over the walnuts and wine." For instance in the life of Bayard Taylor is given a very interesting description of a visit to the poet's home at Farringford. Referring to this visit we read: "But the first thing he [Tennyson] did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tasted. 'It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catherine of Russia,' said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said: 'To-night you shall help me drink one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815.' The bottle was brought, and, after another glass all round, Tennyson took up the 'Idylls of the King.' Again, Mrs. Ritchie, in her recollections of the poet, describes a little ceremony peculiar to the Tennyson family, which was that "when dinner is over, the guests are brought away into a second room, where stands a white table upon which fruit and wine are set, and a fire burns bright, and a pleasant hour passes, while the master of the house sits on his carved chair and discourses upon any topic suggested by his guests, or brings forth reminiscences of early Lincolnshire days, or from the facts he remembers out of the lives of past men who have been his friends." At home to his friends, apart from the world; such was the poet's life.

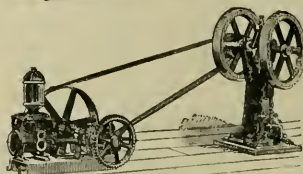
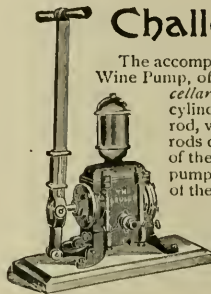
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Challenge Wine Pump.

The accompanying cut represents our Horizontal Challenge Wine Pump, of great compactness and power, for use in wine cellars for pumping from one tank into another. The cylinders of our iron pumps are brass lined, the piston rods, valves and valve seats are brass, the nuts on the rods on either side of the pump exposed to the action of the water or wine are non-corrosive. Our all-brass pumps are made entirely of brass, with the exception of the lever, and at an extra charge we will furnish them also with all-metallic valves.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

France and the Brandy Tariff.

We gave the new duties last month in that which concerns wines and spirits. Although these duties are somewhat different on the whole, they remain now as they were before, that is to say they are too high to allow of any great development in the imports of wines and spirits. The taste for wine is insufficiently developed in the United States, and consumption is turned away from good wines by retail prices which are high, and by the abuse of false brands, which does harm to California wines even. As to brandies, the high rate of excise duty, the preference given to composite beverages, and the taste for rum and whisky very much interfere with the brandy trade.

Thus, in the course of the year 1896, there were imported only 228,126 proof gallons of brandy. As the proof in America corresponds to 50 degrees as measured by the centigrade hydrometer, that makes only 4391 hectoliters of absolute alcohol from all sources and of all kinds. Its estimated value is only 619,943 dollars or 3,211,300 francs. Thus, the value of an hectoliter of absolute alcohol employed as wine brandy comes out at 731 francs 29.

Brought down to 48 degrees centigrade, the average value of wine brandy is 351 francs the hectoliter, which justifies the reputed importance of the market in the United States. Unfortunately this market has more a decreasing than an increasing tendency. In 1895 the total imports of brandy had been 298,347 proof gallons worth 776,930 dollars or 4 millions of francs. Brandy, on the other hand, only forms one-half in the way of value, and one-quarter or one-fifth in the way of quantity of the foreign spirits imported into the States. We do not know either what are the quantities of each kind of spirit imported, or the countries whence the spirits come, but there can be no doubt that the greater part of the brandy imported into America comes from France. In 1895 the amount of spirits taken out of bond was 1,530,422 proof gallons worth 2,161,014 dollars, or about 11 millions of francs, the value of the spirits of French origin being 857,716 dollars or 4,442,900 francs. No other country, not even Great Britain with her whiskies, supplied so largely American consumption.

In 1896 the respective figures were 1,428,000 proof gallons and 2,032,000 dollars, the amount of spirits of French origin being 261,800 proof gallons, and their value being 750,797 dollars or 3,785,000 francs. Besides brandies, France ships to the States other spirituous liquors. And indeed, we find in the *Tableau du commerce de la France en 1896* that we sent there 36 hectoliters of kirsch-wasser, of which 14 hectoliters were of French origin, 738 hectoliters of other spirits, and 222 hectoliters, 57 liters of different liquors.

Let us call to mind that the new American tariff makes no distinction between grain and wine spirit, both paying the same duty at the rate of 2 dollars 25 per proof gallon up to 50 degrees centigrade. That is a little less than under the first McKinley regime (2 dollars 50) and much greater than under the Wilson regime (1 dollar 80).

Unfortunately, what is certain is that the forwardings of French brandies via Cognac are also greatly on the decline since the year 1892. According to the report of the American consul there, the value of the brandies sent during the last five years was as follows:

1892	\$752,113
1893	812,735
1894	459,855
1895	684,879
1896	564,927

The application of the Wilson tariff was not sufficient to galvanize French trade. Nor are the present higher duties calculated to do so. Yet, it seems to us that it is not the cost of brandy, even when increased by the duties, which interferes the most with our trade. Pulling has a great effect on Americans, who would buy more cognac were their newspapers to sound more often the praises of pure wine brandy instead of those of Bourbon or other whiskies, and they would come back to brandy, and not be stopped in their way by California brandy, which would hardly find any buyers outside the State in which it is made.

However, the present duties on foreign spirits are enormous—equal to 615 francs 86 the hectoliter of absolute alcohol, when the Wilson duties were not over 492 francs 68. Even when the home duties are considered, that makes a pro-

tectionist rate out of all proportion, and of which the American distillers get the benefit. Thus, we think that the French government ought not to lose sight of the trade in Cognac brandies when it begins negotiations with the Washington Cabinet in view of a reciprocity treaty, the conclusion of which is provided for in the Dingley enactment.

According to the terms of the latter, the Executive Power has the right of reducing by 20 per cent. the duties established by the tariff. This reduction must have been fixed on *in petto* at Washington, for this lowering of the duties by 20 per cent. would just bring the duty down to 1 dollar 80 cents, as in the case of the Wilson tariff, instead of 2 dollars 25 cents per proof gallon.

Moreover, schedule 3 of the Dingley tariff provides in a direct manner for the reduction on a somewhat more liberal scale of the duties on brandies. Without a commercial treaty, and by virtue of what the American legislator calls the reciprocity arrangements, *brandies and other spirits made or obtained by distilling grain or other material* would pay duty at the rate of 1 dollar 75 cents per gallon. That would be five cents less than under the Wilson regime, and, on that account, the trade in French brandies would have no reason to complain of the new duty.

It appears to us that this concession does not depend on the conclusion of a commercial treaty properly so called, and that, in order to secure the benefit of this clause, France would not have to grant particular concessions to American importers on the regime established by the general tariff.

If this interpretation is correct, our government might make a stand behind the minimum tariff if a part of the latter were granted to certain American products.

As a last resort, there would remain the conclusion of a commercial treaty or an equivalent agreement. By adding new articles to the list of American goods admitted under the minimum tariff in France, our brandies might obtain the favorable treatment which is indispensable for them.

In the latter hypothesis, the loss inflicted on the American treasury would be trifling.

Assuming that the import of French brandy reached 300,000 gallons during the last financial year, the lower duty would only have decreased the receipts by 150,000 dollars.

If it is correct that the American government is decided to make the sacrifice of a million of dollars to French trade, there would remain out of the credit thus opened to us a very large part for wines and other French produce imported into the United States.

If necessary, it might be stipulated that wine brandies only should get the benefit of the lower duty, so as to reduce the sum to be taken, under this head, out of the credit of one million dollars, which it might be necessary to husband in the interest of our other industries engaged in foreign trade.

In any case, the fate of our brandy trade does not appear to be compromised by the new American tariff. The duty of 2 dollars 25 cents will not be applied for any length of time at least. The main point is that our negotiators shall make all diligence, and not follow the example of the ambassadors, who are so slow in their haste to re-establish peace between Greece and Turkey.—*Wine and Spirit Review, Paris.*

The Favorite Route East.

The Sunset Limited, the vestibule limited composed of gentlemen's library, smoking or buffet car, ladies' parlor observation car library, Pullman compartment and drawing room sleeping cars and dining car, which during the past two winter seasons has been operated on fast time between New Orleans and Los Angeles and San Francisco, will this winter make a semi-weekly service between Chicago and Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route will be: Chicago & Alton, Chicago to St. Louis—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, St. Louis to Texarkana—Texas Pacific to El Paso—and Southern Pacific, El Paso to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The new route of the Sunset Limited is an ideal winter way to California, no high altitudes and no snow blockades. The equipments of the train and service will be maintained at the high standard as during the past winter seasons, when the train will be in service. The Sunset Limited will leave Chicago at 1:30 p. m. and St. Louis at 10 p. m. every Tuesday and Saturday.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

Case Stamps for Distilled Spirits Bottled in Bond to Be Paid for Before Used.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1897. }

When case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond are received by the Collector from the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, pursuant to requisition made therefor, the Collector shall at once notify the distiller or owner for whom said stamps were ordered, stating the number and value thereof and requesting payment therefor. Thereupon the distiller or owner shall make payment in full to the Collector for all stamps ordered and received by the Collector as aforesaid. Upon receipt of payment, the Collector shall deliver all of said stamps to the storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, on duty at the distillery or bonded warehouse of such owner or distiller, taking his receipt for the same. The distiller or owner will make application for stamps on form 405, and the storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, will issue the stamps called for, and forward said application to the Collector for his daily report (form 411), as heretofore provided by regulations.

All parts of the regulations and instructions (series 7, No. 23,) concerning bottling of distilled spirits in bond, in conflict with the provisions herein contained, are hereby revoked.

Collectors are instructed to caution distillers or owners to make orders for case stamps only in such quantities as are needed for actual use. Orders for stamps in excess of the amount of spirits withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, for bottling in any one season, should be avoided.

G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

It is desired that the above information be given as wide a publicity as possible, as any deviation from the instructions herein contained will result in delay in filing orders.

Collectors will furnish a copy of this circular to each gauging officer in the district, and require strict compliance with its provisions when application is made for a wantage rod.

W. S. FORMAN, Commissioner.

MAKING SCHEDULE OF SPIRITS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1897.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue: In order to insure the prompt transmission to this office of all returns on form 59½, marked "To the Commissioner for Review," a new form (No. 412) a copy of which is inclosed, has been prepared, and is hereby prescribed for the use of collectors in making a schedule each month of all such returns received by them.

This schedule will be prepared and forwarded to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before the 10th of the month succeeding that for which it is made, by Collectors of all districts in which fruit brandy is produced, accompanied by a copy of each return which is described in the schedule.

Full and explicit instructions will be found printed on the back of said form, which Collectors will carefully observe.

All returns of gauge made since May 1, 1897, marked "To the Commissioner for Review," which have not been forwarded, should be scheduled and transmitted with your first form 412.

G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1897.

To Collectors and Revenue Agents: It has been found that in some collection districts there is a laxity in the enforcement of the requirements of section 3318 R. S., as amended by section 5, Act of March 1, 1879, and section 62, Act of August 28, 1894, as to monthly transcripts of form 52.

Collectors are instructed that this office finds these returns of the utmost importance in limiting the opportunity for the form of fraud which is perpetrated by refilling stamped spirit packages with untaxed spirits.

To be effective in this direction the transcript for each month should be in the Collector's office within the statutory period of ten days from the close of the month.

To enable delinquencies to be at once observed, each Collector, who has not already done so, should cause to be prepared an alphabetical list of the wholesale liquor dealers and distillers from whom such monthly transcripts are due, with space for entering opposite the name of each the date of receipt of the transcript for the preceding month.

Revenue agents will be instructed to examine this list, and if it is found that proper action has not been taken by the Collector in cases of repeated delinquencies, the fact will be reported to this office.

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Bottling Warehouses at a Distillery Under Suspension Taken Out of Class Having Combined Storekeeper and Gauger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8, 1897.

T. J. Vandell, Esq., Collector Second District, Owensboro, Ky.—SIR: The office desires to call your attention to the fact that when a bottling warehouse is established at a distillery that is under suspension, having a daily surveyed capacity exceeding 100 bushels, and not exceeding 500 bushels per day, which so increases the work thereat as to render necessary the service of two officers, such distillery will be considered as having been taken out of that class to which an officer holding the combined office of storekeeper and gauger is assigned, and a storekeeper will be assigned for day service to the distillery warehouse, and one for additional service will be assigned to both the distillery warehouse and the bottling warehouse for such days only as operations are continued at the bottling warehouse while the distillery is under suspension.

A gauger may also be assigned to a distillery of this class by the Collector whenever the necessity exists for his services thereat.

Respectfully yours,
G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

Protect the Good Name of Imported Liquors.

Few people have an adequate idea of the commercial importance of a great wholesale liquor house. They receive large importations each year of English gin and Irish and Scotch whiskies from the oldest distillery in England. From Spain comes the world-famous sherry, and from France the favorite champagnes. Then there are the Holland gin, Rhine wines from Germany, vermouth from Italy, rums from far away India, Scotch whisky, Irish whisky, Russian kumell, Creme de Meuthe and Swedish punch, and hundreds of other cordials, liqueurs and mixtures that the uninitiated would hardly dream of.

In the face of all these importations, which necessarily must be purchased in large quantities, it is readily realized how exasperating it is to the dealer who imports so many products, to have to contend with the imitations. Recently in New York the large importers have inaugurated a movement looking toward the suppression of the practice. In St. Louis recently six firms have been apprehended for handling imitations of well-known European brands. And in New York and Chicago, too, a like course has been pursued.—*Ex.*

Jayson—That girl's smile haunts me still.

Payson—Her smile haunts me too. I asked her to have a smile the other night, and she took it in champagne.—*Judge.*

B. O. S. SCOTCH WHISKY

PEASE, SON & CO., WHISKY BLENDERS

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE, Distributor, 123 California St., San Francisco

Grape Growing In France.

The following by George Wilson, in *American Wine Press*, may be of interest to some of our readers:

"All during my visit last year to the vineyard districts of France, I was struck by two things: First, by the usual care which the French grape growers take of their vines, and second, by the thorough manner in which the soil is made fruitful.

"In the district called the Medoc, which is divided into the Haut Medoc and the Bas Medoc, you will find the vineyards all as clean as the tidiest garden in this country. The soil is of a light, pebbly character, and our grape growers would call it poor. And yet the vines flourish where the soil is too thin almost to grow weeds, and the bushes are stunted. The surface of the Medoc is composed of sand and pebbles, which were probably washed down by the mountain streams, and deposited centuries ago. But it is in just such soil, little better than stone heaps in places, that the vines produce grapes which make the best wines.

"Many experiments have been made by the French vineyards to determine what combination of fertilizers will produce the best quality of grape. As grape growers know, nitrogen is necessary to the vigorous growth of the vine, while phosphoric acid and potash increase the size and color of the berry, and yield of fine fruit. Nitrogen is expensive, and the grape grower can obtain a fair supply by growing a leguminous crop, such as clover or peas, between the rows, and then plowing them under. As to the other fertilizing materials—phosphoric acid and potash—they may be applied to the leguminous crop in order to promote a vigorous growth. In this way the crop will take up a large quantity of nitrogen at a small expense. It has been found, as the result of a series of careful experiments, that on the average, 200 pounds of sulphate or muriate of potash, and 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre is a satisfactory application.

"A great deal depends, of course, on the character of the soil. On some soils, and especially on heavy clay soils, an occasional supply of lime is beneficial. Use about 2000 pounds of air slacked lime to the acre about once every five or six years. These and other results shown by scientific experiments have done much to change the old-time methods of grape-growing abroad and in this country. There are many places in the United States where grape culture could be made more profitable than it is today, if the growers paid more attention to the best and cheapest methods of fertilizing properly their vineyards. With low priced grapes for table use or for wine making, one object of the shrewd owner of a vineyard should be to increase his yields, and thus get more money from larger sales."

French Vintage Not Satisfactory.

The vintage, that is what everybody is thinking of just now; it will be well on if not over in the greater number of wine-growing districts when these lines appear in print. We can only say that its characteristic will be essentially to inspire jealousy, an expression which is very picturesque when applied to a single vineyard, but which is wanting in precision or rather in meaning when applied to the general yield or the quality of a crop. This year's wines will be plentiful, very plentiful even, in the South, that is to say, in Lower Languedoc, and scarce, on the contrary, in the Southwest and in the Centre, and perhaps elsewhere.

Where the wines are plentiful their quality is doubtful, or at least unequal, and where the wines are scarce, quality is more probable, and notably in Champagne; but it will be some time before ideas are fixed on this subject.

In a commercial point of view, buyers show a certain hesitation, so far; they are expecting a rise of prices, for the yield will not be that of a good year, but they have suffered too much already not to be afraid of the consequences of buying at prices which are too high even when quotations are not excessive. The fact is, the uncertainty of what the yield may turn out to be is the main cause of these preoccupations and of this reserve. Never before has there been published so many figures, so many estimations as to the yield, or so many commentaries of the valuations made.

We gave our estimate on the figures given in July by the professors of agriculture, and the amount is 35,287,000 hecto-

litres. According to the *Moniteur Vinicole*, this yield, which it had put at a lower figure at first, will be under the mark, on account of the frequent and heavy rains, which made the grapes swell out. For this reason our contemporary is almost willing to admit a yield of 40,000,000 of hectolitres. We will put this estimate all the less in question as our own was all the nearer to it. Nevertheless, we think it is a little beyond the mark. Our opinion is that the crop will not be over thirty-eight million hectolitres.

The said rains, which came just the proper time to increase the crop in the South, have not been so favorable to quality. There is a low degree of alcohol where plentifulness reigns. Elsewhere the short crop has of course contributed to a better elaboration of the essential elements of natural vinification, but the temperature at vintage time was not always favorable.

In Gironde, the yield is sure to be very short, and will not be far from a million hectolitres either way. There, as the wines cannot be replaced by those of the other districts, the question of prices seems settled. There will be a rise. A good growth, of which a part had been paid at the rate of 450 francs, has fetched 600 francs for the remaining part. Other paysan growths are worth 100 francs more the hogshead—400 francs instead of 300 francs. The reason for this is that the Gironde vines were attacked by the greater number of cryptogamic diseases, including those which usually do but little harm such as the *Botrytis Cinerea*, or noble rot (?). The vines have suffered also from the vintage worm.

However, there will be a fairly fine crop on some of the large estates, where the defense against the disease was a brilliant one. In Medoc, where the vintage will soon be over, there was fine weather when the grapes of the early vines were being gathered. The rise in prices is general for wines of current consumption; let us hope that the prices obtained for the great growths will be advantageous enough to decide the owners to again let the public know what the selling prices are.

In Armagnac, black rot has so much reduced the yield that it will only represent it is said, one half of that of last year which was only a low one itself. In this district the owners feel sure the quality will be good.—*Revue des Vins and Liqueurs—Paris.*

Resistant Grapes.

Another exhibition of the fruit of resistant vines, took place at our office on September 18th, and extended well down into the next week. As is well known, the fruit of the *Riparia* and *Rupestris* is not suitable for either wine or table use. T. V. Munson, of Denison, Texas, has been hybridizing native resistant sorts for the purpose of getting a good class of table grapes, and has succeeded in getting a list that has pleased his Eastern customers as will be noted by a report of a meeting of his friends at his home. This last exhibit at our office consisted of four varieties, Ragan, Bailey, W. B. Munson and Big Extra, all of them hybrids or cross-bred varieties. The bunches of these sort are all of good size, by actual weight running from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, and Mr. Wm. Pfeiffer, who grew the specimens, assures us that at least three of the sorts promise to be good bearers, the present crop showing from 15 to 25 pounds to the vine.

Several wine makers have tested them. There is actually no foxy smell, and if there is any foxy taste it is too slight to be noticed. The skin and pulp is like that of most American grapes, and quite different from the *Vinifera*.

Ragan has a decided flavor of its own, partaking of much of the character of the Cabernet grapes. Bailey has a good proportion of tannin, and W. B. Munson has a very pure, clean taste. Big Extra has been greatly admired by most people as an eating grape, and for that matter most people have been pleased with the samples as table grapes. It may be a long time in coming about, but it looks as if the time was not really so far away when resistant American vines can be found bearing grapes that will make a wine which will prove satisfactory in quality. It will take many years to determine this, but we can wait.—*Tree and Vine.*

They don't appear to be very friendly to local option in New South Wales. A strong fight was made to force the measure through Parliament, but the bill was ignominiously defeated.

New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

Paul Schweder, S. E. cor. Hyde and Union.
Dolores F. Burke, N. W. cor. Van Ness and Fulton.
Henry F. Michaelis, S. W. cor. Mission and Valencia.
Herman Fuelscher, S. E. cor. Webster and Haight.
John F. Farley, Ingleside Race Course.
Sonnenberg & Walters, 11 Drumm.
James Rovgno, 1830 Fifteenth.
Johanna Powers, 521 Howard.
Gregory P. Courtney, 4051 Eighteenth.
Jacob Dennis, S. E. cor. Fillmore and Eddy.
Theodore V. Ryan, Eighth and Bryant.
William A. H. Chenoweth, Ocean Side House.
John L. More, 210 Stockton.
John Lund, 1342 Market.
Emilia Vannucci, 420 Broadway.
Horace J. Jackson, 238 Fifth.
Leonhardt & Kehrlein, N. W. cor. Fulton and Twenty-fourth avenue.
Claus D. Luke, 4176 Twentieth.
Henry P. Filgate, 824 Howard.
Charles Koboldt, N. cor. Thirteenth and Harrison.
Thomas Pringle, N. W. cor. Larkin and Geary.
Yick Fong & Co., 626 Jackson.
Paul Grassot, 637 California.

Beer and Its Origin.

To Osiris or Mizraim, one of the sons of Ham, King of Egypt, and a principal personage of the Egyptian pantheon, is attributed the invention of beer, and from what we know of this beverage, it is not unreasonable to conclude that Osiris and subsequent monarchs found it to be an important factor in civilization. If we divide by two the period dating from the time when Mizraim, as chief of a sept, emigrated from Babel to Egypt, which would bring us within the boundaries of reliable history, the claim of this liquor to antiquity is still great. Moses knew of it, and the Jews used it. Evidently in those times they made good beer, and the people do not appear to have been the worse for it. The most celebrated brand of ancient times was the *Pelusion potation*, so named after a town at the mouth of the Nile, where it was prepared in great perfection. In the British Isles the Gael was the first to make this ancient wine of barley, and he in turn seems to have instructed the Saxon in the art. How the Gael became possessed of his knowledge is difficult to trace. Perhaps Scota, a daughter of Pharaoh, and who was the traditional mother of the Scottish race, carried the secret with her when she left Egypt with her husband, Gathelus the Greek, a general in Pharaoh's army. Be this as it may, there can be no question about its having been in use in Scotland at a very early period. Diodorus Siculus, a contemporary of Julius Caesar, and Tacitus, who married the daughter of Agricola, the celebrated Roman governor of Britain, speak of it as a liquor peculiar to the Gael. The latter writer says also that in his time it was the common drink of the Germans, and Dioscorides remarks that it was

known in Spain, and that the British and Irish used it. Pliny also speaks of it as being the drink of the Gael. Herodotus, Xenophon, Aristotle and Theophrastus vouch for its general antiquity. Herodotus wrote about 450 B. C., and he informs us that the Egyptians made their wine from barley because they had no vines, the annual inundation of the Nile preventing their cultivation. So in other countries too cold, or otherwise unsuited for their growth, beer was, according to these historians, used as a substitute for wine. Some go so far as to say that barley wine was in use before grape wine, but this is very doubtful. Pasteur says that the oldest known fermentation is that of wine—meaning grape wine. But the point is of small importance. We know that the world is now deluged with barley wine, or beer, and we know that the consumers of the genuine article make good and tractable citizens, genial and tolerant in times of peace, and valorous when people whose libations are different drive them into battle. Fenians, Nihilists, Socialists and conspirators are products of the fusel oil contained in substitutes for beer, wine, and barley and wine spirits, or they are cadaverous and melancholy-looking results of a too frequent indulgence in ginger-pop and other abominations which upset the digestive functions, and carry into the nervous system disease-producing microbes. A Fenian is never evolved from a devotee of good, wholesome, humming ale prepared from barley malt, or of the matured ardent spirits (orn of good malt, or sound grape wine. He is a man at peace with all the world, even with a shrew of a wife, taking all the ills of life like a philosopher. In a word, good beer is pregnant of content. When a citizen is induced to vote against his convictions under the influence of beer, it is a sure sign that the beer is bad. This is a reliable test, and applies also to whisky.—*Wine and Spirit Circular, Melbourne.*

Mr. Francis, an author, who loses no opportunity of eulogizing the "natural drink for an Englysshemanne" in "By Lake and River," thus writes of bitter beer: "Ah! my beloved brother of the rod, do you know the taste of beer—of bitter beer—cooled in the flowing river? Not you! I warrant, like the Marchioness, hitherto you have only had 'a sip' occasionally—and, as Mr. Swiveller judiciously remarks, 'It can't be tasted in a sip.' Take your bottle of beer, sink it deep, deep in the shady water, where the cooling springs and fishes are. Then, the day being very hot and bright, and the sun blazing on your devoted head, consider it a matter of duty to have to fish that long, wide stream (call it the Blackstone stream, if you will); and so, having endued yourself with high wading breeks, walk up to your middle, and begin hammering away with your twenty-foot flail. Fish are rising, but not at you. No, they merely come up to see how the weather looks, and what o'clock it is. So fish away; there are not above a couple of hundred yards of it, and you don't want to throw more than about two or three-and-thirty yards at every cast. It is a mere trifle. An hour or so of good hard hammering will bring you to the end of it, and then—let me ask you *avec impressement*—how about that beer? Is it cool? Is it refreshing? Does it gurgle, gurgle, and 'go down gling,' as they say in Devonshire? Is it heavenly? Is it Paradise and all the Peris to boot? Ah! if you have never tasted beer under these circumstances, you have, believe me, never tasted it at all.—*Exc.*



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Alcohol and the Death Rate.

The *Times* has published this week a letter, under the above headline, from a gentleman evidently in the life assurance line of business. It is a peculiar fact that agents in the savings bank, provident building society, and petty life assurance line, mostly go about as temperance advocates. If they can only get hold of the pence that goes to the licensed victualler for what most folks regard as the necessities of life, they can get a good living. They must have been an active, persistent and painstaking class of persons who managed to aggregate twelve millions sterling for the Liberator group of companies. The *Times* letter writer on alcohol as a spoliator of longevity cites the extra premiums which publicans have to pay on their life assurance policies (from 5s to 42s.) as a proof that the customers' lives must be as much shortened as the vendors'. This complete letter-writer remembers that the publican starts with *evidence of good character*. Certainly—why not? But from drinking his own stuff, the presumption is that, like one whom the gods love, he dies young! Now, life assurance actuaries are mostly professors of temperance—they are generally in the interests of temperance societies—they therefore parade publicans' lives as doubtful, for advertising purposes. Then there are risks which sundry licensed victuallers, such as hotel keepers entertaining travelers, etc., are exposed to, which are taken into account. Late hours, cellar work, the absence of complete privacy in the home, deprivation of much rest and liberty, as well as business entailing great responsibility and anxiety unknown to other callings, may have some weight in the scale, but the alcoholic question is out of the calculation altogether. A confectioner's assistant hates all sweets, a butcher has little appetite for meat, doctors never take physic, lawyers don't go to law on their own account, and certainly publicans are the least likely of all men to die of alcoholism. Not long ago a great "temperance" lady talked of barnmaids being led into dipsomania—strange to say, those young women are led out of the possibility of any such madness by the business of dispensing fermented and distilled liquors!

The *Times* letter writer on alcoholic mortality must "try back." He must convince the Jupiter of Printing House Square that the dispensers of fermented and distilled liquors are worse lives, from an assurance point of view, than sea captains, managers of chemical works, officers of the army, or other persons off the ordinary track of life. The letter to the Editor of the *Times* entitled, "Alcohol and the Death Rate" should have dealt with the partakers of ardent spirits, rather than the vendors of them. Fishmongers are probably the very smallest consumers of fish, as confectioners are of sweet cakes, and if licensed victuallers are not good lives for assurance, the consumption of alcohol cannot be the true reason for the same.—*Licensing World*.

Cookcooings.

It was down in the south-yeast part of the city. He was an East Side butcher—she was a pie-ous girl, a fine cook, with eyes like currants and hair twisted on the back of her head like a huge cruller. They leaned toward each other over the backbone of a separating fence. He was casting sheep's eyes at her, while hers turned to him with a provocative roll:

"Meat me to-night beef fore quarter to eight," he said.

"Oh, doughnut ask it."

"I make no bones about it," said he.

"You're not well bread," said she.

"Only sweet bread," said he.

"Don't egg me on," said she.

"I never sausage a girl. Don't keep me on tender hooks!" said he, quite chop fallen.

"Why don't you wear the dear flour I gave you?" asked she.

"Pork quoi?" asked he.

"Oh, knead I say?" asked she.

"That don't suit me," said he.

"You're crusty. I only wanted to cracker joke," said she.

"Ah, don't you loaf me?" sighed she.

"Veal see. I cleave to you and no mistake—if you have money," said he.

"I can make a bun-dance," said she.

"Then no more lamb-entations; you shall marry me."—*Seneca News*.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 12, 1897.

- 591,724—Non-refillable Bottle. George F. Barrett, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 591,619—Bottle or similar vessel. George F. Broemler, New York City.
 591,778—Mouth guard and protector for Bottles or Drinking Glasses. James A. Donahue and F. H. Leach, Los Angeles, Cal.
 591,400—Non-refillable Bottle. Edmund A. Hampshire and J. E. Davidson, Pittsburg, Pa.
 591,763—Non-refillable Bottle. Frank B. Hodgson and B. H. Richards, Blackstone, Massachusetts.
 591,668—Bottle-stopper attachment for Bottles, Jugs, Jars, &c. George F. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
 591,688—Bottle. Arthur Pew, Macon, Ga.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 10, 1897.

- 591,802—Ink Bottle. Alexander C. Anderson, Graham, Texas.
 592,189—Non-refillable bottle. Ross W. Black and G. A. Sandor, Pittsburg, Pa.
 592,223—Means for preventing re-filling of bottles. Albert F. Chace, Boston, Mass.
 591,842—Bottle. Frank Johnson, San Francisco, Cal.
 591,849—Bottle Cap. Simeon E. Kinnan, Middleburg, Fla.
 592,157—Non-refillable Bottle. Alfred H. Meech, Chatham, N. Y.
 591,902—Device for preventing refilling of bottles. Orville R. Van Vechten, New York City.

TRADE-MARKS.

- 30,704—Rye Whisky. Jas. E. Pepper & Company, Lexington, Ky. Essential feature—A representation of a circular field bearing the words "Henry Clay Rye."
 30,705—Whisky. The Old Bushmills Distillery Co., Limited, Belfast, Ireland. Essential Feature—A representation of a still, with the words and abbreviation, "The Old Bushmills Distillery Co., Limited."
 30,706—Wines. Manskopf-Sarasin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Essential Feature—A representation of two shields, a heraldic helmet arranged above the shields, grape-vine sprigs clustered about the shields, and the marks, in capitals, "G E G R" and "1774."
 30,707—Malt Liquors. D. C. Yuengling & Son, Pottsville, Pa. Essential Feature—A representation of an eagle with outspread wings, with one foot resting upon a rock and the other foot upon a keg or barrel, and the words "Purity" and "Cleanliness" in proximity thereto.

Londoners read with a feeling of regret that no particular associations are claimed for the furniture and effects of the "Old Bell" Hotel, Holborn, which were sold by auction. The coffee room was the resort of Dickens, Thackeray, Mark Lemon, and other kindred spirits; but there does not appear to be a punch bowl or a single smoking room accessory which can be identified as having served the famous literary men of that day. Consequently, the relic hunter was not much in evidence at the sale.

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 FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
 OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
 E. REMY MARTIN & CO., RouillacCognacs
 H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
Boonekamp Bitters
 J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{ Scotch Whisky
 { Jamaica Rum.
 JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....Cognacs
 J. F. GINOLHAC, Bordeaux,.....Clarets

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- IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
 GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.
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 ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean....Peru
 MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.
 DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.
 SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
 "Chop Tek Wat."
 KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—
 Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

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N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Doré, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Poodle Dog, Camp's, Martini's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.



Continuous Wine Press.
Fifty per cent. Cheaper than old way.

TOULOUSE & DELORIEUX

Manufacturers of

The California Wine Press

(Patented.)

Crushers and Stemmers Combined

Olive Oil Machinery a Specialty

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Bet. Kearny and Montgomery Sts., S. F. Cal.

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LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

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OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Lachman & Jacobi

—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthening

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD
ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

ADDRESS

DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI AND ALTAR WINES.

CHARLE. BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary



GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (Gold Seal)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (Brown Seal)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (White Seal)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

"	"	pints	18.50
"	Flu. Gancia & Co., Canelli (Astr.)		
Moscato, white, in cases of 12 quarts		14.00	
"	"	24 pints	15.00
Passaretta, white, " 12 quarts		13.00	
"	"	24 pints	14.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,			
525 Front street, San Francisco.			
Forrester & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	\$ 1.50	\$5.00	
Forrester & Co., Jerez, per case.	12.00	16.00	
Garvey & Co., Jerez, in wood, per gallon.	1.75	5.00	

PORTS.			
Onley, per case.	\$1.75	\$5.00	
Onley, per case.	\$1.00	\$12.00	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.			
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.			
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Clarets, per case.	\$8.00	\$28.00	
A. de Luze & Fils, Bordeaux			
Sauternes, per case.	12.00	26.00	
C. Marey & Liger Belair, Nuits Burgundies, white and red, per case.	15.00	23.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port, wines per case.	15.00	20.00	
D. M. Feuerherd, Jr., & Co., Oporto, Port Wines, in wood per gal.	2.00	5.50	
Duff Gordon & Co., Sherries in wood per gal.	2.00	5.50	
Lacaye & Co., Sherries, Oporto, Brand in 1/2.	1.40	1.75	
South Side Madeira.	2.00	2.50	
St. Croix Rum, L. B.	5.50		
Arrack "Royal" Batavia.	5.00	6.00	
Boord & Son, London Dock Sherry, per case.	12.00	15.00	
G. M. Fabstmann, Rhine Wines per case.	8.50	28.00	
Schulz & Wagner, Frankfurt o Rhine wines per case.	11.00	14.00	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD,			
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.			
ESCHENAUER & CO., BORDEAUX.			
Quarts.			
Medoc	\$ 7.00		
Merin d'Or	7.50		
Boniface	8.00		
Red Seal	8.00		
St. Julien superior	9.50		
White Seal	10.00		
Pontet Canet	11.50		
La Rose	12.00		
Gold Seal	13.50		
Graves	8.50		
Sauternes	9.50		
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in wood per gallon	1.75	4.50	
Mackenzie's Ports and Sherries in cases.	10.00	14.00	
Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co's Ports in cases.	13.00	19.00	

ACHILLE STARACE.			
76 Pearl street, New York.			
ITALIAN WINES.			
RED WINES.			
(Giuseppe Scala, Naples.)			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 6.50	per case	
Falerno, " 7.50			
Capri, " 6.50			
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50	per case	
Moscato di Siracusa, 12 qts.	9.00		
Vesuvius wine in barrels of about 60 gallons.	1.05	per gal	
WHITE WINES.			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$ 7.50	per case	
Falerno, " 7.50			
Capri, " 6.50			
Capri, 24 pts.	7.50		

SPARKLING WINES.			
Lacryma Christi, 12 qts.	\$19.00	per case	
" 24 pts.	20.50		
(L. Laborel, Melin, Florence)			
Chianti Wine in flasks without oil			
Cases of 2 doz. qts.	\$12.50	per case	
" 4 " pts.	14.50		

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.			
Jerez de la Frontera.			

SHERRIES.			
No. 1	P Table, full bodied		
1	VP Table, very pale	\$1.40	
2	P Full and round	2.35	
2	VP Very Pale, light, fine	1.70	
3	P Full body, soft, rich		
3	VP Very pale, light, full	1.85	
4	P Full body, old, mellow		
4	VP Very pale, delicate, dry	2.15	
5	P Full body, rich, fruity		
5	VP Pale, old, mellow	2.50	
6	P Extra full and fruity		
6	VP Very fine and mellow	2.75	

7	Amo AMONTILLADO, old and nutty.	2.85	
8	S CLO CLOSOA, mellow soft.	3.25	
9	Rez Superb old Desert Wine.	3.35	
10	AMONTILLADO Solera, very old and nutty.	4.40	
11	QUEEN VICTORIA Grand old wine.	5.65	

SPECIAL WINES.			
Velvet	A Clean, sound wine.	\$1.25	
"	B Full body and rich.	3.10	
Special	N Soft, full and fine.	1.60	
"	W Dark, full body.	1.75	
"	B Clean and sound—Fino.	1.80	
Seco	Fine, old and dry.	1.85	
O S	Fine, rich and fruity.	3.45	
C N	Superb table.	3.10	
Corona	Delicious and delicate.	3.25	
Special	S Grand old wine.	4.00	
Nectar—Fino, N. P. U.		4.65	

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Wilhelm Panizza, Mayence.			
Per Case.			
Laubenheimer		\$8.00	
Diehlheimer		8.50	
Niestner		10.25	
Hoekheimer		11.50	
Lietbraunlich		13.25	
Foster Jesuitgarten		14.00	
Rudeshelm		14.75	
Ebacher		17.25	
Gesenheimer		17.50	
Maurobrunn		19.00	
Raunthal		21.00	
Geisenheim Rothberg		21.50	
Neisterner Reithaus		23.00	
Rudeshelm Berg			

Bulk wines at f. o. b. prices.			
PORTS.			
Silva & Cosens.			

Per Gal.			
R-Tawney.		\$1.90	
T-Extra full body and rich.		2.05	
T T-Very tawney.		2.25	
V O T-Very old tawney.		2.35	
T P-Extra tawney, delicate.		2.50	
T P O-Tawney, extra old.		3.10	
BRANCO-White-Fine White Port.		3.20	
JEWEL-A Specialty, old and mel.		3.50	
S O-Superior old.		3.85	
EMPEROR-30 years in wood, grand old wine.		4.75	
M C R-1827-Choicest royal.		6.35	

TARRAGONA WINES.			
Jose Boule, Tarragona.			
qrs. & oets. per Gal.			
* Fine, clear and smooth.		\$1.15	
ROYAL PURE JUICE-Full body and rich.		1.25	
TAWNEY PORT-Light color, soft and old.		1.25	

These wines have none of the objectionable stringency so common in wines of this class, and are absolutely pure.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,			
329 Market street, San Francisco.			
(Dubos Freres, Bordeaux.)			
Clarets in cases of 60 gals.	\$95.00	\$160.00	
(F. Chauvent, Nuits, Cote d'Or.)			
Burgundy wines in cases.	\$10.00	\$52.00	
(Deinhard & Co., Coblenz.)			
Hock and Moselle wines.	\$8.00	\$32.00	
(Morgan Bros., Port St. Mary.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood, per gallon.	\$2.00	\$5.00	
Port and Sherries in cases, per case.	\$10.00	\$18.00	
(Mackenzie & Co., Jerez.)			
Ports and Sherries in wood from.	\$1.75	\$4.50	

American Whiskies.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,			
427-431 West Broadway, New York.			
(Prices f. o. b. New York.)			
** Good Luck Monogram, per case	\$ 9.00		
** " " " "	10.00		
Liberal discount to the jobbing trade.			

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,			
525 Front street, San Francisco.			
Blue Grass, per gallon.	\$2.00	\$3.50	
Boone's Knoll, " "	2.40	4.50	

KOLB & DENHARD,			
420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.			
Per Gal Per cs.			
Nonpareil	\$3.50	\$7.50	
Nonpareil A.	4.00	9.00	
Nonpareil B.	5.00	12.00	
Canteen	3.50	8.00	
Canteen O P S.	5.00	11.00	

JESSE M. LEVY &			
Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.			

	Per doz.	Bottles.	Gals.
Gold Run	\$ 6.50	\$2.00	
Native Pride	8.00	2.50	
Old McBrayer	9.00	2.50	
H. S. Pepper	10.00	2.50	
Native Pride, O.P.S., full qts.	12.00	3.50	
Rock Corn, full qts.	12.00	3.50	
J. M. L. Bourbon	8.00	2.50	
J. M. L., Private Stock	11.00	3.00	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,			
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.			
(Charles Meinecke & Co., Continued)			
John Gibson Son & Co.	\$2.00	\$4.00	

MOORE, HUNT & CO.,			
404 Front street, San Francisco.			

	Per Gallon.	
Extra Pony in bbls or 1/2-bbls	\$6.00 to \$8.00	
A A " " " "	3.00	
C " " " "	3.00	
Rye in bbls and 1/2-bbls from 3 50	5.00	
A A in cases.	11.00	
C in cases.	8.00	

NABER, ALFS & BRUNE,			
323 and 325 Market street, San Francisco.			
Phenix Old Bourbon, Al.	\$2.75		
" " " " Old St'k	3.00		
" " " " Al, 90 pf	3.50		
" " " " OK, 100pf	3.50		
" " " " Pony, Priv St'k	4.00		
Club House Bourbon, Old.	4.50		
Gold Medal Bourbon, 100 pf	6.00		
Union Club " "	2.25		
Superior Whisky.	1.75		
" " " " BB Whisky.	1.50		
Liquors-In cases.			

	Per Case.	
Phenix Bourbon OK, in 5s	\$16.50	
" " " " Al.	7.50	
" " " " Al.	8.00	
" " " " Al, 49 1/2 pf	9.00	
Rock and Rye Whisky in 5s	7.50	
Rum Punch Extract, in 5s.	8.00	
Blackberry Brandy, in 5s.	7.50	

SPRUANCE, STANLEY & Co.,			
410 Front street, San Francisco.			

Kentucky Favorite	\$ 3.00	
Extra Kentucky favorite.	3.50	
O. P. T.	2.50	
O. K. Old Stock.	5.00	
Harries' Old Bourbon.	2.00	
Kentucky Favorite, in cases	8.50	
H. O. B. jugs.	9.00	
O. F. C. jugs.	10.50	
African Stomach Bitters, cs.	7.50	

SIEBE BROS. & PLAGEMAN.			
322 Sansome street, San Francisco.			

O K Extra	\$3.50 to \$6.00	
O K Rosedale	2.50 to 3.00	
Ilvian	2.75	
Golden Pearl	2.25	
Marshall	2.25	
Old Family Bourbon	1.75	
Old Bourbon	1.50	

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.			
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.			

Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported	\$2.50	
Spring '82 per gal.		
Carlisle in bbls, Re-imported		
Spring '86, per gal.	3.25	
Keystone Monogram Rye in cases, per case.	14.25	
Old Saratoga, in cases, per case.	15.25	
Mascot Bourbon in bbls per gal.	2.25	
Robin Hood Bourbon in bbls	2.50	
Sherwood Private Stock in bbls, per gal.	3.25	
O. P. S. Sherwood in bbls, per gal.	4.00	
Old Saratoga, in bbls per gal.		

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.			
329 Market street, San Francisco.			
Carlisle re-imported, Spring '90.	\$2.40		
R. B. Hayden & Co.'s Old Brand.			
Dad, Spring '90.	2.25		
Mayfield, Spring '90.	2.65		
Atherton, Spring '90.	2.35		
Andersou Co., Spring '91.	1.85		
Hume, Spring '89.	2.45		

Imported Champagnes.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE.			
123 California street, San Francisco.			
Perrier Jouet & Co., "Special" '83.	\$35.50	\$35.50	
" " " " Reserve Dry.	34.00	36.00	
Perrier Jouet & Co., Brut.	34.00	36.00	
Half pts "Special" '84 in cs of 48			titles.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.		
525 Front street, San Francisco.		
Krug & Co. "Private Cuvée"		
per case.....	\$34.00	\$36.00
Joseph Perrier fils & Co		
per basket.....	19.00	20.00
Drién & fils, per basket....	17.00	18.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	-	-	-	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	-	-	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	-	-	-	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	-	-	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	-	-	-	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	-	-	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	-	-	-	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	-	-	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	-	-	-	Rhine Wines	THE ARDBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	-	-	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	-	-	-	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.,	-	-	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	-	-	-	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	-	-	-	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	-	-	-	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	Holland Gin

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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS,	
325 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " "	19.00
Fine champagne.....	30.00
Grande champagne vieille	32.00
" " " " " " " " " "	25.00
" " " " " " " " " "	30.00
" " " " " " " " " "	35.00
" " " " " " " " " "	50.00
In octaves.....\$ 4.70 to 6.25	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....\$5.25 to \$8.50	
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages. 11.00 to 14.00	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
COGNAC BRANDIES.	
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.	
Vintage. Qr. Casks, per gal.	
1886.....\$4.85	
1884.....5.40	
1875.....5.50	
1840.....7.40	
V S O.....12.25	
Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.	
CASES.	
" " " " " " " " " "	14.50
" " " " " " " " " "	16.20
" " " " " " " " " "	17.80
" " " " " " " " " "	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$15.00
" " " " " " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " " " " " "	26.00
" " " " " " " " " "	32.00
" " " " " " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " " " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection", * \$12.50	
Old Highland "Extra Special"	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
325 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.80
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whiskey.....	\$12.50
Royal Hghd Scotch Whisky.	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's " " " " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " " " "	14.00
" " " " " " " " " "	12.25
" " " " " " " " " "	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur " " " "	13.50
McKenzie's Glenlivet " " "	12.50
Scotch, per case.....	12.50
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Special, cases.....	12.00
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Extra Special, cases.....	13.00
Dalshaine Glenlivet Scotch, in	
wood, per gallon.....	4.25
Burke's Irish Whiskies, in	
wood, per gallon.....	4.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
The Ardheg Distillery Co., Islay.	
Qrs. Ocls.	
New.....\$3.85 \$3.90	
One Year.....4.20 4.25	
Two Years.....4.55 4.60	
Three Years.....4.55 5.00	

CASES.	
" " " " " " " " " "	11.00
" " " " " " " " " "	13.00
" " " " " " " " " "	20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.	
Qrs. Ocls.	
New.....\$4.00 \$4.05	
One Year.....4.40 4.45	
Two Years.....4.70 4.75	
Three Years.....5.05 5.10	
Four Years.....5.45 5.50	

CASES.	
" " " " " " " " " "	12.00
" " " " " " " " " "	14.50
" " " " " " " " " "	24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Canadian Club.....per case.....\$15.00	
IRISH WHISKIES.	
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)	
Green Diamond, per case.....	10.50
Gold Diamond " " " " " "	11.50
Three Diamond " " " " " "	14.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal.....	4.00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.	
(Andrew Usher & Co.)	
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case.....	12.00
Special Reserve, per case.....	13.50
"The Very Finest," per case.....	30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.....	4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,	
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Prices on application.	
Liberal discount to the trade.	

FRASH & CO.	
87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New k	
Imperial Cabernet, quarts.....	\$7.00
" " " " " " " " " "	8.00
A discount to the trade.	

ARPAD HARASZTHY.	
San Francisco, California.	
THREE NEW BRANDS.	
"Haraszthy Sec".....\$16.50 \$19.00	
"Haraszthy Dry".....15.50 18.00	
"Haraszthy Brut".....14.50 17.00	
Eclipse Extra Dry.....14.50 17.00	
Two years' natural fermentation in bottle.	
Trade discounts mailed on application.	

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.	
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

PAUL MASSON,	
San Jose, California.	
Less than 5 cases.	
Premiere Cuvee, Dry.....\$16.00 \$18.00	
" " " " " " " " " "	16.00 18.00
Special discount for quantities of 5	
cases or more.	

A. WERNER & Co.,	
52 Warren street, New York.	
Extra Dry.....\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00	

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(Prices f. o. b. New York)	
F.lli. Mancabelli, Brescia.	
Anesone, cases of 12 bottles, per case.....	\$11.50

FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.	
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25 case lots and above, qts.....	11.00
10 " " " " " " " " " "	11.25
5 " " " " " " " " " "	11.50
Single case, qts.....	13.00
Case of 24 pint bottles.....	10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
325 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankeuheim & Nolet.	
Union Gin.....	2.60
" " " " " " " " " "	
Old Tom Gin, in cases.....	11.00
Orange Bitters " " " " " "	11.50
" " " " " " " " " "	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	
Guinness' Stout, " " " " " "	3.00
" " " " " " " " " "	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in 1/2's and 1/4's	
per gallon.....	4.30 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks	
per gallon.....	1.25
Adrien M. Warde's Italiane	
Pisco, per case.....	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENHARD,	
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Lots of 5 barrels.....\$12.75	
1 barrel.....13.50	
Net cash.	

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Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " " "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " " " " " "	12.00 to 14.00
IAIN Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	23.50
" " " " " " " " " "	
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholi Eres	
Bavarian Highland, per	
case.....	20.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks.	3.60
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky in 1/2 casks.....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand Ja-	
maica Rums in 1/2 casks.....	5.25 to 6.50

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.	
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MAGNUM.....3.10 3.50	

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Cases, one dozen each.....	8.75

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A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin, me-	
dium white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin	
small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co.'s Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood, hlds.....	\$50.00
Joules Stone Ale in wood,	
hlds.....	50.00
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.....	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	
" Tonic Water, " " " " " "	7.00
" Potash Water, " " " " " "	7.00
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" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to	
gal, per case.....	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to	
gal, per case.....	4.00

Ross Lime Fruit Juice 8 to	
gal, per case.....	3.50
" Orange Bitters, per case.	8.00
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per bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs.	12.50
" Old Tom Gin " " "	10.75
" Dry Gin " " "	10.75
Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per	
case.....	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd	
per case.....	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.22 1/2
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 30	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.20
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.15
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Cider, per case, quarts.....	3.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, pints.....	4.00

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" " " " " " " " " "	\$26.00
" " " " " " " " " "	16.00
" " " " " " " " " "	9.00
Cauteil & Cochrane Belfast Ginger	
Ale per barrel of 10 dozen.....	15.00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
quarts.....	9.50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
pints.....	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts.....	20.00
" " " " " " " " " "	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel per case.....	12.50
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Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read	
Bros., London.....	14.60
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass.....	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout—	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass.....	14.00
" " " " " " " " " "	12.40
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Crene de Menthe, E. Cusevier fils	
Aine & Co.....	16.00
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Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara.....	15.50
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Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116,	
per gallon.....	4.50
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18.00	
Nordhauser Kornbrautwein, cases 12	
Jugs	
Red label.....	20.00
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Grand Marulier, 12 bottles, large.....	6.75
" " " " " " " " " "	20.00
" " " " " " " " " "	21.50
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24	
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Chiaviti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy—	
quarts.....	10.00
pints.....	11.00

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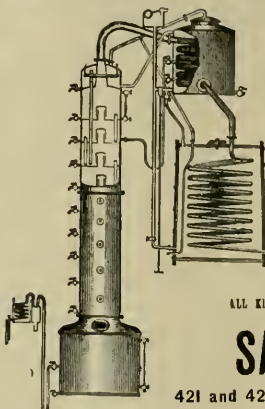
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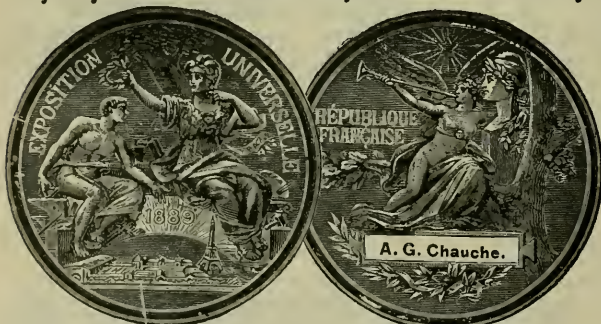
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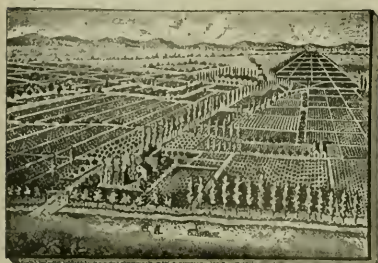
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JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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Kirkpatrick and the Alaskan Trade.

President Thomas Kirkpatrick, of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Co., accompanied by his family, returned from his Eastern trip a few days ago. He is feeling in fine health and spirits. Mr. Kirkpatrick combined business with pleasure, and says it was the most enjoyable journey he ever made. He visited all the large Eastern and Western cities, including Boston, Baltimore and Washington, his visit to the latter place being for the purpose of obtaining information as to the possibility of securing a change in the Alaskan laws, so as to admit of the sale of liquors under proper regulations. With the great increase in population in that country, it would be only a matter of justice to give its citizens the benefit of a territorial government, and not class them with the aborigines. In the event that Congress should take such action, a large and growing market would be opened up to the trade. Mr. Kirkpatrick interviewed the leading wholesalers wherever he went, and states that they all reported business moving forward in a very encouraging manner.

Charles Carr, of Guerneville, informed a *Press-Democrat* reporter that a great deal of land in that section is being cleared this fall with a view of setting out orchards and vineyards. Mr. Carr estimates that fully 100 acres of land will be set out in the next few months in vines and fruit trees. An effort is being made, so Mr. Carr says, to promote the raising of fruit in the Guerneville district, and the farmers will be given every encouragement to make a successful showing.

MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The situation so far as the complications between the two great corporations is concerned, remains unchanged. However, by the time this issue reaches the public, President Henry Crocker, of the Wine Corporation, will have returned with a report to his Board of Directors as to what success he met with in his efforts to find means to place the wines of the Corporation on the market through Eastern jobbers. Even if houses capable of handling such a large business have been found, which we very much doubt, we do not believe the experiment would prove satisfactory to the wine men who are members of the Corporation. Such a move would result in nothing less than the sharpest competition, starvation prices, and a prolonged depression of the industry. If the producers, as is stated, have received a dividend of but one cent a gallon on their '96 wines, we cannot see in what way they can be prepared to meet another siege, such as is threatened by the situation. It is sincerely to be hoped that the return of Mr. Crocker will result in concessions by both sides looking to the prompt settlement of existing difficulties, to the end that the industry may at least be brought back to the comparatively prosperous condition which prevailed before the strife began. The REVIEW has solely the welfare of the industry at heart, and it firmly believes that some plan can be devised to stop its present downward career. Every day lost now will make the re-adjustment of market conditions in the future more difficult. Come, gentlemen, get together and bury the hatchet so deep it cannot be dug up again.

Exports during October were of good volume, considering the situation, when buyers are holding off in the hope of getting the benefit of a still lower cut in prices. Rail shipments were nearly 900,000 gallons and nearly 3000 cases. Exports by sea for the fortnight were comparatively good. Receipts from interior cellars in the half month were quite large.

Eastern advices are as follows: "The demand continues to be small, and prices for ordinary dry and sweet wines are entirely in favor of the buyers; only the better class of wines are held firmly, and are moving in the usually small way. Taken altogether, the demand is small for all varieties of wines. Brandy is in good demand and brings fair prices."

The total exports of California wine by sea and rail in October were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	456	596,146	\$211,370
By rail overland	2,948	887,355	366,734
Total	3,404	1,483,501	\$578,104

CALIFORNIA BRANDY.—There is more activity in the market, the overland shipments being particularly large for

October. Prices, however, remain decidedly unsatisfactory, a condition which is likely to obtain for some time to come, owing to the uncertainty as to future production this season. Some satisfaction is found in the fact that there is no encouragement for excessive production.

The total exports of brandy by sea and rail in October were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea	229	4,831	\$ 7,506
By rail overland	135	55,919	85,228
Total	364	60,750	\$92,734

WHISKIES.—There is some grumbling owing to the fact that business in the fore part of the month did not hold up as was expected. Still a pretty fair trade has been done, and a satisfactory phase of the market is the improvement in collections. Some of the more prominent houses report trade good, and general satisfaction with the situation. Taken all in all, the wholesalers of the Coast have much to be thankful for when they consider how much better they have been served than their brethren of the East. Receipts of bulk goods by rail were smaller than the average, but there were over fifteen hundred cases, nearly all of which were bottled in bond goods. Re-imported whiskies came in with a rush, the aggregate in one ship from Antwerp being 910 barrels. For the time being, this will be enough to quench any unexpected thirst that may arise in this immediate vicinity.

IMPORTATIONS.—In this branch business continues to drag, and while there is something doing all the time, it is not sufficient to be comfortable, nor is it what it ought to be. Possibly the advent of the holiday season may infuse some extra life into it. Imports for the half month were nominal, and largely confined to export whiskies.

Let the License Alone.

What is the matter with the *Examiner* these days? It reminds one of the meddlesome old woman of the neighborhood whose nose was in everybody's affairs but her own, or that journal might well be compared to a scolding old hen with one chicken. It would seem there is no one to look out for the welfare of San Francisco save this hysterical publication. It flies from one subject to another like a nervous old maid, and succeeds in making itself disagreeable and unpopular.

Its effort to browbeat the Board of Supervisors into raising the liquor license is a sample case. There was no reason for such a demand. Public sentiment does not call for anything of the kind, but the *Examiner* had to do something to attract attention. Aside from this fact, the present law has been in force for many years, the tax is enough, and is considered fair by all reasonable persons. Furthermore, it raises an immense sum of money for the public treasury. The large number of men engaged in and indirectly connected with the business have rights which the public are bound to respect, and the law-makers will do well to bear this fact in mind. In other words, they should let well enough alone, and devote their time to matters which seriously demand their attention in other departments of the city government. The present license does not need any tinkering, and the *Examiner's* advice can usually be set down as bad. There's your situation.

Edinger Bros. & Jacobi have removed to their new building 65-67 North Moore street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, New York.

Retailers' Protective Association.

The several associations representing the retail liquor dealers of San Francisco have combined for the protection of mutual interest under the title of the San Francisco Protective Association.

The German Saloon Keepers, the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, Pacific Coast Beer Bottlers' Association, Brewers Protective Association, and the Retail Grocers' Union all had delegations in attendance. A committee was present from the Retail Grocers' Association, and assured the meeting of the hearty co-operation of that organization.

After a brief discussion of the situation, the following officers were elected: President, J. T. Harley; Vice-President, John Hadelor; Secretary, C. Cleve; Treasurer, J. Thode.

A committee of three was appointed to wait on the newspapers and protest against the assaults that were being made upon the business of the small grocers and saloon keepers.

Increased Revenue Receipts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Forman, estimates that the Government will gain about \$3,000,000 in revenue this year from the abolition of the rebate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the beer tax. He thinks that about \$5,000,000 will be gained by the law providing for the bottling of spirits in bond. He regards this measure as a very beneficial one. Under it, he says, the public is assured of buying good whisky in small quantities, as the retailer is not compelled, as formerly, to buy a barrel in order to get the liquor directly from the bonded warehouse. He says the increase in revenue will come from the withdrawal of the spirits from bond to bottle and the increased trade.

For the months of August and September the total increase in the tax on spirits over the same months last year was \$2,238,944.46. The increase in the tax on tobacco for these months over the same period last year was \$856,880.42.

This Looks Like War.

Revolt seems imminent in the ranks of the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, the organization that has stood for two years before the public in the light of a trust. Six of its most prominent members, Pabst, Schlitz, Schoenhofen, Fortune Bros., Tosetti and the Standard companies, besides the Anheuser-Busch Company of St. Louis, have come to an agreement to form a new association. The avowed purpose is to defend themselves against what they are pleased to regard the threatening attitude of the English syndicate of breweries, which has been the controlling factor in the Brewers' Association ever since its organization two years ago.

The association, according to the first general scheme of organization, was meant to be largely a friendly combination for the mutual benefit of the members and to prevent another war of prices, such as they had just then passed through, at great financial loss to all concerned. For the purpose of defraying expenses, each member contributed to the treasury of the association the 10 cents a barrel on his output, of which half was to go towards defraying the expenses of the Board of Arbitration.

But this association seems to have been a creature of the English syndicate ever since it was formed. Theodore Oehne became its president, Thos. K. Keeley its treasurer, and Ernst Fecker its secretary, and all of them are said to be working in the interests of the British combination.

The knowledge of this has at length brought the big independent companies to the point of an inquiry for information. The Tosetti was one of the first to lead the way, according to

Manager Nicholas Michaels. The Pabst company of Milwaukee joined him, and later, the Schlitz Company of the same city. And this little but potent company of seceders now comprises also the Fortune, the Standard and the Schoenhofen Companies, and the Anheuser-Busch Association of St. Louis.

But there is one objection to the English-ridden association, as it now stands. The British faction, which has from the first had separate offices in the Monadnock Building, and has acted in all things as a unit, succeeded early in having inserted into the laws of the association a pooling agreement. By this the average output was figured in a certain arbitrary way, and for every barrel over that the offending brewer was compelled to pay \$3.

This has borne down heavily on some of the more enterprising independent companies, and it is the one thing which they now object to most seriously. They see how it has operated to the advantage of the English companies, and has almost shut off successful competition with them. It is looked upon as a part of the English scheme to disrupt the independent companies.

In case another association is formed—and there seems to be little doubt of it now—it will be purely mutual, and largely for the purpose of defending the members in the future against the English syndicate. In this respect it will be largely defensive, and it will allow of no pooling agreement, and nothing else that could interfere with the independent management of the companies.

New Brewery for Stockton.

It would seem that Stockton is to have a new brewery to help allay the chronic thirst which exists in that city, particularly in warm weather. A dispatch from there says:

"Eastern capitalists, who have been making an investigation of the amount of money sent out of Stockton each year for lager beer, have decided to establish a brewery here. The report has been circulated that several big firms had their eye on this city for months past. About two weeks ago one institution telegraphed for samples of the water obtainable here. It was sent as requested, and recently a letter was received by a local firm saying that the water had been tested, and found suitable for making beer.

"The plan outlined by the men who will furnish the money is to purchase an entire block either inside or just outside of the city limits, and erect an immense distillery. Machinery will be sent direct from the East. Work will be rushed, as the promoters hope to have the plant running before the warm weather begins next summer."

High Praise for California Wines.

The following letter with reference to the success of the wines of Messrs. C. Schilling & Co. at the recent Brussels Exposition will be read with interest and pleasure by the wine men of this State. It is self-explanatory:

ON BOARD S. S. SOUTHWARK, Sept. 17.

MESSEURS. C. SCHILLING & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* Your wine arrived just before the jury met at the Brussels Exposition, and recalling the good fortune I had at Antwerp, I opened all the cases and made quite an imposing display. When the jury came I told them of the success we had met with at Antwerp, etc. They gave it a thorough test, and when they had finished they asked me to send four bottles without labels to a lunch which the entire Alimentation Jury would have on the next day; they wished to show a wine which the other jurors had not seen. From this I inferred that we would fare well, so that later, when I learned officially that we had received a gold

medal, I was delighted. At our dinner it met with unexpected success. Mr. Guenther, from Germany, who is the Dean of the Commissioners, told me that he preferred your claret to any that he had tasted, and at least a score of persons expressed their great satisfaction at tasting such excellent wine. Our Minister asked me if I should have any surplus; if so, he wanted it. I told him I thought, as an American Minister, he ought to use American wine when he could get it so good. It was very amusing to see a man allow the glass to be only partly filled, and then as soon as tasted call the waiter back to ask for a full glass. It surely met with a great success. I think that next winter I shall use this claret of yours exclusively, and I beg you to quote me the price per barrel, or if you think it cheaper to buy it by the case please quote me the charge per case in Washington or New York. I shall send you our *menu* as soon as I reach Washington.

Very truly yours.

J. H. GORE,
Commissioner-General.

P. S.—A Bordeaux wine grower called to see me in the hopes of securing through me an agent in Washington. I picked up one of your bottles and gave him a half glass. He smelled it, put some in his mouth, rolled it around, and then with the glass to his nose drank what he had in his mouth, and when I told him it was California wine he was dumfounded, and hardly believed me until he examined the capsule and cork. He said he never would have believed that such good claret could be produced, and left with the conviction that it is useless for Bordeaux to compete with our home products.

J. H. G.

Popular Overholt.

Recently we had the pleasure of visiting the superb distilling plant of A. Overholt & Co., which is located about fifty miles from Pittsburg, Pa., says *Bonfort's*.

Mr. Mauk took our party in charge, and that means that we had the best the country affords, for Mauk does nothing by halves. The Overholt distillery and warehouses are all substantial brick buildings, upon which lavish expenditure has been made, and in consequence they are up to date in all particulars.

The warehouses are heated to a summer temperature all the year round, the cooperage is constantly gone over by two expert inspectors, and the whisky comes out of bond in as nearly a perfect condition as it is possible to provide.

The distillery is thoroughly equipped with copper stills and doubler, and a complete system of copper pipes, so that absolute cleanliness is secured.

At the present time the house is running, and the scene of activity is very agreeable to one from Kentucky, where nearly every house has lain idle for the past eighteen months.

Between the Overholt distillery and warehouses is a very considerable tract of land, which has been converted into a lovely park of trees and grass and walks. The scenery all around is mountainous, and decidedly picturesque in its character.

At the Overholt distillery a large force is employed bottling whiskies in bond, and Mr. Mauk tells us that the orders to put barrel goods in this shape are pouring in on his company at a rate that astonishes them, and that on account of the newness of the business gives them some embarrassment. In a very little time, however, he hopes to be able to meet all demands with a promptness that will satisfy every customer.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

THE VINTAGE FESTIVAL.

The People of Napa Valley Have a General Jollification Over the Big Harvest.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., the farmers and vineyardists of the Napa Valley had a general jollification at St. Helena, over the close of a bounteous harvest and the outlook for prosperity.

The morning train from San Francisco brought scores of visitors from various points in the valley and from distances as remote as San Francisco. Reduced rates were made by the Southern Pacific Company to aid the promoters of the celebration in drawing visitors from the surrounding country, and notwithstanding an oversight by which the low-rate tickets were not made good for the return passage until a day late, many people took advantage of the opportunity to enjoy the rare pleasures of the holiday.

People came from all directions, and there was a considerable representation of old soldiers from the Yountville Home. Farmers drove into town from the surrounding country with their families, and the pretty little town of St. Helena took on a more gay and festive appearance than it has presented in many years. Flags fluttered in front of stores and dwellings, and the entire population of St. Helena turned out, wearing gay streamers of cardinal and green silk as corsage and button-hole decorations.

There was a significance to this blaze of cardinal and green that was not palpable to the stranger at first glance. St. Helena has to thank its enterprising Board of Trade for the celebration, which is but one of the several notable achievements for the benefit of the community since its organization. The establishment of the St. Helena High School is its greatest achievement, and the high school was allowed to play a conspicuous part in the festivities of the day. That accounted for the profusion of the cardinal and green—the chosen colors of the High School and the High School foot ball team, which latter tried conclusions with a team from the Cogswell Polytechnic School during the afternoon.

The morning train brought from Mare Island the band of the receiving ship Independence, and upon the arrival of the train a procession was formed at the depot, headed by the red-coated musicians. The Grand Marshal, J. P. Chord, mounted upon a black, prancing charger, led the way, and after marching and countermarching along the principal street of the town, the procession headed for Hunt's Park.

Here everything was in a state of bustle and activity, but nothing was wanting in the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the gathering. The entrance to the park was a picture that will long linger in the minds of all who saw and admired. Here was an immense arch, laden with more farm products than could be conveniently carried by a six-mule team. Big, rosy pumpkins and squashes and bursting cabbages entered into the decoration, while innumerable ears of golden corn and, big bunches of luscious grapes were used in the adornment of the arch.

The literary exercise was first on the programme of diversifications. F. Beringer, president of the St. Helena Board of Trade and one of Napa county's best-known viticulturists, was president of the day, and in a brief opening address he bid the assembled company a great big, hearty welcome. He then called upon W. A. Bingham, president of the board of Town Trustees, who had lots of nice things to say about every body and the farmers in particular. This was a harvest festival and an occasion for festivities and rejoicings, and that the patience of the assemblage might not be tried by long ad-

resses, he contented himself with concluding his remarks with a warm welcome to everybody.

The poet of the day was Dr. Samuel McCurdy, and his original harvest poem was a gem of poetic effort that met with generous applause. He shied bouquets at the honest grangers of Napa valley, and concluded with the following :

Then gather round our barbecue,
This ox-head feast prepared for you;
Olives and cheese, beans, bread and wine,
On these we ask you all to dine.

Sing, shout and laugh, and banish cares,
And woe to any one who dares
To fret and frown this festal day—
Let joy and gladness hold full sway.

W. A. Mackinder, one of the committee of arrangements an active member of the Board of Trade, was the next speaker. He expressed his great gratification that the season's harvest had been so bounteous and the farmers of Napa valley had shared so liberally in the new prosperity that had been thrust upon the people, and he then proceeded to welcome all present as guests of the St. Helena Board of Trade. He had a few words to say about the latter organization, its purposes, and the good it had accomplished.

"All signs point to the fact that the hard times of the past few years are about over," he concluded. "The clouds of adversity have blown away, and prosperity again smiles down on our beautiful valley.

Dr. H. M. Pond, for many years a resident of St. Helena, was next called upon to address the gathering. "When one comes back to his old home," he said, "where every tree, every house and every face has a thousand associations, it is hard for him to find words to express his feelings. I am happy to be able to say, however, that I am glad to be here to-day to look into your faces once more. No brighter, better spot than this does the sun shine on, and it is a source of great gratification to realize that you have reached the dawn of a new prosperity. I remember the time here when grapes and wine went up to such figures that every man was prosperous and every person was happy and comfortable. I believe you are now returning to the happy times of 1884 and 1885."

Other addresses were made by Prof. J. A. Metzler and Prof. E. E. Care of the St. Helena High School, and by F. W. Loeber.

At the conclusion of the literary exercises it lacked but a few minutes of the hour fixed for the bull's head feast, and the thousand or more visitors then sought amusement in watching the preparations for the spread. The tables, twenty-five in number and capable of accommodating 500 people at a time, were laden with appetizing viands and strewn with flowers and fruit. The culinary department was situated in a cozy retreat under the spreading branches of the trees. Here were boiling caldrons of beans, sweet potatoes and coffee, and at a table conveniently near were several chefs diligently engaged in carving immense quarters of beeves. Every one was anxious to see the bulls' heads removed from the ground, where they had been baking for thirty hours, but few relished the sight. It was not apparent, however, that any one suffered his appetite to diminish from the process. The hungry throng did full justice to the sumptuous feast, and caused whole quarters of beef, dozens upon dozens of loaves of bread and big platters of beans, potatoes and other edibles to vanish with astonishing rapidity, to say nothing of huge pots of coffee and other refreshments that were dispensed with a lavish hand.

Dancing in the pavilion, to the music of the Mare Island Band, followed the barbecue, and was prolonged throughout the afternoon, although many of the pleasure seekers deserted picnic grounds for the foot-ball grounds, where the local high

school team and an eleven from the Cogswell Polytechnic School edified an enthused audience with a game of intercollegiate football. It was an evenly contested game, neither side scoring until a few minutes before the close of the first half, when the visitors secured a touch-down.

This did not conclude the festivities of the day. The Mare Island Band remained in town all night, and the merry-making residents of St. Helena and the vicinity enjoyed a concert and dance that continued to the hour of midnight.

The harvest festival was a big success in every sense of the word, and much credit belongs to the following energetic and enterprising members of the committee on arrangements: W. N. Lyman, chairman; Frank Nixon, secretary; F. Beringer, A. N. Bell, J. H. Steves, B. F. Kettlewell, Henry Lange, W. A. Bingham, G. W. Schmidt, Dr. S. McCurdy, O. H. Blank, H. J. Chinn, F. B. Mackinder and L. G. Clark.

"Best People on Earth."

At the annual convention of the National Retail Liquor Dealers' Association in Indianapolis, recently, the Mayor of the city greeted the delegates, in part, with the following warm welcome:

"Some people contend that the retail liquor business is disreputable, but I want to say that some of the most reputable men in Indianapolis are in the retail liquor business.

"I want to welcome you to the most beautiful inland city in the whole world. (Loud applause.) I know I place it in good hands. Your badge shall be the password anywhere. In past years we have had the reputation of having a fenced-in town. But we are losing it. I have never yet found it necessary to station a detective in citizen's clothing at the front door of the saloons of Indianapolis. I find that I can trust the retail dealers to help me enforce the law if they are but treated justly."

J. F. Callen, Secretary of the Indiana Association, added a few words of welcome, devoted mostly to glorification over the fact that Indianapolis is now an "open town." President Morrissey, of the Association, responded briefly, and an adjournment was taken until afternoon.

A Valuable Annual Edition.

The Annual Review and Harvest Edition of the *California Fruit Grower* is at hand. It is crammed full of valuable information regarding the horticultural, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the State, and is a model of typographical perfection. We congratulate Brother Rowley on his enterprise and success.

The Rochester (N. Y.) man who tried to hang himself because his wife persisted on wearing bloomers had a peculiar taste on neck-ties himself.

A Scotch Whisky Wave.

Early in the present year the Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of Kilmarnock held a supper, when Mr. Blanche replying to the trade toast, remarked that Scotch whisky was becoming the drink, not only of their own country but of England, and "was rolling over the whole world like a mighty flood, knocking down brandy, gin and rum like ninepins."

If this gem of after-dinner oratory was evolved under the influence of John Walker's Special, it is not in derogation of that brand, or whatever kind of whisky the canny spirit merchants of auld Killie may have then been drinking. The assertion of Mr. Blanche, although somewhat hyperbolic, is not exaggerated. Neither brandy, gin or rum has been able to withstand this wave of whisky, which seems of late years to have rolled on with such intensity as to sweep all before it. It is pre-eminent in Australia, and it is the same in other countries; wherever one goes it is apparent that whisky is king among liquors; that people of all nations manifest a preference for it. Everywhere it is to be obtained; throughout Africa, India and China, in the remote Himalayas, and even nigh unto the North Pole, where the brand of Dewar appears to have been carried by the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. It has been further stated in some articles appearing in this journal that if the amount of Dewar's whisky made was poured out, it would float a large fleet of iron-clads. If we take the sales of Dewar's whisky at £100,000 per annum, and the stock of Messrs. Robertson, Sanderson and Co., available for distribution at 2,000,000 gallons, and bear in mind that Messrs. Dunville & Co.'s payment to the inland revenue is about £1,500,000 on their annual output, mere conjecture makes it appear that the exports of Ainslie's, Buchanan's, Burke's, Brown's, Crawford's, Dicken's, Dawson's, Ferguson's, Greer's, Gaelic, Jameson's, Mackay's, Macgregor's, Sir John Power's, Robertson's, Teacher's, Thorne's, Usher's, Walker's, Watson's, and others of the five-score different brands, might fill Port Jackson or form an inland sea. Irish whisky is included as being nearly one and the same, and next in importance to Scotch. Together they constitute the mighty flood alluded to by Mr. Blanche. What is this liquor that it should so swamp all others, even the *eau de vie* of France, so much prized by our grandfathers? What are its claims to preference?—*Barlow and Armitage's Circular, Sydney.*

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical. See page 15.

Georgia does not want Chattanooga. The part of Tennessee that it hankers for is Lincoln county. That is where they brew a liquor that makes a poor-house inmate feel five times a millionaire.

The Production of Brandy.

FIRST DISTRICT.—MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

	Tax Gals.
Produced and bonded.....	10,082 6
Received from distillery, Fourth District, California.....	3,128.1
" " special bonded warehouse, Fourth District, California.....	3,953.2
Transferred from distillery to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	899.6
" " special bonded warehouse to special bonded warehouse, Eastern Districts.....	17,680.8
Exported.....	75 9
Tax-paid.....	39,299.9
Remaining in bond September 30, 1897.....	367,166.1

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Labrot & Graham.

FRANKFORT, Ky, November 15, 1897.

DEAR SIRS: We beg to inform the trade that we are now prepared to bottle "Old Oscar Pepper" whisky in bond under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897.

We shall bottle in full quarts and full pints, and our charge for bottling will be \$1.50 per case for quarts and \$2.00 per case of two dozen pints. No order for bottling covering less than five barrels of whisky will be entertained.

Very respectfully, LABROT & GRAHAM.

New Vineyards, Wines, Etc.

Mr. A. P. Burnham of Dry Creek valley, has been asked many times as to the truth of the statement that he had picked seventeen tons per acre from a part of his vineyard, says the *Healdsburg Tribune*. This is a fact, and he now has the receipts to show in proof of it. From one block of his vineyard, containing 2½ acres, he gathered just seventeen tons to the acre. The grapes went 20 per cent sugar.

RAINS AND WINE PRICES.—The heavy rains of last week damaged the grape crop of Sonoma county considerably, but the wine makers are not sorry. Every available gallon of cooperage is full, and hundreds of tons of grapes are yet on the vines. The vintage has been most successful and the quality of the wine will be fully up to the average. There is little reason to believe that price for wine will rule high, for the Association cellars and outside buyers secured all the grapes they needed. The *Enterprise* does not mean to say that the Corporation has lost control of the wine market, but we do believe that the price of wine will not be what the growers expect.—*Healdsburg Enterprise*.

When Mother Eve from out the garden went,
Her heart, we know, was very full of grief,
And, could she have gone back, I'll bet a cent
She'd gladly have turned over a new leaf.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
November 1	48,400	458
2	61,000	.....
3	23,000	2,500
4	42,900	.....
5	51,000	3,600
6	75,450	3,600
8	35,100	2,600
9	85,500	.....
10	59,800	.....
11	35,500	.....
12	49,400	2,250
13	15,400	5,145
15	35,500	12,700
Total	617,950	32,853

Not Resistant.

Mr. Editor—In your issue of October 28th, I find an article with the above heading, which, in my opinion, supported by my own experience, is calculated to mislead the public. I was manager of the Simonton vineyards from 1881 to 1886, a vineyard badly infected by the phylloxera, in which all the vinifera varieties have succumbed since. Among the old vines was a block of Flame Tokay, of about two acres, which succumbed to the insect as well as the rest, and was utterly ruined, so that it had to be pulled up in 1884, when, after a year's rest, the whole vineyard on that side was replanted with Riparia varieties, which have since been grafted, and are healthy still. Below the Flame Tokay, in other blocks, were a few scattering vines of Catawba and Clinton, which remained healthy and bore good crops, when all the vinifera had failed. This was conclusive proof to me that Flame Tokay is not resistant. As it is naturally a very vigorous vine, it may resist a year longer, but I am convinced that those who place their dependence on it, will be disappointed to their sorrow. The resistant which has given, so far, the most general satisfaction is the Lenoir, which succeeds even in dry ground.—Prof. Geo. Husmann, in *Hotel and Wine Gazette*.

In this thirsty weather it may be pleasant to think upon the biggest drink ever brewed. It was a punch made by order of the English Admiral, Edward Russell, when he entertained 6000 people at Alicante, Spain, Oct. 24, 1894. The punch was made in the basin of a big fountain, and these are the things that went into it: Four hogsheads of brandy, one pipe of Malaga wine, twenty gallons of lime juice, the juice of 2500 lemons, thirteen hundredweight of fine white sugar, five pounds of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits and eight hogsheads of water.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

Exports of alcohol to Japan have been renewed. The steamer Coptic, which sailed on the 18th, carried 130 barrels for Yokohama, valued at \$875. The alcohol is used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

News from the North is to the effect that Adolph Wiener and Alexander Milne, who accompanied Col. Will E. Fisher over the Chilkoot Pass, were lost by the capsizing of their boat in the White Horse Rapids. They were for a long time employed in the cooperage department of Lachman & Jacobi.

It does not pay to become avaricious and "monkey" with Uncle Sam's regulations regarding the sale of liquor to Indians. Thirteen Chinese and three white men ascertained this fact a few days ago when they were imprisoned and heavily fined. It is best to be honest and attend to the thirst of the white man.

Hellmann Bros. & Co. report a somewhat better feeling in imported lines, and particularly with respect to the famous "Blue Grass" whisky, which is going nicely, and holding its own against active competitors. The house also carries another brand distilled by Messrs. E. J. Curley & Co., namely, the celebrated "Boone's Knoll" sour mash.

In a recent issue was the announcement of a snit brought by the Wine Makers' Corporation against Louis Mathe of Forestville, Sonoma county, to compel the fulfillment of a contract to deliver wine at a certain price. The action grew out of a misunderstanding of the rules on the part of Mr. Mathe, and the suit was settled amicably.

We are informed by Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood, the agents, that Messrs. W. A. Ross & Sons, of Belfast, have lately received from their agent at Brisbane, Queensland, a letter informing them that their exhibit of "Ross's Royal" Belfast Ginger Ale and Soda and Potash Waters had been awarded "A Special First Prize and Gold Medal" at the late Brisbane International Exhibition.

L. Mathe, of Forestville, Sonoma county, is very properly contented with the fact that he made over 300,000 gallons of wine the past season. The wines of this district have an enviable reputation, and are steadily improving. As an indication of their value in these times of price cutting, it may be stated that Mr. Mathe has just closed the sale of 150,000 gallons of his wines at 12 cents per gallon.

The new drink, gin rickey, is proving a factor in the consumption of gin. The drink's fame has already penetrated to the Woolly West, but it has been rechristened and despoiled of its characteristic name in some sections. In the Colorado town where the drink had been introduced by a Senator, an invitation to the drink is framed as follows: "Let's go and hit da monk." The monk on the label has probably suggested the appellation.

The affairs of the embarrassed wine house of E. Garnier & Co. are in a fair way to be settled. The Anglo-Californian Bank, acting for all of the creditors, has bought in the entire stock, good will and other assets of the firm at Sheriff's sale, paying \$22,400 for the whole. The business of the firm will remain in statu quo for the present. A cable dispatch has been received from Emile Garnier, the head of the house, who is in France. He said he would return at once to San Francisco in order to end the complications that have arisen since his departure.

Mr. Frank M. Evans, of California Wine Association fame, is around again and looking as well as usual. He has a number of first-class customers here, and it will not do for him to neglect them. The sales of California wines are steadily on the increase, and Mr. Evans is bound to get his share of the trade, as no domestic goods put on this market hold their reputation better than those that come through his hands.—*Louisville Correspondent, Bonfort's.*

Everybody who has an opportunity to sample it, likes the famous "Blue Grass" whisky distilled by Messrs. E. J. Curley & Co., Camp Taylor, in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. It is an all-round, wholesome and friendly beverage, a fact which accounts for the success it has met with, not only here, but wherever it has been introduced. Messrs. Hellmann Bros. & Co. are pleased to say that they are successfully introducing it in this field, and feel pleased with the results of their efforts.

Louis Taussig & Co. are presenting their friends and the general public with a very acceptable and serviceable souvenir advertisement of "American Whisky" bottled under the new bonding regulations. It is in the form of a strong, durable pocket match box mounted in leather, and with the advertisement of the whisky printed in silver thereon. The whisky is excellent, and will do credit to the promoters of it. Incidentally, our friend, John Carroll, of the firm, has a long established reputation of promoting goods of that class.

The main winery at the celebrated El Quito farm near Saratoga, and one of the residences there, were destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. The property belonged to E. E. Goodrich, who resides on the ranch. With the winery was destroyed 15,000 gallons of wine of the vintage of 1895, valued at 50 cents per gallon. The machinery for crushing olives was also destroyed. Some of this was imported from Italy. The origin of the fire is not known. The total loss is placed at between \$10,000 and \$15,000, with only \$4,000 insurance.

Ex-Secretary Fitzgerald, of the Illinois Liquor Dealers Association, in submitting his annual report at the Danville Convention said: "The late political campaign paralyzed the saloon business, and in the year just passed some of the oldest and most respected saloon keepers in all parts of the State were placed in dire straits. Out of 9200 saloons in Chicago, 1500 have gone out of business on account of hard times, and the association has lost 500 members in consequence." Were 25 per cent. of the saloon keepers of this city to quit the business, it would be charged to the Raines law. But they are not favored with such a measure in Illinois, and yet here is the official report showing that proportion of the dealers of Chicago abandoning the business. Evidently the Raines law is not the only evil that can come upon the trade.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET.**

"The British barmaid is generally an attractive person, as far as looks go; she is young, plump and fair; beyond this, she is exceedingly active, and is inclined to be very curt with the customers she does not know. Her position does not reflect on her character, and she is treated with respect both by her employers and customers. Many pretty girls, who are unwilling to enter household service, seek the chance of making a good match, which the bar of a public house affords, and in the large hotels and the better class of restaurants the barmaids are not infrequently fairly educated and lady-like young women. They are always very civilly spoken to, and addressed as 'Miss.'"

The difference in what are termed the "drinking habits" of England and France is strikingly shown in a return which has been recently issued by the French Ministry of Finance. The total quantity of wine, beer, cider and spirits consumed by our neighbors on the other side of the channel is 1,601,300,000 gallons annually, and of this aggregate 967,000,000 gallons are wine, 395,000,000 gallons cider, 202,500,000 gallons beer, and 36,800,000 gallons spirits. There are considerable variations in the quantities of the different beverages consumed per head of the population in the principal towns, and they are not altogether explained by locality. It would be difficult to say, for instance, why Boulogne-sur-Seine should head the list showing the consumption per head.—*Ex.*

Messrs. William Wolff & Co. are putting out a very handsome souvenir advertisement of "Old Government Whisky," in the shape of a wallet grained in imitation of a tobacco leaf. On opening it one finds a fac-simile of the bottle label of the afore-mentioned goods, and the following interesting announcement: "A fool once wrote: 'All whiskies are good, but some are better than others.' We know, and you know better. We know, and you know, that the adage should read thus: 'Only pure and matured whisky, that is carefully distilled, is good.' That is why we respectfully invite your attention to a brand of whisky which is absolutely pure and good. It is called 'The Old Government Whisky.' The United States Government guarantees the age and purity, and we guarantee the quality unexcelled, and which in placing on the market, we can confidently recommend as a wholesome stimulant either in sickness or health. We are sure that, once you have tried it, you will use it all along. A small brass disk will be found under the capsule of each bottle, bearing various letters. When you open a bottle just pocket the little disk. Soon you will collect enough to spell out all or any part of the following sentence. Then you will be entitled to a cash prize. Thus:

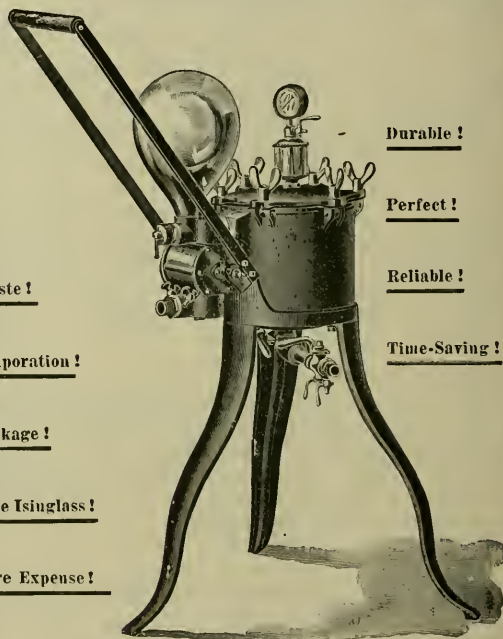
For the whole sentence, 'The Old Government Whisky is Wholesome'. \$100
For the words, 'The Old Government Whisky'. 50
For the words, 'Old Government'. 20
For the word, 'Government'. 10
In any case the disks will cost you nothing, and the price of the Old Government Whisky is money you will never regret spending. We are putting it on the market because we believe it to be the perfection of whisky."

"Dickens was one of the most abstemious men I have ever known. He ate but sparingly, and rarely took more than two glasses of wine at dinner. He was a charming host at the dinner table, and could brew a gin punch that was famous among all his friends. He liked to dilate in imagination over the brewing of this punch, and when it was ready I always noticed that he drank less of it than anyone who might be present. Never but once did I see him 'merry.' This was in Dublin, where we had a particularly large house. Dickens had invited a Dublin friend to sup with him after the reading. Coming into the room rather late, I noticed that both were slightly happy. Dickens greeted me with a shout, arose from the table, and insisted upon me giving him a back at leapfrog. My pockets were bulging with money, the receipts of the night, and as he went over my head, his foot caught in this protuberance of my coat, and down we both came, the coins flying in all directions. But you should have heard his peal upon peal of laughter as he scrambled to his feet and assisted me to pick up the scattered gold and silver."—*George Dolloy's Recollections of Charles Dickens.*

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Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, NOV. 2, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Honolulu	F A Haber	3 packages	13	\$ 14
"	J Schussler & Co	1 barrel	51	33
"	Cal Wine Association	5 cases	16	16
"	"	42 bbls 330 kegs	2,518	962
"	Lachman & Jacobi	20 barrels 100 kegs	1,528	621
"	P Koppen	2 barrels	100	20
"	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels 300 kegs	1,106	556
Total amount 5 cases and				5,316 \$2,222

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, NOV. 2, 1897.

Vancouver	Braunschweiger & Co.	1 barrel	52	\$ 31
Union	Morton Drayage Co.	1 barrel	49	24
Victoria	A Repsold & Co	5 barrels	250	60
Vancouver	It-Swiss Colony	5 cases	17	15
Wellington	"	1 barrel	52	15
Victoria	W H Sears	1 keg	10	2
Total amount 5 cases and				413 \$149

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, NOV. 2, 1897.

Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co	13 bbls 134 kegs	1,981	\$ 720
Santa Rosalia	"	4 kegs	425	36
Mazatlan	Cal Wine Association	1 case	107	32
La Paz	"	2 bbls 35 kegs	454	181
Guaymas	"	6 bbls 1 keg	379	109
Ensenada	"	3 octaves	10	40
Mazatlan	Gundlach-Bund W Co	10 cases	101	45
La Paz	"	1 barrel 5 kegs	333	92
Mazatlan	Cal Wine Association	7 barrels	330	116
Altata	"	1 barrel	51	15
San J del Cabo	"	10 cases	40	21
Guaymas	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel	53	21
"	"	1 case	3	3
"	F S Kordt	3 barrels	104	35
Altata	"	1 lf-barrel	20	15
Ensenada	H Levi & Co	2 barrels	100	30
Altata	"	12 packages	162	80
Guaymas	"	98 packages	1,950	572
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	6 cases	24	29
Mazatlan	I Gutte	6 kegs	111	39
Altata	"	4 barrels	194	86
"	"	6 kegs	60	34
Mazatlan	Italian-Swiss Colony	3 barrels	179	49
Guaymas	"	1 bbl 3 lf-bbls	995	388
"	"	53 kegs		
Total amount 27 cases and				8,149 \$2,900

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, NOV. 8, 1897.

La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels	256	\$ 78
Puntas Arenas	Schwartz, Loewe & Co	3 lf-bbls	82	22
"	Castle Bros	12 kegs	130	56
"	Cal Wine Association	12 kegs	130	56
Acajutla	Gundlach-Bund W Co	46 cases	34	27
"	B Frapolli & Co	1 half-cask	617	261
"	Lachman & Jacobi	12 barrels	51	18
Panama	"	1 barrel	617	261
Total amount 46 cases and				1,280 \$806

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. PERU, NOV. 9, 1897.

Kobe	Langley & Michels	1 barrel	52	\$ 15
Yokohama	Mohs & Kaltenbach	2 barrels	103	32
Shanghai	S Foster & Co	6 barrels	317	241
Yokohama	Ide & Co	10 barrels	500	200
Total amount				1,002 \$488

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, NOV. 8, 1897.

New York	Gundlach-Bund W Co	200 barrels	10,190	\$ 2,879
Worcester, Mass	Harold Mitchell	1 barrel	52	30
Boston	"	2 cases		20
"	"	15 bbls 3 lf-bbls	943	810
"	"	8 kegs		
New York	Cal Wine Association	1200 barrels	60,000	16,215
"	It-Swiss Colony	61 barrels	3,130	780
Boston	"	66 barrels	3,432	1,250
New York	Overland F T Co	4 barrels	200	100
"	Lachman & Jacobi	305 barrels	16,679	3,821
New York City Heights	"	25 barrels	20,856	8,342
Jersey City	C Schilling & Co	400 barrels	115,472	\$24,347
Total amount 2 cases and				

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK ALBERT, NOV. 10, 1897.

Honolulu	Lachman & Jacobi	40 bbls 18 csks	9,474	\$4,038
"	"	4 lf-csks 508 kgs		
"	"	23 lf-barrels		
"	Cal Wine Association	2 csks 285 kegs	1,670	463
"	J C Nobmann	100 kegs	500	300
Total amount				11,644 \$4,801

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, NOV. 12, 1897.

Nanaimo	Chas Bach	1 keg	10	\$ 3
Vancouver	It-Swiss Colony	2 barrels	105	63
"	"	4 cases		13
Victoria	"	4 barrels	210	83
Union	Morton Drayage Co	1 barrel	40	20
Winnipeg	S F Transfer Co	50 barrels	2,436	348
Nanaimo	Farnsworth & R	1 bbl 1 lf-bbl	66	13
Total amount 4 cases and				2,921 \$543

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, NOV. 17, 1897.

Union	Farnsworth & R	1 barrel	50	\$ 10
Comax	"	1 barrel	107	39
Victoria	Lachman & Jacobi	5 barrels	256	64
"	Rossi & Co	14 barrels	741	245
Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	3 barrels	151	80
Total amount				1,248 \$409

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP CYRUS WAKEFIELD, NOV. 17, 1897.

New York	Cal Wine Association	2500 barrels	140,000	
"	Lachman & Jacobi	982 barrels	50,316	
"	"	23 lf-barrels		
"	Cal Wine Makers' Corp	700 barrels	35,000	
Total amount				225,316 \$90,126

TO HONOLULU—PER BARK IRMGARD, NOV. 19, 1897.

Honolulu	Lachman & Jacobi	192 kegs	1,345	\$ 618
"	Cal Wine Association	535 kegs	2,675	1,250
"	C Schilling & Co	20 lf-barrels	550	275
Total amount				4,570 \$2,143

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, NOV. 18, 1897.

Ocosingo	C Schilling & Co	18 cases		\$ 65
Champerico	"	14 kegs	140	115
Amapala	"	4 cases		12
Amapala	"	20 kegs	240	108
La Union	"	2 barrels 1 lf-kegs	264	132
"	"	1 case		4
"	Cal Wine Association	19 cases		98
Amapala	"	37 kegs	444	247
Puntas Arenas	"	70 cases		220
"	"	3 bbls 1 lf-bbl		537
Amapala	"	16 kegs		168
La Union	"	32 kegs 2 kegs	191	106
San Juan del Sur	F S Kordt	1 lf-barrel	28	30
La Union	Gundlach-Bund W Co	30 cases		87
"	"	1 barrel	52	41
Acajutla	"	3 kegs	60	21
San J de Guatemala	Schwartz Bros	1 keg	20	30
"	Lachman & Jacobi	40 cases		93
Champerico	Castle Bros	10 kegs		66
"	"	40 kegs		95
La Libertad	C M Mann	12 barrels	596	277
Total amount 196 cases and				3,036 \$2,184

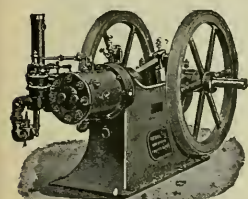
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SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. Coptic, Nov. 18, 1897.

Shanghai...	Cal Wine Association...	4 barrels	200	\$ 120
Hongkong...	"	14 barrels	700	305
Hioogo...	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	5 barrels	258	85
Yokohama...	Berlinger Bros.	4 barrels	205	54
Hongkong...	Napa & Sonoma W Co.	24 cases		140
Kobe...	A J Salazar	5 barrels	258	60
Nagasaki...	Lachman & Jacobl.	15 barrels	772	256
Yokohama...	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	14 cases		51
Total amount 38 cases and.....			2,393	\$1,071

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Nov. 18, 1897.

White Plains, N. Y.	Signal Transfer Co.	8 cases		\$ 60
Jersey City	Lenormand Bros.	1 case		10
New York	F Chevalier & Co.	27 barrels	1,377	413
"	Raubiger Bros.	4 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	256	64
"	Cal Wine Association	1500 barrels	75,000	19,411
"	Henry Campe & Co.	1 case		4
Total amount 10 cases and.....			76,633	\$19,962

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Nov. 22, 1897.

Vancouver	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels	507	248
Nanaimo	A Chelizola & Sons	1 barrel	49	20
Victoria	Farnsworth & R.	1 barrel	48	12
Vancouver	It-Swiss Colony	5 cases		18
Total amount 5 cases and.....			604	\$298

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR. SHIP BEN LEE, Nov. 18, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
175 barrels Whisky		Louis Taussig & Co.
320 barrels Whisky		Order
355 barrels Whisky		L Weiskopf
25 barrels Whisky		C F A Last
25 barrels Whisky		Goldberg, Bowen & Co
45 cases Liqueurs		A Viguier
6 casks Wine		
24 cases Wine		Hellmann Bros & Co
180 cases Mineral Water		E Gogava
600 cases Mineral Water		Chas Graef & Co

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. CITY OF PUEBLA, Nov. 8, 1897.

25 cases Wine		Macondray Bros & Lockard
90 barrels Bottled Beer		Sherwood & Sherwood

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Nov. 13, 1897.

100 casks Bottled Beer		William Wolff & Co.
90 barrels Bottled Beer		Sherwood & Sherwood

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
4 barrels Whisky		Castle Bros (for Sydney)
100 cases Champagne		Order marked BF & Co.
100 cases Champagne		Order marked CFS & P.
11 cases Wine		Order marked MP
2 cases Mineral Water		Order marked C.
30 cases Wine		Order marked W F B.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla	Chicago, Ill.	Cal Wine Ass'n	45 barrels	2,300	\$ 923
"	"	"	48 cases		300
S N Castle	Honolulu	"	58 barrels	2,964	1,170
"	"	"	17 hf-cask.	5,808	
"	"	"	420 kegs.		2,712
"	"	"	10 cases		
Roderick Dhu	Hilo	"	18 2 hf-csk		
"	"	"	190 kegs.	1,935	811
S C Allen	Honolulu	C Schilling & Co.	17 cases		42
Acapulco	Esmeralda, S. A.	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 cask	61	61
Umatilla	Calgary	Sherwood & S.	4 cases		30
"	Victoria	Gundlach-B W Co.	15 cases		57
"	Chicago	Cal Wine Ass'n	48 barrels	2,450	900
Peru	Mitwaukee	"	55 barrels	2,810	1,000
"	Bangkok	"	24 cases		80
"	"	"	1 bbl 4 casks	260	95
Alameda	Apia	"	1 case		6
"	Auckland	Gundlach-B W Co.	1 cask	59	37
"	Lyttleton	"	5 barrels	254	147
Claudine	Honolulu	Cal Wine Ass'n	329 kegs	2,315	1,115
Jessomene	Breslau	Geo Schammel	4 barrels	200	75
Total amount 119 cases and.....				21,416	\$9,551

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Mazatlan	William Wolff & Co	5 cases		\$ 50
"	Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co.	1 barrel	50	52
Peru	Yokohama	Mohus & Kalteub'h	1 barrel	45	25
"	Shanghai	Cal Wine Ass'n	1 hf-bbl	22	32
"	Yokohama	Henry Mohos	1 barrel	44	44
Total amount 5 cases.....				161	\$193

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Australia	Honolulu	S F Bond Mfg W H	1 keg.	10	\$ 12
Orizaba	Mazatlan	"	1 barrel	53	42
"	"	William Wolff & Co	5 cases		40
"	"	Crown Dist Co	2 barrels	109	109
"	Guaymas	"	4 cases		36
"	Ensenada	"	1 hf-bbl	27	47
S N Castle	Honolulu	"	120 cases		820
"	"	Louis Taussig & Co	5 barrels	167	150
Roderick Dhu	Hilo	Crown Dist Co.	12 cases		132
Acapulco	San J de Guat'la	"	14 cases		100
Peru	Yokohama	Luke Marisch & Co	26 cases		162
Alameda	Sydney	Rheinstrom Bros	3 barrels	139	71
Claudine	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co.	70 barrels	2,508	2,325
Total amount 181 cases and.....				3,013	\$4,046

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GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.

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Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

"CLUB COTTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale

SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goderham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92, O. F. C.; Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CAGED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER and BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Australia	Honolulu	S F Breweries, Ltd	125 kegs bulk	\$ 350
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co	12 barrels bulk	
"	"	"	85 bf-bbls bulk	600
"	"	"	21 third-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	5 sixth-bbls bulk	
Orizaba	Mazatlan	S F Breweries, Ltd	10 cases bottled	65
"	Guaymas	"	60 cases bottled	270
"	La Paz	"	1 cask bottled	10
S N Castle	Honolulu	"	40 casks bottled	420
Acapulco	Acapulco	Lachman & Jacob	20 casks bottled	215
Peru	Nagasaki	Overland F T Co	11 cases bottled	65
Albert	Honolulu	Buffalo Brew Co	50 cases bottled	400
Alameda	Apia	S F Breweries, Ltd	4 hf-bbls bulk	18
"	"	"	25 casks bottled	240
"	Dunedin	"	79 cases bottled	484
"	Sydney	"		

Total—204 cases and 86 casks bottled; 12 barrels, 89 hf-barrels, 21 third-barrels, 5 sixth-barrels and 125 kegs bulk. \$3,158

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.		LIQUORS.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.
Jones, Mundy & Co.	265	590				
C W Craig & Co.	130					
Crown Dist Co.	185	275				
William Wolf & Co.	20	180				
L Cahen & Son	5	125				
Hugo Greenhood		30	66			
Chas Meinecke & Co		100				
Moore, Hunt & Co.				80		
Louis Taussig & Co				70		
Collector of Port.				70		
Livingston & Co.				68		
Carroll & Carroll		600		5		
Macbeth & M.		143				
S Siebenhaur		18				
Lebenbaum & Co.		22				
Pac Med Co.		9				
M Grenetto				1		
Stevenson & Co.				1		
M Marron				1		
P Hansen				1		
J Danbaum				1		
M Levy				1		
Total	210	975	1,512	364	3	

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Orizaba	Ensenada	C W Craig & Co.	1 keg B B Brandy	\$ 12
"	"	"	1 keg Rum	20
S N Castle	Honolulu	Crown Dist Co	5 cases Rum	16
"	"	"	10 cases Gin	50
Umatilla	Victoria	P C Rossi & Co.	2 kegs Liquors	29

Total amount 15 cases, etc. \$127

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO DOMESTIC PORTS BY SEA.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Walla Walla	Chicago	Cal Wine Ass'n	10 hf-b 15 kg	400	\$ 742
"	Milwaukee	"	29 hf-barrels	700	1,633
Acapulco	Boston	Harold Mitchell	2 bbls 5 kegs	145	180
"	Hartford	Cal Wine Ass'n	2 hf-barrel.	44	78
"	Middlebury, Conn	"	1 hf-barrel.	26	44
"	Brighton, Mass.	"	1 hf-barrel.	23	40
"	Bristol, Conn.	"	2 hf-barrels.	49	84
"	New Britain, Con	"	1 hf-barrel.	24	45
Umatilla	Chicago	"	2 barrels.	100	200
"	Milwaukee	"	10 kegs	100	200
Total amount				1,671	\$3,246

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From November 1st to November 15, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels	1/2 bbls.	Kegs.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.		10		160	60	50
W Bogen & Co				40	10	60
C A Zinkand					60	
W Loalza & Co	130					
E G Lyons Co.	142		25			
Total	292	10	25	260	70	50

Sweet Wine Production.

PRODUCTION — FOURTH DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1000	133,729.0
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	491	35,327.2
Brandy used for fortification	1285 1/2	155,344.3
Port produced		647,458.04
Sherry produced		29,057.30
Muscet produced		1,822.25
Angelica produced		50,021.10
Total		728,358.69

Should there be a general "boom" in the United States there is no doubt that brewery undertakings would benefit to no small extent in which a large amount of British capital is invested. Up till now these concerns have not proved particularly profitable to shareholders, most of the ordinary shares standing at large discounts. So far American brewery shares have not sympathized to any extent with the rise in American railroad stocks, so that providing business in the United States continues to expand there should be a fair margin for an improvement in them.—*London Shareholder.*

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Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.



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TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE'S, PURIFIES, MELLOW'S and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

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M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS

125 Water Street, New York.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

DURING THE MONTH OF OCT., 1897, SHOWING DESTINATION AND POINTS OF SHIPMENT
(OFFICIAL FIGURES.)

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....			2	2,600	San Francisco.....	121	38,147	2,524	523,219
Other New England points.....	1	45	59	4,551					
Buffalo.....				50					
New York.....	1	27,524	545	171,063	Oakland and.....				112
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.....		27	3	5,496	Bay District.....				5,918
Philadelphia.....		737	100	10,728					
Pittsburg.....		196	144	10,076	San Jose.....		287	11	7,292
Other Penn. points.....	3	66	35	475	Santa Clara District.....				7,975
Baltimore.....			26	50					
Washington.....			1	224					
Other Md. and Va. points.....			20	2,618	Sacramento Valley.....		10,113	22	24,604
Atlanta.....			90	3,000	Napa and Sonoma District.....	10	2,325	36	224,055
Other Georgia & Carolina pts.....			4	10					
New Orleans.....	1	298	42	343,005	San Joaquin Valley.....		3,317	22	41,805
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.....				8,374					
Birmingham.....				2,631					
Other Ala. and Florida points.....			8	7,596					
Austin.....		119	10	2,724	Los Angeles and Southern				
Fort Worth.....	17	217	227	5,010	California.....	4	1,530	363	47,375
Galveston.....		133		6,536					
Houston.....			2	110					
San Antonio.....			5	2,325					
Other Texas points.....	4	80	18	2,970					
Arkansas and Oklahoma pfs.....			10	108					
Memphis.....	14	250	83	19,885					
Louisville.....				2,537					
Cincinnati.....	7	2,039	13	22,225					
Columbus.....		132		2,417					
Other Ohio points.....		407	16	6,724					
Indianapolis.....		155		2,830					
Other Indiana points.....			37	120					
Chicago.....	5	7,140	185	67,516					
Other Illinois points.....		96	62	7,400					
Detroit.....			1	5,300					
Other Michigan.....		430	6	8,122					
Milwaukee.....		1,299		16,675					
Other Wisconsin.....			2	65					
St. Louis.....	12	1,506	10	21,581					
Kansas City.....		656	107	16,377					
Other Missouri points.....		12	2	109					
Other Iowa points.....		311	5	632					
St. Paul.....		2,005	34	19,551					
Minneapolis.....		2,606	17	11,578					
Other Minnesota points.....		363	3	6,401					
Omaha.....				130					
Nebraska and Kansas points.....		146	3	514					
Dakotas.....			17	477					
Denver.....	6	1,412	293	14,167					
Other Colorado points.....	12	563	200	14,087					
Utah points.....		580	45	1,382					
Santa Fe District.....		897	46	3,977					
Idaho and Montana.....	48	2,943	369	16,078					
Mexico.....			1	5,798					
Dallas.....									
Cleveland.....									
Toledo.....									
Peoria.....									
St. Joseph.....									
Canada.....									
England.....									
Arkansas.....									
Dubuque.....									
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.....									
Total.....	135	55,919	2,948	887,355	Total.....	135	55,919	2,948	887,355

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MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE,
Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch
Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson
& Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
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LARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
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Grand Marnier.
MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natua,
Aperient Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenbeher dem
Juclischplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Exelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hunee; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and
other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Pohndorff on Bonded Bottled Goods.

Our friend, F. Pohndorff, the well-known wine merchant of Washington, D. C., writes an interesting article on the good things to drink, and how to distinguish them. It follows in part:

The virtues originally ascribed to aqua vite were medicinal. Such action still must be attributed to whisky and brandy. Only custom and social habits have converted both into daily or occasional drams for quite different effects. The medicinal, that is, tonic stimulative action of both liquors depends far more on their inherent ethers than on their spirituous elements. A full ethereal expression in a distillate is reached only after years of oxidation. This takes place in both distillates and generous wines of the genus Xericum (Sherry) where not denaturalized.

Of the oxygen of atmospheric air ozone is the factor for oxygenation of the etherous parts of the distillate or of wines. Oxygenation never takes place in glass vessels, carefully or even loosely corked. That process requires wooden receptacles, and the pores of the wood are the spaces where evaporation and consequent oxidation is solely possible. If you have a barrel filled originally with 48 gallons of whisky or brandy, and keep it in moderately warm storage intact for three years you will find about 10½ gallons less, viz., 37½ gallons, and five years later, that is, after eight years, only about 28 gallons of the 48 gallons left. Has your liquor been properly distilled from sound grain (or wine) free from bad acids, the etherous expression after years of oxidation of its essential oils will be fragrant, and therefore not only wholesome, but its medicinal action will be the most favorable.

The fragrant odor, frank and unimpaired by any expression of doubt as to the real aroma will be lasting. Liquor that is artificially flavored will lose its odor rapidly. No careful consumer can be deceived as to age and naturalness of a good and healthful liquor if he smells the glass emptied. Two days later that same emptied glass still holds the fragrance of good ethers of a six to eight-years-old liquor. Poor, improperly distilled liquor, when young, smells disagreeable, often nauseous. Such liquor, aged by imprudent distillers or careless dealers, becomes each year more repugnant and hurtful. Very likely one only out of every hundred consumers noses his dram before conveying it to his lips, while ninety-nine gulp it down without smelling it.

The headache or bowel disorder caused by the fusel in bad liquor should teach the consumer that the olfactory organ has a mission equal to that of the palate. Good, raw material; correct distillation; these two are the requisites for the production of a wholesome liquor. Distilling correctly means care-

ful separation of phlegms, the different ill-smelling acids and bad essential oils of grain or wine, which are soluble at lower heat degrees than those required to disengage the last fragrant essential oils that condition and flavor the pure liquor, and for this same in the still. Equal scrupulosity is necessary, when at the termination of distilling the pure liquor is exhausted, and the impure feints have to be shut off from the pure product.

There is no doubt that in general our American liquors are more perfectly distilled than those of other countries. The fad for Scotch and Canadian whiskies can scarcely be based on judgment by careful comparison with our own best aged liquors on the part of consumers and physicians who are observant as to the sanitary effects. Personally, I judge only by the odor (for I never drank distilled liquors), and as I have directed distilleries by the sense of smell solely, know this to be the safest way.

Speaking from experience by close observation, and from the expressions of patients and physicians, for what my opinion may be worth, it is that no better whisky for medicinal use is recommendable than frankly-fragrant, clean-tasting rye of from six to twenty years' development. I can point out one wholesale house in the city that keeps a large stock of such. After twenty years of storage of the forty-eight gallons, thirty-six will have evaporated. Of the twelve gallons remaining of the most concentrated etherous whisky, one teaspoonful for the milk punch ordered in severe cases will bring new action in the veins of a patient on the brink of death. This will prove the absurdity of the assertion of many dealers who never search for the ethers in a whisky, that five years' keeping completes its development.

The American Bottlers.

The ninth annual convention of the American Bottlers' Association of the United States was held in Boston on the 6th inst. Over 200 delegates were in attendance, and their proceedings were harmonious. The reports from different sections indicated that the Association is in a flourishing condition. In his annual address, President Thomas W. Dukehart, of Baltimore, said: "I suppose it is scarcely known by many of the members of our Association that over \$50,000,000 are invested by the members of this Association in bottles and bottling plants, and they can count their employes by the tens of thousands. One of the matters which claims your attention is the enactment of a national law by Congress for the registration by the various bottlers of their property, and its protection under the power of a national law."



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506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

Mr. Thomas R. Dewar, Sheriff of London.

An interesting ceremony took place Sept. 27th, when Mr. Thomas R. Dewar of Messrs. Dewar & Sons, distillers, limited, Perth and London, Sheriff-elect, was presented with a massive shrievalty chain and badge of office. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. Alderman Pound, at the London Shipping Exchange, Billiter street, in the presence of the representatives of the ward of Aldgate and others, including Mr. Deputy Pearse Morrison, Mr. Walter Low, and a large number of influential gentlemen in the city as well as in the colonies, where Mr. Dewar has innumerable friends. Mr. Ramsay Knapp and Mr. John Roebuck, of the firm of John Dewar & Sons, Limited, were also present. On the chain and badge, which are in the best style of workmanship and the purest twenty-two carat gold, are represented in enamel the arms of the eight livery companies to which Mr. Dewar belongs, each being separated by an adroitly worked monogram, "T.R.D.," while the larger badge pendant from the city arms, occupying an entablature in the center of the chain, consists of Mr. Dewar's coat of arms beautifully worked in enamel, a monogram, and the emblematic Scotch thistle. In making the presentation Mr. Alderman Pound traced Mr. Dewar's career from the time of his coming to London, in 1885, and expressed the esteem and regard in which he was held by his many friends, remarking that a great honor was conferred upon the ward of Aldgate by the selection of a gentleman who was so well known and so highly respected. Mr. T. R. Dewar, who was cordially greeted, thanked the subscribers for their handsome gift. He was, he said, perhaps the youngest man who had ever been appointed to the important office of sheriff of this, the greatest city in the world, and he trusted that when his year of office expired the inhabitants of the ward would be pleased with the manner in which he had discharged the duties pertaining to the office. He again thanked them for their handsome and valuable gift, and said that, much as he appreciated it, the kind expressions with which it was accompanied were to him beyond price.—*London Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

Is It Coming to This?

Speaking of the growth of the beer-drinking habit in the United States to the detriment of the distilling interests, Tom Gilmore has the following significant remarks in the recent issue of *Bonfort's*:

The continued warm weather has retarded consumption very much, as the American people generally do not drink whisky when the temperature is about 80 or 90. This is called beer weather, and is well named. This country is rapidly becoming a beer-drinking nation, and the manufacturers of whiskies and wines ought to investigate the question of consumption and see what figure the prices at which beverages are retailed ent in the matter.

Of course, with a tax of \$1.10 it would seem ridiculous to speak of the price of drinks being lowered, and yet our neighbor, Canada, retails whisky in the best bars in cities like Toronto at five cents per drink, notwithstanding the fact that a much higher tax is collected on whisky in that country than in this.

The American distiller is constitutionally opposed to details, and therefore he has never given the least consideration to the question of consumption, but now that the bottling-in-bond business is forcing his thought in that direction he will find out the inner mysteries, so to speak, of this wine and spirit trade.

He will find there are factors a most innumerable, every

one of which has an effect for good or ill, upon his fortune. He will find that the wages of the wholesale dealer and distiller come over the bar, and that therefore, as too great a proportion of this fund is absorbed by municipal taxation, these wages must be small. He will find that when the least town on the map raises the license fee of its one little saloon from, say \$100 to \$200, it lessens by \$100 the fund with which the retail liquor dealer pays the wages of jobber and distiller.

He will find that unless distillers and jobbers quit approving of high licenses or at any rate of saying, "It is no affair of mine and I will not be bothered with it," society will absorb this wage fund and leave just enough for those who put up the capital and do the work to live upon. It is not necessary for a State or a city to invest in a dispensary system to secure the profits of the liquor business, for these profits can all be secured by taxation, and this is the tendency of affairs.

He will also find that local option, high license and prohibition can only grow in a soil prepared for them by evils connected with the wine and spirit trade.

He will find, probably, that a large percentage of those who call for beer would prefer whisky in one shape or another if the price was not so high.

Perhaps he will find that saloons in this country can be persuaded to measure drinks as they do in London, so that a man may buy five cents' worth of whisky if he desires in a first-class resort.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

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NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.



AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

The Wines of Ancient Days.

Our title above is perhaps equivocal, and may not at first sight indicate to our readers the object of the notes which follow. We do not, in them, propose to recall to memory the vinous ancient of the early part of this century, nor the still more ancient Falstaff and his Sack, nor even a Dr. Sam Johnson, with a sycophantic Boswell, ready to suck the dregs from the great man's glass. Our object and intent is to go back to far more ancient history of wine producing and consuming, and to direct attention very concisely to what the Roman Sybarite provided for himself and consumed in the days when Rome was Empress of the civilized world, and before that declension came, to which sensual indulgence and luxury lent such effectual aid, says a writer in *Ridley's*.

The extent to which the pleasures of the table were indulged in by the Romans may be evidenced by one illustration among many, which have come down to us, vouched by adequate authority, from which we learn that at a supper given to the Emperor Vitellius by his brother on his arrival in Rome, 2000 choice fish and 7000 birds were served up, with one dish christened "The Shield of Minerva," in which the liver of char, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, the tongues of the flamingo and the intestines of the lamprey, took part, brought from immense distances and at an enormous expense. No wonder; therefore, that the cost of a banquet in those days came to nearly £3300 of our money! Although the record to which we refer does not give the particulars of the wine consumed at such a feast, it may, we think, be well assumed that the host, who provided such eclectic viands, would not let his guests go without the best of wine and in unstinted quantity. What was that wine? Where and how produced and matured, and how used? It is to these questions we desire to address our present attention.

It will not be forgotten that among the numerous gods recognized and worshipped by the Romans was "Bacchus," the "God of Wine," usually depicted by a very merry looking individual, crowned with ivy, sitting astride a cask of wine, and no god, not even Jupiter himself, was the subject of more attention, cult or worship than this Bacchus.

The Latin poets, also, in all ages, did not hesitate to celebrate in graceful, though often licentious verse, the praises of love and wine, and it cannot be denied or even doubted, that the Roman—first in arts and arms, science and literature of his day—found time, skill and disposition to make and drink the wine that "makes glad the heart of man." Who shall say how much of the Roman warrior's courage, the statesman's power, the painter's, sculptor's, poet's or historian's arts, was inspired by this product of the grape?

Looking back over a full two thousand years, to seek the material for our present brief notice, it is satisfactory to find that accurate sources of information have been preserved, such as those furnished by Virgil in his *Georgics*, and the great Pliny the Historian—supplemented by many others of equal credibility, but inferior status—and the difficulty in dealing with the subject does not arise from want of reliable material, even to minutest details, but to the necessity of avoiding diffuseness and extreme technicality, and of using familiar and short descriptions, whilst ignoring classical translations and quotations. This we shall attempt to do, and think no apology is needed for our effort, in a wine trade journal, to recall to the memories of those of its readers who have known it before, or to present for the first time to those who are not so familiar with it, a short summary of vine cultivation and wine production as they existed among the Romans, to whom, we think, Europe at large is indebted for methods and systems which they invented and practiced, and which, with but little material

alteration, guide both our theory and practice today. We must not forget that the Latin word "Vinum" for wine is still the base and substance of the word which, in every Western European Country, describes the grateful beverage obtained from the grape. * * * * *

The Roman vine grower, after well trenching and cleaning the ground, planted his vines in furrows or ditches, in rows, ordinarily in such form that the plants in the second row were opposite the spaces between those of the row in front, so that all should get their share of sun. In early days the vines had usually been reared by fastening them to trees, and for choice, to poplars and elms; but when the cultivation increased, this was, no doubt, found impracticable or inconvenient, and then single props or poles came into use, and afterwards two poles with a cross bar, or two crossed in the form of the letter X. We think, however, it is to be gathered from some of the Latin poets, and Horace in particular, that the vines were also grown in trellised form. The pruning of the plants was, it is certain, as perfectly understood and as scientifically practiced as at the present day, and the modes of putting the vines into the best fruit-bearing condition were well known. The technical descriptions by which the different shoots and branches were distinguished, the mode in which they were dealt with by the operator specially entrusted with this duty, and the implements used, are all accurately described in the authorities to which we have referred, but to quote them here would involve an amount of detail difficult of explanation, and unnecessarily lengthening our notes, and it may suffice, therefore, to say, in general terms, that the principles which guided the Latin wine grower in these operations were practically identical with those of the present day.

In laying out the vineyards, the intervals between the vines differed according to the soil—five feet appears to have been the ordinary space, but this was sometimes increased to eight, and in exceptional districts to even twenty feet, when corn was sown between the rows. The vines were always planted more thickly on the fertile plains and thinner on the hills, but always in exact order. The roads or paths through the vineyards were of a width fixed by the law; those running east and west were wider than those crossing them from north to south, and Pliny puts it that the former should be eighteen feet wide and the latter ten. It would seem that five rows of vines were planted between each set of two principal roads running east and west.

The gathering of the grapes, when ripe, was not attended by any special manipulation, and we have been unable to find any distinct reference to a late gathering of over-mature grapes in raisin form, as now in use for certain descriptions of wine. The whole crop was apparently gathered at the same time, and in the ordinary way. The grapes were both white and red, or black, and although the names of some of the varieties of the vines then cultivated are known to us, they do not convey the means of identification with those now in cultivation, though no doubt some of the latter are descendants of the old growths. The grapes when gathered, were immediately placed in the receptacle in which the operation of pressing out the juice was to be carried out, and this operation was principally effected in the simple and natural way still adopted in parts of Spain, Portugal and France, that is to say by the bare feet of the vineyard laborers, male and female, who, standing in the receptacle, stamped out the juice from the berries. It is to this custom that Macaulay refers in his "Lays of Ancient Rome" when, speaking of the withdrawal of the men of the rural districts to fight the enemy at Rome, he says:

"This year no Mæst shall foam,

"Round the white feet of laughing girls,

"Whose sires have marched to Rome."

But the Roman was also perfectly acquainted with the artificial methods of pressing the grapes, and although no reliable drawing or detailed description of the press is available—its Latin name suggests that it was in the nature of a screw press.

The juice thus obtained was run into an open vat, where it appears to have remained for a sufficient time to allow a first fermentation to be completed, and it was then passed into one of two descriptions of holders, the one being constructed of earthenware, the other being a cask of wood, the construction of which by the Roman cooper has not descended to us, but there are reasons for inferring that it bore the characteristics of the cask of the present day. A curious feature was that this wooden cask was covered externally throughout with a thick coat of plaster, apparently for the double purpose of preventing the leakage of the wine, and of enabling it to go through the peculiar process of maturing, which we shall presently describe.

Now the first of these processes was the fining of the wine, and the authorities clearly show, not only that the necessity for this was understood by the Roman wine merchant, but that he carried it into effect by the use of the yolks of pigeons' eggs, having therefore some, though not a perfect analogy, to our use of the white of the egg of the domestic fowl, but which we do not trace as having found favor with our Roman predecessors.

Another process which followed was the making up and flavoring of the wine, and in this we learn of the employment of curious materials, among others pitch—probably the resinous product of the pine—spices, drugs, earths and the blending of older, thick and more viscid wines with those of more recent production, which was undoubtedly practiced by the Roman wine maker. The object of these, in addition to flavoring, was to give the wines durability, and if the authorities on which we rely are to be believed, as we think they are, they had this effect. Then came a process of maturing, which deserves some special mention, as that which our predecessors in the art and mystery of wine making did by direct means, has been the subject of imitative processes based on the same theoretical principles. We have already adverted to the fact that our Roman wine makers covered the casks in which their wines were contained with a coating of plaster; now, in order to expedite the ripening of the wine and to give it age, they were in the habit of placing these casks so coated in or near to the chimneys or means of exit for the smoke engendered by their furnaces used for heating the water for their baths or for culinary purposes, and thus secured the application of heat to the wines so encased, the effect of which was to reduce the volume by a certain amount of evaporation, and to concentrate, thicken and strengthen that which remained, while imparting to it a character of age which could otherwise be attained only by keeping for a long series of years.

It will, perhaps, at first sight strike our readers as peculiar, that, in this district of the "Sunny South," anything like firing or heating apparatus should have existed, but they will, of course, recognize the fact that food had to be cooled even in those days, and, from the elaborate character of their banquets, to which we have referred before, it may be assumed

that their culinary arrangements were not neglected. But it is equally certain, from the abundant evidence of the ruined dwellings of the well-to-do Romans, that the luxury of hot water baths had become a necessary part of Roman domestic life, and the "Hypo-causts," as they were called, by means of which these baths were provided, the remains of which still exist, display a considerable amount of engineering skill, and necessarily provided a considerable amount of heat applicable to the purposes we are now describing, and it is beyond question proved by the authorities to which we have referred, that the smoke and heat these produced were so applied.

This use of heat to accelerate the maturing and ageing of wine has apparently been practiced from very early times, and in most Eastern countries, and before the records of Roman wine making, it is proved that in warm countries the wines in their receptacles were placed on the flat roofs of the habitations, in order that the sun's heat might exercise the same influence—and in more modern times, in Madeira and other places, a direct application of artificial heat was frequently adopted. The still more recent, but now disused custom of sending wine for a voyage to the Indies, or other warm climates, was adopted with the same object. In this respect, therefore, we find that the ancient wine producer was not behind those of later days in his appreciation of the value of heat as a means of artificially hastening the ripening of wine.

(To be continued)

Here Are the Facts.

Every effort to stop the use of strong drink by legislation in the past has failed. One can only judge the future by the past. If prohibition prohibits, if it is a cure for the evils of drink, why has it been abandoned where it has been tried? New York tried it in 1854, and after two years' trial gave it up. Illinois tried it in 1885, but the people repudiated it at the polls. Massachusetts had it for fifteen years and abandoned it. Atlanta, Ga., had it one year, and repudiated it overwhelmingly. Connecticut tried in 1854, kept it eighteen years, and kicked it out in 1872.

Ohio and Maryland both tried it in 1855, and both gave it up after five months' sad experience. Delaware had it in 1855, and repealed it in 1857. Wisconsin enacted it twice, and the executive vetoed it both times. Rhode Island enacted it in 1853, and abandoned it in 1863. Michigan enacted it in 1853 and repealed it in 1875. Indiana and Nebraska enacted it in 1855 and repealed it in 1856. Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire all voted on it within the past fifteen years, and buried it out of sight.

An old German had a son whose future he was anxious to forecast. He placed upon a table in a room a bible and a bottle of whisky, and contrived to have his son go in. He stood behind a curtain to watch the result. He said to himself: "If mine boy dakes de Bible, he will be a breacher; if he dakes de whisky he will be a sport." The boy came in, put the Bible in one pocket, and the bottle of whisky in the other. "Mine Gott!" exclaimed "the old man, he is going to be a bolitician!"

B. O. S. SCOTCH WHISKY

PEASE, SON & CO., WHISKY BLENDERS

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"Sparkling Medoc."

The writer of the articles in the *Morning Post* to which we have already referred gives an account of the experiments M. Johnston has made at one of his properties in the Gironde with the view of ascertaining whether a marketable sparkling wine can be produced there. Finding that the English demand for the best clarets was falling off, while that for sparkling wine was rapidly increasing, it occurred to M. Johnston that the grapes of the Medoc, if properly treated, were well fitted for making a *vin mousseux* of good quality; and accordingly he studied the methods adopted in Reims and Epernay, obtained the same machinery for pressing, and imported workmen familiar with all the processes employed. Of the wine produced the writer says that, "but for the place of its origin, it would be called an excellent dry champagne." It is the question of name which appears to be the principal difficulty. The French law would not sanction the designation of the wine as "champagne," and the correspondent of the *Morning Post* doubts whether "sparkling Medoc" is a name which the British public would recognize as an equivalent. If all that he says of the wine be true, M. Johnston, we think, need have little apprehension on that score, for we are told that "the wine is undoubtedly much more palatable and refined than all but the most expensive brands of Reims and Epernay." After making allowance for the enthusiasm which is natural to one who has been enjoying French hospitality, this praise induces the hope that we shall soon have an opportunity in London of forming an opinion upon the wine. It is easy enough to produce a sparkling wine, but it is another thing to make it a serious rival of champagne, and it will be interesting to see whether M. Johnston has achieved that object.—*Wine Trade Review*.

Lord Beresford on Drink.

No one will accuse Lord Charles Beresford of being a violent partisan, or perhaps of having any irrational "bias" in the liquor controversy. He is, in many respects, a representative of our highest type of national character, a man without fear and without reproach, able to go anywhere and do anything—able above all else to tell the truth in a straightforward manly fashion, regardless of consequences. Our teetotal friends will read with much pain the letter sent by his lordship to the Secretary of the Westminster and Pimlico Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association. In this communication he assures our Westminster colleagues of his hearty sympathy with their efforts "in combining to prevent injustice to individual members of the trade, which has been made the scapegoat, as well as the revenue producer of the State." His lordship continues:

"I have always held that the rights of property apply to the licensed victuallers' business as much as to any other, and the State has no more right to close a publican's business without compensation than it would have to close a butcher's or a baker's. A great deal of capital is, as I believe, unjustly made out of the supposed close connection between drink and crime, but so far as I can see, the revenue from alcoholic liquors continues to increase while crime is at the same time speedily decreasing. Therefore some other explanation for the supposed connection will have to be found. I do not for one moment deny, and I do not suppose the licensed victuallers would attempt to deny, the evil results which arise from drinking to excess, but the more intemperate advocates of teetotalism forget that under any circumstances those people whose weakness leads them into intemperance would not be restrained by inflicting an injustice on certain members

of the licensed victuallers' trade. Perpetrating a gross injustice will never do any good to a moral movement, and in the growing self-restraint and strength of the race, not to the infliction of undeserved hardships on a law-abiding class, we must look for the remedy to that abuse to one of the men's chief articles of food and pleasure. I am confident that we are rapidly improving with regard to intemperance. In the service to which I have the honor to belong I have noticed enormous improvement year by year in the sobriety of the men, and I believe this improvement is not confined to any one class of her Majesty's subjects, but is noticeable in all directions; on the other hand, it is very remarkable that the sale of intoxicating liquor has just as steadily increased, and therefore these facts fully bear out my contentions, and no class in the community, I am sure, feels more satisfaction at the increasing temperance of our nation than the much-maligned licensed victuallers."

These weighty remarks make it quite clear that his lordship has been a close student of the licensing controversy, and we have no doubt whatever that he voices the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the whole nation.—*Licensed Victualler*.

Not Encouraging.

Our Reims correspondent, under date of the 8th inst., writes: "Generally speaking, if our vintage takes place during the latter part of September a wine of good quality may be expected. This year the vintage was over by the beginning of October, and the crop is neither plentiful nor of good quality. In the spring early frosts destroyed many of the young buds, and the show of grapes, which was then rather a promising one, was greatly reduced, this being especially the case in the white grape vineyards, which have yielded scarcely a hogshead an acre. Similarly, the district along the river Marne was adversely affected, and the yield there has been a very small one, phylloxera, mildew and black rot all combining to further restrict the crop. June and July were satisfactory months, but August and September were cold and wet, and these two months are always largely responsible for quality. Incessant rain rotted the grapes and led to a somewhat premature gathering. As regards the prices paid, I think they are higher than the quality of the wines warranted, but a leading house, for either political or philanthropic motives, came forward and offered 400 francs a hoghead for two Cuvees in Ay, and on this basis other prices were regulated. Many wines remain still unsold."—*Ridley's*.

Champagne Drinkers Increasing.

In 1896-97 the champagne district exported more than 28,000,000 bottles of wine. France's best customer in this industry is England. Our exporters find in the United Kingdom an excellent market. In 1894 and in the first months of 1895 the exports from this market fell off somewhat, like all others, but in the second half of 1895 the business became more active, and the diminution of our importations in England, which was 44,000 dozens of bottles for the first six months of 1895, was more than made up in the second six months. The American market does not come up to the expectations, and champagne wines have suffered from the effects of the recent commercial stagnation in that country. The exportations to Belgium, Germany and Russia have increased in the same proportion as those of England. Our exportations to Belgium amount annually to about 800,000 bottles.—*Economiste Francais*.

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New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

Camille Taugwalder, 603 California.
 Peter McGuire, 205 Larkin.
 William Ensbury, 330 Bush.
 Joseph Bittel, 614 Clay.
 George Hetzel, S. E. corner 21st and Florida.
 Gutzeit & Malfanti, 112 O'Farrell.
 Alfonso Bacelli, 306 Montgomery avenue.
 John J. Merriman, 510 Howard.
 Frank Hoelscher, 417½ Davis.
 Auguste F. Benard, S. W. corner Larkin & Fulton.
 Richard Bail, 115 Powell.
 Edelf Atzeroth, 318 Fifth.
 Henry Alexander, 406 Pacific.
 Max E. A. Wagner, 9 Mason.
 Henri Lamarque, 554 Fourth.
 Charles Helling, 3044 Twenty-fourth.
 Henry H. Paulsen, 139 East.
 Curley & Gunn, 777 Market.
 Benjamin W. Walters, 105 Larkin.
 Henry Newhoff, N. W. corner Kearny and Bush.
 James Ryan, 319 Third.
 William McClure, west corner Beale and Brannan.
 Frank Cresta, 4404 Mission.
 David B. Todd, N. E. corner 14th and Railroad avenue.
 Philip Gaupp, 444 Brannan.
 Felder & Wischhusen, 112 O'Farrell.
 Eugene F. Herve, N. W. corner 13th and Valencia.
 Harry E. Sweeney, 457 Tehama.
 John P. Wieboldt, 2850 Twenty-first.
 Margaret A. Cavanagh, 237 Natoma.
 Lund & Bohm, 1342 Market.
 Wenzell Adams, 204 Third.
 Julia Mullins, S. E. corner 22nd and Alabama.
 James McDonnell 636 Fourth.
 Hubert T. Schwarz, 39 Pacific.
 McGaffegan & McGaffegan, 334 Third.
 Manuel Silva, 914 Kearny.
 Timothy O. Mahoney, 140 Minna.
 Peterson & Christensen, 510 Pacific.
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Wine Lees in Greece.

In response to an inquiry from a California correspondent (to whom the answer was sent September 10, 1897), Consul Horton writes from Athens under date of Aug. 20, 1897:

Argols, or lees of wine, for the manufacture of cream of tartar, are shipped from Greece to France and Austria. Formerly this product could be obtained very cheaply, and was given to people who cleaned the wine barrels in exchange for their labor. At present the demand has greatly increased, and prices on the ground range from 3 to 7 cents a pound. The best quality is said to come from the island of Santorin; but argols were also found in Paros, Cephalonia, Lefkas, Corfu, and, in general, wherever black wine is made. There is no depot of this product or firm dealing in it, but manufacturers send experienced men to collect it wherever it is found. I am informed that about 200 tons are shipped from the Piræus each year. I should judge that a larger quantity is shipped from Syra, as that is the principal port of the Cyclades; but, although I have written to the leading merchants there, I have been unable to obtain any definite information.

Argols are very commonly adulterated in Greece with sand. The buyer wishing to avoid this must be on the spot and take his purchase away with him. A man speaking Greek and accustomed to the Greeks should be sent for this purpose, as the offer to buy a large quantity would immediately result in impossible prices. The best quality of argols is taken from the sides of barrels, and not from the bottom. I have talked with two English merchants of respectable standing residing in Athens, who will investigate the subject and let me know on what terms they can supply argols. American buyers wishing further information can address directly Mr. Arthur Hill, Sophocles street, Athens, or Mr. Edward Hogg, Ophthalmion street, Athens.

From Athens to America via the Florio-Rubattino Line is from thirty-two to thirty-five days. This company quotes freight at 9.20 francs per 100 kilograms (\$1.77 per 220.46 pounds); insurance, 6 per cent. during summer and 9 per cent. during winter. Shipments can be made through the Dutch Levant Line, but the agent here can quote prices only to Hamburg.

The mayor of Paros writes that the island produces from 6,000 to 8,000 okes (1 oke equals 2.84 pounds) per year. Put in sun-dried cakes, the lees of Paros are sold at 50 to 65 lepta per oke (65 lepta equalling 7-4 cents.)

Mrs. Hoon — "I have just been reading of a waterspout that burst in Kentucky last week." Old Hoon — "Burst? Course it did! A waterspout that would try to do business in Kentucky ought to burst." — *Harlem Life*.



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English Wine.

The "silly season" in journalism has brought the usual crop of newspaper articles and letters on the subject of establishing viticulture as a recognized industry in this country. From his vineyards at Cardiff the Marquis of Bute has obtained, during the last twenty years, a few good yields of wine, and the newspaper writers, shutting their eyes to the failures, argue from this that the English agriculturist should immediately put his land under vines. As we have said on previous occasions, great credit is due to the Marquis of Bute for the interesting experiments he has made, and we should like to see other wealthy landowners following his example in a tentative way, with the object of testing the suitability of the soil for vine culture. But at present it is absurd to write as if it were established that the industry can be generally pursued, and at a profit, in this country. It is the custom to point triumphantly to the fact that wine was formerly produced in England and to argue from it that there would be no difficulty in establishing profitable vineyards. But, if good wine was made, why was the culture of the vine allowed to die out? It has been suggested that experiments with vines should be made on the South Downs and we should like to see the owners accept the suggestion. If they could show beyond doubt that certain parts of the country are adapted for profitable wine production, it would be a great advantage to the community; but until that essential condition is established it would be downright folly for farmers to rush into the expense of planting any part of their land with vines. The English climate is proverbially fickle, the cost of planting and cultivating vines is exceptionally heavy, and it would be a poor prospect for the more or less needy farmer to have nothing but a highly problematical result to look for at the end of three or four years. No doubt wine could be made under favorable climatic conditions, but what would be its value? Would it be sufficient to compensate for the utter failures that would certainly occur occasionally through the inclemency of the weather? We greatly doubt it. Some of the Marquis of Bute's wine has been sold at 60s a dozen, and has afterward changed hands at 115s, but no man with information on the subject can suppose, as some of the general newspaper writers appear to do, that the average price obtainable for English wine would be anything like this. As a matter of fact, wine-growing is not as a rule a highly profitable industry, except in specially favorable circumstances, and it will require a great deal of evidence to prove that it can do anything toward the restoration of British agriculture.—*Wine Trade Review*.

An Unexpected Answer.

A New York Prohibition paper sent out requests to the presidents of the W. C. T. U. in every State for their opinion on the liquor traffic in connection with colleges. Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, State President Missouri W. C. T. U., Kansas City, replied:

"To-day the liquor traffic of the United States finds its most influential friends in the Christian churches and colleges of this country. You call attention to Princeton College, its sesqui-centennial banquet and its official saloon; to the Methodist Kent Hill (Me.) Seminary, and to Frank Jones, the brewer, one of its directors. You may add the great Congregational College, Drury, Springfield, Mo., whose president, Dr. Fuller, a 'preacher of righteousness,' solicited and obtained \$1000 from Mr. Busch, of the Anheuser-Busch brewing firm. Neither college faculty, church nor press ever made the slightest protest."

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 26, 1897.

592,700—Bottle Cap. Bernardino Fontan and C. Fontan, Buenos Ayres, Argentine.
592,584—Machine for feeding crown-bottle stoppers. King C. Gillette, Newton, Mass.

592,491—Non-refillable bottle. John J. Hanlon, Allentown, Pa.
592,576—Non-refillable bottle. George E. Smith, Boston, Mass.

TRADE-MARKS.

30,736—Wines. Charles Bellows, New York City. Essential Feature—An escutcheon or shield-like figure and a representation of an arm pouring water into a basin.

30,737—Lager Beer. The Leisy Brewing Co., Peoria, Ill. Essential Feature—The combination of a Maltese cross, a centrally located ring, the letter "L," a dot located just below the letter "L," barley stalks and hop leaves, and the words, "Age, Purity and Strength."

30,738—Lager Beer and Malt Extract. Adolph G. Hupfel, New York City. Essential Feature—A representation of the capital letter "H" formed by the stumps of two trees connected by a limb, a picture of a setter dog, all within a figure formed by the intersection of two arcs of about two hundred degrees and an inscribed circle.

30,739—Malt Extract. Tennessee Brewing Co., Memphis, Tenn. Essential Feature The word "Schoor's," in block letters, and the compound word "Malt-Vitonie" in characteristic script letters.

30,740—Mixture of comminuted ingredients for use in the Making of Beverages. C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo. Essential Feature—The word "Kofeko."

30,471—Pure Distilled Water and Mineral and other Carbonated Waters. The Crystal Water Company, Buffalo, N. Y. Essential Feature—The word "Varray."

592,753-592,754—2 Patents—Non-refillable Bottle. Ralph E. Alfred, Weston, West Virginia.

593,080—Distributing Apparatus for Beer. Edward D. Case, Flint, Mich.

593,085—Bottle, William S. Dresback, Columbus, Ohio.

593,179—Non-refillable stopper for vessels. Peter Lesch, New York City.

592,879—Stopper for Bottles. Charles Neuhaus, Baltimore, Md.

593,117—Non-refillable Bottle. Alexander E. Peterson, New York City.

593,058—Bottle. Patrick Quinn, Jr., and R. C. Giesecke, St. Louis, Mo.

592,940—Non-refillable Bottle. Ernesto Sassenhoff, New York City.

593,129—Non-refillable Bottle. Isaac Shultz, Martin, Mich.

593,140—Pasteurizing Bottled Liquids. Peter Van de Westelaken, Alexandria, Va.

In a recent realistic novel the author says "the marchioness became as white as a shirt." Now, if some of this class of authors will make their novels as clean as a shirt, the march toward the millennium will be greatly improved.

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OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein.....Boonekamp Bitter
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow, ... } Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,..... } Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
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KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

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La Loma, Grand Medoc.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00
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Burgundy, 1888, Reserve Stock.....	7.00 8.00
Sauterne dry, Sauvign' Vert '86	5.50
Guttedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50
Hock, Rhenish type "	6.00
Burger, Chablis type "	5.50
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1888.....	6.50
Pints of two dozen \$1 per case additional. None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.	

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.	
Riesling.....	\$ 4.00 \$ 4.50
Hock.....	3.50 4.00
Guttedel.....	4.50 5.00
Sauterne.....	4.50 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.75 4.25
Zinfandel, old.....	4.50 5.00
Burgundy.....	4.00 4.50
Superior Port.....	10.00
Sherry.....	7.50
Anglican.....	6.00
Muscata.....	6.00
Malaga.....	6.00
Brandy.....	10.00

KOLB & DENHARD,

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.	
Per Case.	
Hock.....	\$3.00
Riesling.....	3.50
Guttedel.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	4.00
Sauterne, 1890.....	5.00

Claret.....	2.50
Zinfandel.....	3.00
Cabernet.....	3.50
Burgundy.....	4.00
Port, 1888.....	7.00
Port, 1890.....	5.50
Sherry.....	5.00
Cognac, 1889.....	10.00

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco.	
Old Port.....	\$7.00 \$8.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.00
Madras.....	8.00
Malaga.....	8.00
Cognac.....	14.00

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

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---	--

GLEN ELLEN WINES.

Per doz.	
Qts.	
Zinfandel, No. 1.....	\$3.25
Zinfandel, No. 2.....	2.50
Burgundy, Old Bottling.....	3.25
Cabernet, extra.....	3.25
Hock.....	2.50
Riesling.....	2.75
Riesling Johannisberg.....	4.00
Sauterne.....	3.25
Port.....	3.25
Sherry.....	3.25
Anglican.....	3.25
Muscatel.....	3.25
Tokay.....	3.25
Malaga.....	4.00
Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.	

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to J. De Turk.)

Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st., S. Francisco.	
Cognac Brandy, XXX., (Quarts.)	\$10.00
XXX.....	9.00
Tenturier Port.....	5.50
Trousseau Port, No. 1.....	4.00
Dry Sherry, Private Stock.....	5.50

" Superior.....	4.00
Anglican, Old Selected Stock.....	4.00
Muscata.....	4.00
Malaga " " ".....	4.00
Madeira " " ".....	4.00
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock.....	6.00
Tokay, " " ".....	4.50
Haut Sauterne " " ".....	5.00
Riesling " " ".....	3.50
Guttedel, " " ".....	3.50
Hock " " ".....	3.00
Cabernet, "Grand Vin".....	5.00
Burgundy " " ".....	4.50
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret.....	3.50
XX Claret, " " ".....	3.50
Claret, " " ".....	2.75

SCHRAMBERG VINEYARD,

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal.	
SILVERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.	
Schramberger Hock, white \$ 5.00 \$ 6.00	
" Riesling, " 5.00 6.00	
" Sauterne, " 7.00 8.00	
" Sauvignon Vert,	
white.....	6.00 7.00
Schramberger, Claret, red.....	5.00 6.00
" Burgundy, " 5.00 6.00	
" Zinfandel, " 5.00 6.00	

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.	
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Hock, green label.....	\$ 3.00 \$ 4.00
Hock, black label.....	3.50 4.50
Guttedel.....	4.00 5.00
Riesling.....	4.50 5.50
Cabernet.....	4.50 5.50
Burgundy.....	4.00 5.00
Zinfandel.....	3.50 4.50
Claret, black label.....	3.00 4.00
Claret, red label.....	2.75 3.75
Private Stock Hock.....	5.00 6.00
" " El Cerrito.....	9.00 10.00
" " Sauterne.....	8.00 9.00
" " Claret.....	5.00 6.00
" " Burgundy.....	7.00 8.00
" " Vine Cliff.....	12.00 13.00
Sherry.....	4.50
Port.....	4.50

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JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
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and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

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Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown.....	10.00
" " ".....	15.00
" " ".....	18.00

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Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Sherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50	....
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	....
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$7.50	....
Muscadel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	....
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50	....
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	....
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50	....
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00	....
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50	....
Brandy, 1881, " " ".....	15.00	....
" 1886, " " ".....	10.00	....
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts.	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts.	5.00

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Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00	12.00

RED WINES.		
Table d'hote Souvenir.....	5.50	6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00	9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE		
Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	5.00	6.00

EL PINAL.		
Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	....
Port, " 1888.....	6.50	....
Port, " 1886.....	8.00	....
Old Trousseau Port.....	12.00	....
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50	....
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50	....
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00	....
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00	....
Muscadel.....	5.50	....
Angelica.....	5.50	....
Frontignan.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

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CAGE GOODS.
White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs. \$20.00
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Trade discounts according to quantity.

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Per gal.
For ages 1872-1876.....\$4.00
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	Quarts.	Pints.
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Chateau Lacroix.....	8.00	9.00
Paulilac, 1887.....	8.50	9.50
" 1881.....	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1881.....	10.50	11.50
" 1873.....	12.50	13.50
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50	14.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.....	16.00	17.00
" 1881.....	17.00	18.00
Chateau Langoa.....	18.00	19.00
" 1873.....	21.00	22.00
" 1874.....	24.50	25.50
Chat Brown Cantenac, 1887.....	23.00	24.00
" Leoville, 1887.....	24.50	25.50
" 1878.....	25.50	26.50
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50	25.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
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Paulilac, 1889.....	9.00	10.00
St. Emilion Superieur.....	10.00	11.00
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00	15.00
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50	17.50
Chateau Bataille 1881.....	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00	23.00
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78.....	22.00	23.00
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	25.00	26.00
" Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00	26.00
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00	25.00

Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875.....	24.00	25.00
Chateau Leoville, 1878.....	25.50	26.50
Chat. Cos d'Estournel, 1878.....	28.00	29.00
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St. Marc.....	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00
Pontet Canet.....	11.00	12.00

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Sauternes 1878.....	9.25	10.25
Vin de Graves, 1878.....	10.50	11.50
Barsac, 1878.....	11.00	12.00
Haut Sauternes, 1887.....	17.50	18.50
Haut Sauternes, 1874.....	18.50	19.50
Chateau Yquem, 1884.....	30.50	31.50
Chateau Yquem, 1874.....	36.00	37.00
(H. Cuvillier & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Chateau Giraud, 1884.....	28.00	29.00
" La Tour Blanche 1884.....	28.00	29.00
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Graves premieres.....	\$9.00	\$10.00

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(A. Duval.)		
Burgundy, 1889.....	5.00	6.00
Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890.....	5.00	6.00
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Riesling, 1889.....	4.50	5.50
Chablis, 1888.....	5.00	6.00
Sauterne, 1889.....	5.00	6.00
Crene de Sauterne, 1889.....	7.50	8.50
(private stock).....		

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(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune Cote D'Or.)		
Macon, 1884.....	11.00	12.00
Pommard, 1884.....	15.50	16.50
Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole).....	25.50	26.50
Chambertin 1884.....	26.00	27.00
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Laubenheimer, 1889.....	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
Liebenfräulich, 1889.....	" Se-	
lected Grapes".....	17.00	18.00
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Hochheimer Dom Dechaney, 1884.....	22.50	23.50
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Quality".....	30.00	31.00
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Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles.....	8.50	
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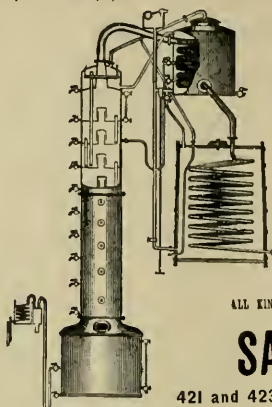
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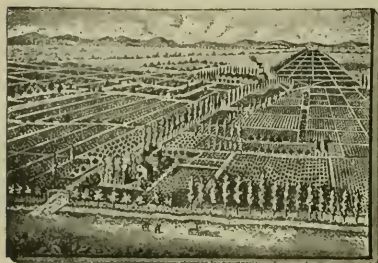
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MARKET REVIEW.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The expected has happened, and as a result of the annual meeting of the California Wine Makers' Corporation, the gauntlet has been thrown down, and the war appears to be on between the Corporation and the Association. Reference to the report of the meeting, which appears elsewhere in this issue, will show President Crocker's statement of his theories of the proper methods of conduct of the Corporation. Whether these ideas are right can only be proved by future experience; but the fact remains that by duly adopted resolution the directors were directed to dispose of the wines of the Corporation in the general markets without reference to the Wine Association or the independent houses. It is claimed that there is no other alternative. It may be this is true. At the same time, it would seem that in the face of such a large over-production, with its tendency to low prices, some means could have been found to avoid the further depressing factor of sharp competition. This was not done, however, and while there are rumors of possible adjustment, we do not find good authority for them. An incident in the situation is the departure of a clipper for New York, due to arrive in about six months, carrying 1003 barrels for the Wine

Corporation, 1200 barrels for Lachman & Jacobi, and 2500 barrels for the Wine Association. This in the aggregate is about a quarter of a million gallons from the three institutions. In addition to this, about 150,000 gallons went by way of Panama, so there will be no dearth of wine in the metropolis. Still for the present the Horn trip is a good place to have and mature the goods, and by the time they reach their destination, the existing trouble may be adjusted. Let us all hope that such will be the case. Sweet wines are pretty well cared for in the demand, and there is certain to be no dearth in the supply, if we may judge from the production in the two districts during October. The output was exceptionally large, and the quality promises to be unusually good. Contracts for this season's make have been fairly good as to prices, and with the growing consumption, it looks as if there will not be too much to "go round."

As was to have been expected, by reason of the war of prices between the big corporations, the reports from the East are not satisfactory, particularly at this season. There is a continued demand for all varieties in small quantities, but it is far from what it should be before the holidays, and buyers of large quantities have been able to secure concessions from the current prices.

The exports of California wine by sea from San Francisco in November, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To New York, etc., via Panama and Horn	12	550,345	\$180,973
St. Louis, via Vancouver.....	..	..	..
Chicago " ".....	48	7,714	3,293
Milwaukee, " ".....	..	2,810	1,000
Central America.....	288	5,939	4,126
Mexico	27	12,120	4,417
Hawaii	64	38,085	16,668
British America	33	5,442	1,598
Japan and China	39	7,078	2,479
Great Britain	1	400	200
Germany.....	..	228	100
Other European .....	..	..	..
Tahiti .....	..	..	..
All other foreign	79	2,758	1,663
Total.....	591	632,919	\$216,517

CALIFORNIA BRANDIES.—The market holds about as usual, and if the present statistical situation could be maintained, and the bonded stocks not increased largely above the existing demand, there would be cause for general satisfaction. The ominous outlook in the dry wine market, however, and the uncertainty as to production, makes it an awkward proposition to "size up." The October movement by rail was good, and the November totals, when available, should show equally well. Still, holders of well-matured old goods have cause for complaint as to prices obtainable.

The exports of brandy from San Francisco in November, 1897, were as follows:

	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
To Domestic Eastern ports		1,671	\$3,246
Germany			
Great Britain			
All other foreign	112	185	572
Total	112	1,856	\$3,818

WHISKIES.—Wholesalers are feeling more comfortable every day, and the change in feeling is based on a genuine and general improvement in business. They look to the coming year with a wholesome degree of confidence. The volume of trade is steadily growing, and collections are not open to complaint. Taking the situation as a whole, the trade have good reason to be thankful, not only for the changed conditions that the closing year has brought them, but for the promise of the new year.

Advices from the East as to the situation in the distilling trade are gloomy enough. The expected upward movement has not materialized with that in other lines. Even the old goods are being surprisingly neglected, and cheap younger goods given the preference. These facts are a puzzle to the best heads in the business. It is predicted that "the output of Kentucky whiskies during the forthcoming season will probably be made only by the largest houses, who have the means of carrying the stocks until they are wanted by the trade. Not having made any whiskies during 1897, and in order not to lap over two years in succession, some firms will make a certain quantity, which will, however, be laid aside, for in the face of the present low figures it would be idle to offer it to the trade. Small distillers will very likely not start their plants, not being prepared to make and carry whiskies for an indefinite time."

The receipts of American whiskies by sea and rail in November were as follows:

	Cases.	Bbls.	Hf-bbls.	Kgs.
By sea from Atlantic ports				
" re-imported	1,034			
By rail overland	2,415	874	47	7
Total	2,415	1,908	47	7

The receipts of alcohol overland in November were 295 barrels; of spirits, 2140 barrels.

The exports of American whiskies by sea to foreign ports in November were 560 cases and 4045 gallons.

IMPORTATIONS.—Business goes too much in spots to be particularly satisfactory, but it does not give so much ground for complaint as formerly, and there is every reason why the coming year should give it a good healthy start up the grade. Receipts during the half month were nominal, and confined almost entirely to champagne.

The principal importations in November were as follows:
Champagne—600 cases.

Still Wines—260 cases and 6 casks.

Gin and Geneva—50 cases; also via overland, 5 barrels, 20 half-barrels and 30 kegs.

Vermouth—500 cases and 2 casks.

Undesignated Liqueurs—86 cases; also via overland, 192 cases.

Undesignated Spirits—2000 demijohns.

Rum—10 octaves.

Bitters—700 cases.

Mineral Water—1382 cases.

Bulk Beer (from overland)—560 barrels, 335 half-barrels, 142 quarter-barrels and 300 kegs.

Bottled Beer (from overland)—292 cases, 215 casks and

125 barrels; also via Vancouver, 260 casks and 180 barrels.

Cider (foreign)—5 barrels.

BEER EXPORTS.—The exports of beer from San Francisco by sea to foreign ports in November were as follows:

Bottled—481 cases, 312 casks and 97 barrels.

Bulk—22 barrels, 209 half-barrels, 171 quarter barrels, 45 sixth barrels and 125 kegs.

Total value—\$8208.

Watch the Colonel.

Any noise you may have heard in the direction of the Citizen's Republican Charter Convention has had Col. Burns as its source. He has been long behind the woodpile, trying to defeat the fusion plan, or get himself located somewhere prominently in the public eye. He does not seem to have made much progress, however, as the prospects are favorable for this camp to join the fusionists. It looks very much as though Colonel Burns would have to depend on Brother Herrin for a job as general outside manipulator. He will certainly bear watching, when it comes time for the selection of a candidate for the Governorship on the Republican ticket. Mr. Burns has some enemies he wishes to punish, and he will go to great trouble to do so, but it is not the province of the respectable public to stand in and help him.

One of his schemes is generally reported to be the defeat, at any cost, of Secretary of State Lou Brown for the Republican nomination for Governor. This is a matter of personal spite, but if Mr. Burns can make a deal with Mr. Herrin, he may borrow enough strength to accomplish his ends. In the meantime, keep him located.

Mose Gunst, the Culprit.

Those members of the cigar and liquor trade who find their business injured by the action of the police in taking out the nickel-in-the-slot machines, can thank one Moses Gunst, Police Commissioner—he of the ceaseless tongue, the perpetual motion kicker—for their troubles. He has, ever since he went into office, been disagreeable in his efforts to make himself autocrat of the Police Department. This without consideration of the feelings of others—also in power.

When he returned recently from a foreign trip he brought along some imported whims which he proposed to force upon the Department. In the judgment of other Commissioners and Chief Lees, these plans were not available, and the result was hot friction between Gunst and the Chief. The rest of the story practically tells itself. Mr. Gunst is said to be largely interested in the manufacture of the slot machine, and in addition to this, a great part of his business as wholesaler tobaccoist is derived from retail places, where the machines made the bulk of the sales. It was very easy for some one to "build a fire" under Mr. Gunst by starting the Grand Jury on the trail of the slot machines. The result is known. At the same time, the trade will take a little satisfaction in the fact that Mr. Gunst is one of the hardest bit of anybody in town. This does not restore lost business, however.

In future, the talkative Police Commissioner will do well to saw wood after his trips, and leave it to the papers to announce simply "Mr. Gunst has went" or "Mr. Gunst has came." Then he may not put his foot in it.

The "heathen" are not likely to go "dry." The following figures are published showing the quantity of gin and rum imported from the United States Great Britain and other countries into Africa in the year 1894: Gambia, 22,638 gallons; Sierra Leone, 242,638; the Gold Coast, 1,302,899; Lagos, 1,363,631; the Niger Protectorate, 2,609,158.

Beware of Mr. Phelan's Charter.

The voters of San Francisco, particularly among the liquor trade, would do well to look sharp for the African in the woodpile in the shape of the camp of Mayor Phelan's proposed charter makers. The members of his ticket are supposed to have been appointed by a committee of the Merchants' Association, and this statement was made with a blare of trumpets by the Association's Secretary—the glib Mr. Freud. Now, as a matter of fact, there was no such committee appointed, and they have not materialized. To show that there is trickery in this scheme, Freud and another member went to the Republican managers and offered to put on two men that might be named. Two good names were suggested, and after considerable juggling by the Phelan people, were withdrawn by the Republicans in disgust.

Since then the efforts of the Mayor's crowd has been to throw dust in the public's eyes as to the identity of their organization.

The plain facts are that the selections were apparently made by or for the Mayor, almost solely in the interests of his political ambitions. And in order to pave the way to the creation of political machinery that would enable him to secure the nomination for Governor, he would saddle the city with a one-man-power charter, and Mr. Phelan would be the first Czar to occupy the Chair.

Another thing that liquor men particularly should remember, is the fact that Mr. Phelan is not friendly to their business, and as he will be dictator of the proposed Phelan charter, he can make things very uncomfortable for the trade, when it comes to the making of the section for the regulation of the liquor traffic. It is a very dangerous matter to trust this one-man-power scheme, and we think it is to the interest of all concerned in the trade, directly or indirectly, to vote and work for the fusion ticket of Democrats, Republicans and Populists.

By so doing the Phelan charter plan will be defeated, and if the Freeholders selected by the fusionists are elected, the trade can feel assured that they will receive fair treatment at their hands.

This is a business matter, and we urge our readers to give it grave consideration to the end that they will go to the polls and vote intelligently.

If you want to take the chances on Phelan's scheme, it is your own fault if you get hurt.

LIVERMORE VALLEY VINTAGE

Matters of Interest from the Famous District — Production, Etc.

The vintage in Livermore Valley is over, and we have harvested the best crop of grapes ever produced, both as to quality and quantity. The largest crop before this year was in 1893, when in 1,500,000 gallons of wine were made. This year the amount of wine made was 2,100,000 gallons of which amount 1,700,000 gallons are red, and 400,000 gallons are white. Nearly all of the grapes contained plenty of saccharine matter, and the new wines show from 11 to 13 per cent. alcohol. The wines made from grapes low in saccharine matter are being distilled, one winemaker having a contract for 10,000 gallons of brandy.

It is safe to say that all of the wines in the valley are good, merchantable wines, and should attract the attention of merchants who are looking for good keeping wines.

The white wines, especially those made from the true Saunterne grapes, show good quality and bouquet, and will no

doubt develop well. Nearly all of the Saunternes are held by parties who market their own wines, so there will be little to be sold in bulk.

The following are the amounts of wine made by the different wine makers in this Valley :

C. H. Wente & Co	300,000
J. P. Smith	300,000
California Wine Association	275,000
Ruby Hill	200,000
H. B. Wagoner	150,000
Chris. Buckley	150,000
J. Concannon	125,000
C. Hahn	100,000
E. Paris	100,000
Wetmore-Bowen Co.	80,000
Mrs. True	75,000
A. Duval	60,000
Chauche & Bon	45,000
Wallace Everson	40,000
..... All others	100,000

Total 2,100,000

The grape growers and wine makers have made money this year, and will continue to do so, for Livermore wines are now sold all over the world, and are recognized as the best wines made in California. It has been a hard struggle, but we have won at last.

With reference to the vintage at Cresta Blanca this year, I will say that it was the best one we ever had. Our output consists of 40,000 gallons of Saunterne and 40,000 gallons of claret, principally Cabernet. We are now racking the wines, and find that they have cleared well and promise well for the future. Owing to the increased demand for Cresta Blanca wines we found it necessary to increase our product. The wine will be stored in our tunnels and matured, and will then be placed upon the market. Our stock of old wines is sufficient for our present trade, and, with our stock of new wines, the supply will not run short. C. J. WETMORE.

The Largest Gin Distillery.

"Not all our readers are aware of the fact that Milwaukee has the largest and best equipped gin distillery in the world. It is that of the National Distilling Co., whose main office is at 79-83 Buffalo street," says the *Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange*. "Thousands of gallons are produced yearly, and find a ready market in the United States. The very best of grains are used for the production of their famous brands, namely, Post-horn and Mistletoe Old Tom Gin. The former is second to none, and the latter has been pronounced equal to any English imported gin ever manufactured. Two distilling experts are in charge of the gin department, and two expert chemists examine it thoroughly, as to its purity, before it leave the distillery. Four years ago the National Distilling Co. made their first attempt to produce Holland gin. Many shook their heads, and some offered to wager that an excellent Holland gin could never be made in this country. But they were soon convinced that they had been mistaken when the National Distilling Co. placed their famous brand upon the market. They have been obliged to open up offices at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, where all Eastern orders may be more readily filled. The distillery is situated at the foot of 27th street, (Menomonee Valley) Milwaukee, and has a capacity of 5000 gallons daily." Messrs. Charles Meinecke & Co., city, are agents for the Pacific Coast, and have a well-established trade.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION.

Annual Meeting Outlines the Future Policy—
Disappointing Report.

The stockholders of the California Wine Makers' Corporation opened their third annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce on December 1st. There was a large attendance, about three-fourths of the stock being represented.

President Henry J. Crocker presented the following report, which was read:

"Following the usual custom of the President of the Corporation, I have written my opening address to you.

"You are aware of the disagreements that existed between the Corporation and the Wine Dealers' Association and the causes that led to my election as President by your Board of Directors.

"You are conversant with the principle I assumed on taking the presidency, and that I took it as much from the desire of parties outside of the Corporation as of the members.

"Since my election I have carefully endeavored to act in behalf of your interests and with the dealers towards an amicable and peaceful adjustment of such differences as existed. In this I was assured by the President of the Wine Dealers' Association at the first meeting I had with him, which was the day after my election, that I would have his hearty co-operation. I very soon ascertained that the reported offer by the dealers of 18 cents for a portion of our 1896 wines was not of a bona fide nature, and even if it had been, it was before my election; and Mr. Morgan has since stated that he refused to take an offer I made him to sell at 17 cents per gallon.

"I have, as you are aware, been East for the past two months, partly in the interest of your Corporation. I saw Mr. Morgan the day I started from here, and in this conversation, as well as others, he gave me to understand and stated that he would not buy the wine of the Corporation at any price that we could afford to sell at, nor would anything be done until after the vintage.

"The day after my return from New York I called upon Mr Morgan and his associates, with Mr. Hotchkiss. To us they admitted that they had thrown down their hands, and could not see nor suggest a possible adjustment or combination of our mutual affairs. They stated that they had all the wine they wished; that statistics showed the Eastern consumption of California wine was 10,500,000 gallons of red wine annually, and that they had all the wine necessary to supply their portion of the trade.

"We frankly informed them that we had no suggestions to make, and that we would report at our annual meeting the results of our conferences. If Mr. Morgan is correct—and we will grant that he is—then the possibility of pooling our interests with the aid of the city and local banks, making the growers carry the surplus that the dealers cannot dispose of immediately, thus keeping the price at a fair value for the product, must be abandoned, as such results cannot be obtained without the full co-operation of the associated dealers.

"My idea is that the Corporation will have to market its own holdings, and that it is in position to do so. The price of wine is now about 17 cents, including the barrel, free on board San Francisco, and the Corporation cannot at present expect to get more for it; in fact, Mr. Morgan stated that when the Corporation went into the market the prices would go lower, and this you must expect.

"Owing to the enormous yield of wine this year, prices would naturally be low, but in case of our entering the market

they will undoubtedly be lower than ever, if what Mr. Morgan says is true.

"Now, gentlemen, I was not elected by your representatives to run the wine business, nor did my advisers outside of the wine industry think that my election meant anything but a straightforward and just attempt to discuss all matters of interest to us in an effort for a peaceful adjustment of all difficulties.

"In this I have not met with the success desired, and yet I am able to report that no stone has been left unturned to succeed. Knowing that this annual election was approaching, it has been my advice that no radical steps be taken until we had presented the above facts to you. We have not entered the market with our wine for two reasons—"first, that owing to unqualified financial assistance and the indulgence of our members, we have been enabled to garner and hold the crop, and secondly, that we desired to leave to the new board of directors you may elect a position free from any entanglements.

"As soon as wine is sold, the members will again commence to receive their dividends, and if they once obtain a foothold for a marketing of their wines, they cannot by any means be dislodged. The way will be long and arduous, the trials of your representatives many, and the results glorious if you stand together in the future as you have in the past.

"If there is a battle before you, you are in every way prepared to meet the foe, and the sole question now remains, what will be your future policy? Will you get the right men to handle your affairs, and will you give them the necessary and unqualified support to handle your affairs in a compact and business-like way?

"You must do one thing if you go into the wine market; you must have among your directors such parties as you now have who understand the business of handling the wine for shipments; who understand how to put the goods on the market and how to sell them when they reach their destination."

Manager Hotchkiss filed a report containing the following estimate of the yield of 1897:

	Gallons.
Sonoma county	9,000,000
Santa Clara county	7,750,000
Napa county	4,500,000
Livermore valley	2,000,000
Elsewhere	2,500,000
Total	25,750,000

The additional stock on hand is estimated at 6,000,000 gallons in the Corporation's cellars and 5,000,000 gallons held by the city merchants. This would bring the total holdings to 36,750,000 gallons, or two years' supplies.

The remainder of the day was devoted to a discussion of the past policy of the Board of Directors. The old grievances against Directors Wheeler and Rossi were brought up, and the allegations renewed that Wheeler, while negotiating, on behalf of the Corporation, with Schilling, the representative of the Dealers' Association, received an offer of 17 cents for 5,000,000 gallons of wine. It was further alleged that at the same time Wheeler was negotiating with New York parties to purchase a large quantity of wine at 25 cents, the price in the Eastern city for California wines being 27 cents.

There was a heated debate over this grievance, the accused making emphatic denials of all the allegations in detail.

The discussion next went to the advisability of having dealers on the Board of Directors, it being argued that they would naturally endeavor to sell their own wine rather than that of the other members of the Corporation. Wheeler and Rossi are both dealers, and they vigorously denied the imputation.

The following resolution was adopted, after a speech by

President Crocker, showing that the local dealer would not buy the wine of the Corporation:

WHEREAS, We have failed to find purchasers for our wine among San Francisco dealers,

Resolved, That the California Wine Makers' Corporation go into the markets of the world and try to dispose of its products.

Mr. A. Sbarboro moved that a committee be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of inducing the grape growers of the State to co-operate with the wine makers for the protection of the viticultural industry of California.

In explaining the objects of his resolution he said: "In order to place the viticultural industry of the State on a sound basis, I believe that the profits in the industry should be equitably divided between the grape growers, wine makers and wine dealers alike.

"We have here an industry, which, if well fostered, is bound in time to develop so as to give employment to a large number of laborers, profitable investment to millions of capital, and raise the price of our hillside lands many times over their present value.

"During the last season, although we have been only partially successful in combining the grape growers with the wine makers, still we have saved the grape growers of this State at least two million and a quarter dollars by our efforts.

"The production of grapes this year has been about 300,000 tons. If the Wine Makers' Corporation had not procured money which was loaned to its members to assist them in increasing their wineries and cooperage, one-half of the enormous grape crop of the year would have been sold at not more than \$5 per ton, and the other half would have rotted on the vines. Now, one-half the crop, say 150,000 tons at \$5 per ton, would have given the grape growers only \$750,000. Instead of that, every pound of the 300,000 tons of grapes raised last year has been crushed, and the average price the farmer will receive, I believe, will not be less than \$10 per ton, which puts into the pocket of the grape grower \$3,000,000; therefore, our aid to the grape growers this year alone, although our efforts have been only partially successful, has put \$3,000,000 into their pockets, instead of only \$750,000, which would have been the result without our aid.

"Furthermore, had all the grape growers followed our advice, and sold their entire crop to the members of the Wine Makers' Corporation, the wine makers could have absolutely controlled the price of wine, and obtained 20 cents per gallon, which is not too high for good, sound California wine, and then the farmers would have received \$20 per ton for their grapes, as they did in 1896, and thus put an additional \$3,000,000 to the credit of the grape growers' bank account.

"I only state these facts to show the great power of co-operation, and the necessity therefore of uniting together and protecting ourselves from the dealers who differ from our plan of action in one essential point—that whilst it is the object of the Wine Makers' Corporation, as I have said before, to divide the profits of the viticultural industry between the grape growers, wine makers and wine dealers, it is the aim of a few large dealers in this city to divide the whole profit of the industry among themselves.

"In order to divide and break, if it were possible, our corporation, you have been told that on account of the large quantity of wine made this year, that rain stares the wine maker in the face. I claim that this is false. With proper management and good faith among ourselves, I believe that in time we can market all the wines now in the State, at a fair remunerative figure.

"In the first place, we must unite all the wine makers

still outside of the Corporation in the State, and pledge them not to sell a single gallon of the '97 wine until that of '96 is disposed of. The supply of that, I believe, will only last five or six months. In this way we can obtain a good price for our '96 wines, and in the meantime mature the wines of '97, instead of having them dumped on the market to break the price of wine and destroy the palate of the wine drinker.

"The American people are gradually becoming educated to the use of wine. In France and Italy the people drink about 100 bottles of wine per capita per annum, whilst in the United States, as yet, there is barely consumed one bottle per capita per annum. Now, if we can increase this small quantity to one and a half or two bottles per capita, our present output of wine in California would not now be sufficient to supply the demand.

"Instead of pitting the dealers against the wine makers, and the wine makers against the grape growers, we should unite our strength and all work in harmony, sending abroad only good wine, and thus increase the consumption of the same.

"There are many abuses yet to be corrected. The price of wine to the producer should be raised, and the price of wine to the consumer should be materially reduced. You will wonder at this assertion, but let me explain to you that in Italy and France, the wine for which the consumer pays 5 cents per bottle or 25 cents per gallon, the producer receives 20 cents per gallon. This is only a difference of 5 cents per gallon between what the producer receives and the consumer pays for his wine. This great difference, however, can only be accomplished in localities where large quantities of wine are used.

"Now, in this country, the consumer pays at least 25 cents per bottle or \$1.25 per gallon for ordinary wine, while the producer receives scarcely 15 cents per gallon. This is radically wrong, and whilst I do not claim that there should be only a difference of 5 cents per gallon between the producer and the consumer, still I do claim that the consumer should not pay over double the amount that is received by the producer.

"These things, however, will regulate themselves, and when they do, they will materially increase the consumption of our wines. We have demonstrated to the world that California is the only State in the Union where fine wines can be produced. We have as our legitimate customers in the United States and surrounding countries over one hundred million inhabitants, and, therefore, again I say that if this industry is properly fostered and not allowed to be strangled, it will eventually be the most important industry in the State of California."

The present Board of Directors was re-elected, and given full power to conduct the business of the Corporation on the lines heretofore followed by that body. The directors are: Henry J. Crocker, John H. Wheeler, C. F. Montealegre, W. J. Hotchkiss, B. W. Paxton, D. M. Delmas, H. B. Chase, P. C. Rossi, Peter Ball.

The following resolution proposed by A. Sbarboro and D. M. Delmas was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, outside of the Board of Directors, to study over and report to the President within sixty days, a plan to improve the co-operation of the grape growers of the State in the objects of this Corporation, and to devise means by which the mutual interests of both the grape growers and wine makers may be secured and furthered.

R. L. Terry, of the Glen Terry Wine Company, presented the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, 'The only reason the California Wine Makers' Corporation is unable to name and maintain a good price for California wine is because of the wine makers who have failed to join the Corporation,

Resolved, That a committee of wine makers—two from each wine growing county—be appointed by the President of the Corporation to act in conjunction with the manager in interviewing and soliciting wine makers now outside of the Corporation to become members; that after consultation with the manager, and getting information, they proceed immediately upon the prosecution of their duties, and that there shall be allowed to them a reasonable per diem and expenses.

B. H. Upham, of Martinez, called attention to a speech made before the Farmers' Institute at San Jose, in which a professor, who is one of the faculty of the State University, said that two-thirds of the wine of this State was adulterated.

P. C. Rossi declared that this statement was absurd for the reason that grapes were much cheaper in California than adulterants.

After the adjournment of the convention, the Board of Directors met and organized by electing the following officers: President, Henry J. Crocker; Vice-President, P. C. Rossi; Treasurer, B. W. Paxton; Secretary and Manager, W. J. Hotchkiss; Assistant Secretary, J. J. Hassell.

Chicago's Bogus Labels.

In order that the trade may have some idea of the magnitude of the counterfeiting operations in this country, and consequently an idea of the value of the services rendered by the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society in the efforts they are now making to suppress this business, we are permitted to give the following data from a letter from the Chicago attorneys of the society.

In the raid of the establishment of Witteman Bros., which was made on October 20th, the following articles were seized: About 1,000,000 labels of numerous different well-known brands of foreign wines and spirits, 25,000 genuine second-hand bottles, 50,000 counterfeit capsules, 10,000 to 20,000 corks with the brands of leading foreign shippers, 500 cuts, stencils and plates for the printing of labels, 500 empty branded cases, 500 filled cases, sawed lumber cut and stamped ready to be made into counterfeit cases (an amount sufficient to make 10,000 cases or more), wire netting sufficient to cover 2,000 bottles, 5,000 lead seals for fastening the bottles, and a great amount of other stuff used in the manufacture of counterfeit cases and labels.

The attorneys also carried away 20 skeleton cases of Gilka Kummel, 25 Hennessy brandy, 20 Martell brandy, 20 Boonekamp bitters, 25 bottles of Old Tom gin, 40 of De Kuyper's gin, and a number of others. It is to be hoped that the efforts the society is now making will bear an abundance of fruit, and that in the near future Chicago, at least, will be rid of these trade pirates.—*Bonfort's*.

The strange and shocking disappearance of Capt. Sweetser, of the Cordelia Wine Company, appears to be no nearer solution than it was three weeks ago, when he dropped out of sight. He went fishing alone in a boat off Lime Point, one pleasant day, and no trace of him or the boat has at this writing been found. It is hoped that in being carried out to sea he might have been picked up by an outward-bound vessel, and will return safely; but this is rather improbable. His family and friends are entitled to general sympathy, as their mental suffering by reason of the terrible uncertainty must be intense. We sincerely hope he may turn up all right.

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.
Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

Wine Growing in Argentine.

It seems there is another successful wine-producing country coming to the front very fast, as the following will show:

"A speaker at a meeting of the Argentine Great Western Railway Company said: I had the very great pleasure of making the acquaintance there of Mr. Villalonga, the manager of the Argentine Great Western Railway, and, besides receiving from him the very greatest kindness and hospitality, I also received much information, and he placed all his figures and statistics at my disposal. I may mention his figures with reference to the wine trade, because the wine trade, when we have made the railway from Fenado Tuerto to Rufino, will be a business of the highest importance to us. Within the last seven years the wine export from Mendoza, Mr. Villalonga assured me, has increased from 8,000 or 9,000 tons to 85,000 tons last year, and he told me that he estimates that, five years from hence, that trade will have again doubled, and that on the present basis of 85,000 tons it will have become 170,000 tons."

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

The trade and his friends generally will regret to learn of the death of Simon J. Greenbaum, distiller of the celebrated "Belle of Anderson" whisky. He died in Louisville at the age of 72, highly respected by all who knew him.

The Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company, aside from their large Eastern and foreign trade, have one of the most valuable and well-established local trades in the city. The customers of the house, like its wines, are of the very best class.

If you want to see that first prize and diploma won by the Golden Gate Company at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, go to the "Index," 506 Market st., where you will find it handsomely framed. Jesse M. Levy & Co. were the exhibitors, and are proud of their victory.

Reports from the Pacific coast are that the display advertisements of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company attract even more attention than the beautiful scenery of that country. Even the elephants in the shows out there carry advertisements for this enterprising house.—*Bonfort's*.

Messrs. Sherwood & Sherwood propose that he who runs may know that the famous old "O. F. C." whisky is bottled in bond and now on the market as handsome and proud as ever. They are doing some very striking advertising to the general public, and report the results as gratifying.

The Christmas number of *Sunshine*, published in Los Angeles, contains an elaborate description of the big wine plant of Secondo Guasti in that city. The article is not only well written, but handsomely illustrated, and gives one a comprehensive idea of the extent of Mr. Guasti's business.

Jas. O'Brien of the popular "Dividend" Saloon, No. 5 Leidesdorff st., has reduced his prices to ten cents straight. He has been contemplating this move for some time, and says the result of the change is satisfactory. Incidentally, it is one of the best and most successfully conducted saloons in the city.

That "Jesse Moore" is still in great demand is evidenced by the fact that everybody connected with the establishment of Jesse Moore, Hunt Co. is on the jump now, trying to keep up with orders. The bottling department is rushed to its full capacity, and President Kirkpatrick is naturally feeling in a very comfortable mood.

Charles Hilder, long connected with the Hoffman Cafe, but who has been manager of the "Index," at 506 Market st., will leave after the first of the year on a four months' visit to Germany. The host of friends of handsome Charlie will wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return, because they don't want to lose him.

When a fellow says to you "Let's go and hit da monk," that means he wants a "gin ricky" or a "fizz," and the "monk" means the monk on the "Plymouth" Gin bottle. At least Alec. Wilberforce, the Coast agent, says so, and his accuracy of statement is never questioned. Incidentally, the drink is all right a "whole lot."

William Alfs, of Naber, Alfs & Brune, takes a very cheerful view of the outlook for trade in the new year. Business with his house is improving steadily and healthily, collections hold up well, and the house is convinced that business in all lines will be all right in 1898. They are able business men, and know what they are talking about.

When you are looking for the best of things to drink, take a glance at the array of brands in the advertisement of Charles Meinecke & Co. — Duff Gordon Sherry, Meder & Zoon Swan Gin, John Ramsay Scotch Whisky and R. B. Hayden Sour Mash Whisky. However, these are only a few of the many high-class specialties carried by the house.

C. M. Mann finds the De Turk wines going well these days, notwithstanding the hot competition that is so damaging to some houses. However, a part of that is accounted for by the fact that the brand has been established for years, and is one of the best known in the United States. Furthermore, the high standard of excellence is not only maintained, but increased — all of which is as it should be.

B. R. Kittridge, of the Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company of New York, is likely to be a resident of California for some months yet, says the *Criterion*. He has taken the old William B. West house, on the El Pinal property of George West & Son, of Stockton, has furnished it, and is keeping "bachelor's hall" there. Mr. Kittridge has other interests in California than the wine business. He, the Wests (father and son), and some other Stockton people, are developing some mining properties in Calaveras county, which give promise of being among the best gold producers in the State.

Some idea of the loss to the Lake Keuka grape region from the recent freeze can be obtained from the following figures given by the Hammondsport *Herald*: There are estimated to be 15,000 acres of vineyard in the entire region. Estimating this year's yield at two tons to the acre would give a total of 30,000 tons. Assuming that the average price per ton for Concord, Delaware, Catawba and other varieties would have been \$20, had they not frozen, the entire crop would have been worth \$600,000. Assuming, again, that the freeze damaged the total crop \$5 per ton, and the loss would be \$150,000. Quite a snug sum this would make to be divided among the growers. The figures may or may not be correct, but they are based upon the acreage credited to this region.

A dispatch from Stockton says that George West & Son have crushed 7,500 tons of grapes this season, and nearly all of this immense quantity has gone into sweet wine and brandy. This is the largest run ever made at the winery, and all the grapes come from San Joaquin county. In former years the Wests have bought grapes anywhere within a radius of a hundred miles from Stockton, reaching into Contra Costa, Alameda, Sacramento, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera and Fresno counties, and into the foothills of the Sierras. This year, however, their own county producers have grown enough grapes to supply their needs. At Minturn the Wests are interested heavily in the Sierra Vista vineyard and other properties, and there they have crushed 5,000 tons more. They have undoubtedly handled more grapes this year than any firm has ever crushed in the history of the State.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & CO.

COGNAC

(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

See quotations on page 31. **525 FRONT STREET.**

Charlie Fisher's Great Mistake.

The sportsmen of town are telling a good story on Charlie Fisher, host of the Ormonde Saloon. Charlie is an inveterate hunter, and not long ago he went with a friend for a day's shooting. They picked a spot where there was a bog for snipe and hills for quail. Fisher took the hills for quail, but found no birds. However, he heard his companion banging away industriously for a couple of hours, and said to himself, "By Gosh! if the snipe are as thick as that, down there, I am going to have some!" Soon he saw a snipe, and dropped it. Then the trouble began. His companion came across, red-eyed, and inquired angrily what Fisher had done.

"Well," replied Charlie, "I just saw a snipe and killed him. That's all."

"That's all, is it?" howled the other fellow. "Why, you blithering chump, you have spoiled my sport for the rest of the afternoon. Here I have been, enjoying myself a half day shooting at that snipe, and you, you big awkward idiot, have no more sense than to come over here and kill it! Let's go home! That's the only bird on the marsh!" And it was. At least Fisher was never known to make a misstatement about shooting matters.

Prohibition.

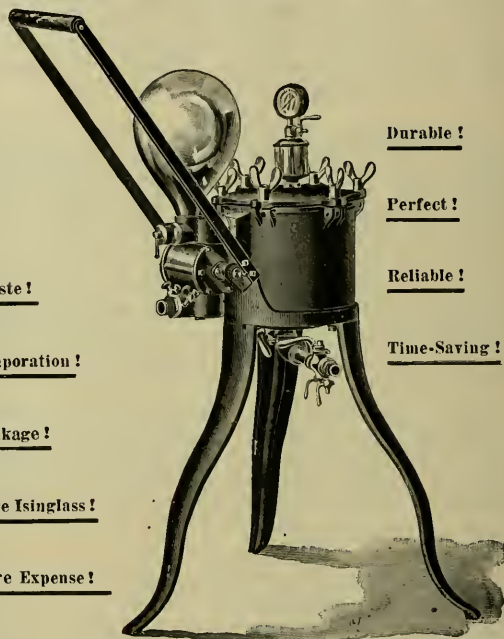
After trying local option—as to the success of which there is much controversy—Canada intends to take a solemn national vote upon the continuance or otherwise of the liquor traffic. Total and almost immediate prohibition is so serious a step for the taxpayers of any country to permit that a special clause in the Canadian voting paper calls attention to the financial effect of prohibition on the revenue. Moreover, the poll will not be held until after Mr. Laurier's return. The Canadian Dominion has already had some experience of enforced teetotalism. Manitoba was for years a prohibition district, but the law did not work and had to be repealed. A student of mankind might find an interesting subject of study in the connection between modern prohibition and cold climates. In the British Empire it is Canada in the north and New Zealand in the far south which exhibit the most active agitation by the devotees of compulsory cold water. In the United States Maine has long been the stronghold and pride of the same party. Even in Europe it is in the extreme north that state regulation in the shape of the Gothenburg system is in evidence. As for our colonies, they are—with the exception of Canada—satisfied to try more or less modified schemes of voting under local option. Then, of course, it is one thing to give localities a local option law and quite another to get them to use it. In Australia the leagues of vineyards which now meet the traveler's eye everywhere no doubt partly account for the general apathy on the question. But in New Zealand, where the prohibition-

ists expected that the women's votes would enable them to sweep the country, their disappointment has been very keen. To some extent they have themselves to blame. The law enables a bare majority of voters to reduce the number of licenses in any district. But many of the prohibitionists decline to use this power. They will vote only on the question of closing all the public houses. Their cry is all or none. To get all they must be in a majority of three to two—a bare majority may not carry total prohibition. Not being able to muster such a force anywhere, they get nothing, and the wise provision of the law providing for gradual reduction has no effective use made of it. As for South Africa, the assertions of Mr. Rhodes' opponents that his policy was one of "dear bread and cheap branny" may have been undeserved. But an active prohibitionist agitation is perhaps one of the few perplexities from which the average South African politician is saved.—*Daily News, Melbourne.*

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable!

Perfect!

Reliable!

Time-Saving!

No Waste!

No Evaporation!

No Leakage!

No More Isinglass!

No More Expense!

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

WINES, WHISKIES, ETC.

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New York

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
November 1	48,400	458
2	61,000	.....
3	23,000	2,500
4	42,900	.....
5	51,000	3,600
6	75,450	3,600
8	35,100	2,600
9	85,500	.....
10	59,800	.....
11	35,500	.....
12	49,400	2,250
13	15,400	5,145
15	35,500	12,700
16	178,750	3,000
17	21,600	200
18	26,800	2,800
19	45,600	.....
20	70,700	1,100
22	60,100	2,500
23	99,100	.....
24	33,700	.....
26	48,200	200
27	62,000	.....
29	27,500	1,200
30	24,206	.....
Total	1,316,206	43,853

New York Correspondence.

EASTERN OFFICE, 78 PARK PLACE, Dec. 2, 1897.

There is no material change in the situation in the wine and liquor trade in this part of the world. Eastern whiskies continue quiet, with the demand a limited one and confined to hand to month purchases. Withdrawals from bond are large and are about the only encouraging feature visible, as it will undoubtedly tend to strengthen values in the near future.

The Kentucky whisky market continues dull and lifeless, and the demand is of such nature that price is no object, the general conditions being such that dealers fear to speculate to the slightest degree and confine their transactions to the limit of their immediate needs. The feature most discouraging to the legitimate distiller is the apparent tendency of dealers toward the use of cheap whiskies, and it certainly looks at present as if the rectified goods had the call to the extent of almost complete exclusion of straight whiskies in certain lines of trade that in better financial times are more or less patrons of the better grade of goods. It is to be feared that it will be difficult for straight whiskies to regain the prestige so lost, because of the latent dislike of the average dealer to forego profits to be realized in the handling of cheap whiskies, as compared with the more expensive though better article, where

his trade will permit the substitution. The situation at present has little of encouraging import to the holder of high grade goods, and has resolved itself into an expensive game of wait, in which faith in the future is a large element.

The California wine market continues in about the same condition as it has occupied for several months past. Trade is fairly good in a small way, with prices pretty well sustained, but those desiring to purchase large quantities have had no difficulty in filling them at pretty much their own figures where their ideas were within reasonable bounds. The visit of Mr. Henry Crocker, President of the Wine Makers' Corporation of California, to this city caused considerable speculation as to the Corporation's intentions toward the disposition of the wines it controls, as affecting the Eastern markets—an interesting question, which from all reports is still unsolved, Mr. Crocker evidently being a very successful exponent of the art of not committing oneself, and departed leaving the trade here in a guessing competition as to the ultimate result of his visit here. To one familiar with the conditions to be met in the successful marketing of the great volume of goods controlled by the Corporation, in the face of the competition excited, the question presents many difficulties.

No matter how the question is eventually settled, any disposition that will tend to bring peace and stability to the California wine market will be a matter of congratulation for all parties interested.

The California brandy market shows no particular change. Stocks are not heavy and demand is moderately good, with values being fairly well sustained.

F. Pellez, a Los Angeles wine grower, has opened an office here at 3 Front street to facilitate the sale of his wines on this market.

J. D. W. Sherman reports an increase in business for Chapin & Trull's famous run, for which he is agent in this vicinity, besides doing a quiet business in California wines and brandies on the side.

C. S. Mott & Co. of 501 West street, this city, are manufacturing and introducing a new carbonating machine especially adapted to the manufacture of champagne, and have received some very flattering reports as to its efficiency.

W. A. GEFT.

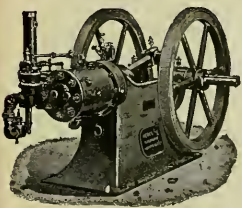
Chappies who lead rapid lives

Find with quite a shock

That the road is very short

From champagne to hock.

Unless you are smarter and stronger than most men on the Klondike road—and probably you are not—you would do better to stay at home; you will have less hunger, better beds, and more money to buy "a little wine for your stomach's sake and your frequent infirmities."



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{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA2 1/2 H. P. \$185.00
Discount for Cash.

TO HONOLULU—PER STR. AUSTRALIA, NOV. 30, 1897.

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO NOV. 27, 1897.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS	PACKAGES.	VALUE.	GALLONS
Yokohama	Langley & Michels Co.	4 barrels	213	43
"	"	1 case	50	20
Kobe	"	6 barrels	311	110
Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	10 barrels	500	112
"	Carroll & Carroll	40 barrels	2,000	450
Kobe	"	5 barrels	255	65
Hioogo	Cal Wine Association	7 barrels	334	120
Shanghai	"			
Total amount 1 case and			3,083	\$920

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. COLON, NOV. 29, 1897.

New York	Lenormand Bros.	3 barrels	153	\$ 40
"	F Chevalier & Co.	25 barrels	1,275	382
Brooklyn	"	100 barrels	5,100	1,530
Jersey City Heights	J H Wheeler	2 barrels	100	30
New York	Cal Wine Association	1500 barrels	75,000	21,702
"	J Lappetini	10 bbls 1 hf-bbl	525	150
Paterson, N J.	Lachman & Jacobi	975 barrels	50,771	12,704
Total amount			132,934	\$36,538

TO MEXICO—PER STR. COLON, NOV. 29, 1897.

Manzanillo	B Frapolli & Co.	1 barrel	52	\$ 31
Acapulco	"	2 barrels	105	31
Manzanillo	H Levi & Co.	3 hf-barrels	90	37
Mazatlan	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	10 kegs	200	98
Manzanillo	Paul Masson	3 barrels	149	67
Total amount			596	\$204

TO CENTRAL AMERICA—PER STR. COLON, NOV. 29, 1897.

Champerico	C Scibling & Co.	33 kegs	330	\$ 189
Ocos	"	12 cases	50	50
Champerico	Lachman & Jacobi	3 kegs	82	43
"	"	4 cases	3	79
Acajutla	"	3 barrels	257	79
Champerico	B Frapolli & Co.	2 kegs	20	17
"	"	30 cases	125	135
Corinto	F S Kordt	1 barrel	50	25
San J de Guatemala	Bodwell Bros	1 hf-barrel	28	15
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	4 hf-barrels	112	72
Champerico	"	70 kegs	500	290
Acajutla	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	3 bbls 1 hf-bbl	180	167
La Libertad	"	2 hf-bbls	64	55
Total amount 46 cases and			1,623	\$1,136

Honolulu	J C Nobmann	20 barrels	1,044	\$ 393
"	Berges & Domicoloni	2 hf-barrels	55	22
"	Gundlach-Bund Wine Co	1 barrel 72 kegs	421	190
"	Cal Wine Association	250 kegs	1,375	665
"	"	17 cases		51
"	M Soares	6 barrels	300	60
"	Lachman & Jacobi	37 bbls 3 hf-bbls	1,474	
"	"	200 kegs	1,250	1,080
"	"	5 cases		
"	It-Swiss Colony	1 barrel 75 kegs	553	220
"	"	5 cases		60
Total amount 27 cases and			6,472	\$2,741

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, DEC. 3, 1897.

Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	6 cases		\$ 24
Gnynamas	F S Kordt	2 kegs	10	14
"	Lachman & Jacobi	10 kegs	100	58
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	1 barrel 30 kegs	352	142
"	W P Fuller & Co.	1 case	60	27
"	Sprance, Stanley & Co	3 bbls 1 keg	173	63
"	W A Schultz & Sons	2 hf-bbls	55	27
"	It-Swiss Colony	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls	2,178	785
"	"	184 kegs		
Allata	"	1 bbl 35 kegs	337	143
La Paz	Cal Wine Association	1 case	116	34
Mazatlan	"	6 cases	383	96
Ensenada	"	4 barrels 3 kegs	235	63
Guaymas	"	1 case		7
"	"	8 bbls 37 kegs	775	209
"	"	7 bbls 35 kegs	713	195
Santa Rosalia	"	2 bbls 4 pkgs	327	50
La Paz	C Schilling & Co	2 cases	123	37
Allata	Crown Dist Co.	2 barrels	103	51
Ensenada	G Clements Sons	6 hf bbls 1 keg	172	55
Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co.	1 case		5
"	"	9 barrels 91 kegs	1,503	530
Total amount 8 cases and			7,615	\$2,211

TO NEW YORK—PER SHIP BERLIN, DEC. 6, 1897.

New York	Cordelia Wine Co.	2 hf-barrels	54	
"	Cal Wine Makers' Corp.	1003 barrels	50,150	
"	Cal Wine Association	2500 barrels	125,000	
"	Lachman & Jacobi	1200 barrels	60,630	
"	W R Wing	6 cases		
Total amount 6 cases and			235,834	\$94,533

TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, DEC. 8, 1897

La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	7 barrels	360	\$ 126
"	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	5 bbls 10 hf-bbls	512	245
Puntas Arenas	C Scibling & Co	40 barrels	2,105	842
Panama	Lachman & Jacobi	20 barrels	1,031	304
Leon	"	32 kegs	320	170
Acajutla	"	1 hf-bbl	27	14
La Libertad	It-Swiss Colony	2 hf-bbls 1 keg	66	43
Panama	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	2 hf-bbls	56	50
"	Cal Wine Association	8 cases	1,070	340
Corinto	"	3 barrels	150	90
"	"	8 cases		28
Puntas Arenas	"	20 hf-bbls	522	158
Total amount 8 cases and			6,249	\$2,410

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EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)

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SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

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Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goleham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada), Bottled Under Government Supervision.

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92; O. F. C.; Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Methwood; Mattingly; Chickadee; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dunt; Greenbrier; Nelson; Amerson and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER and BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES IN WOOD.

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Dec 7, 1897.

New Westminster	Pac Trans Co.	2 hf-barrels	50	25
Nauaimo	N Cersola	1 barrel	47	12
Union	Morton Drayage Co.	3 barrels	147	75
Vancouver	W W Brown	1 barrel	50	12
"	P G Molanau & Bro.	1 hf-barrel	27	8
Total amount			321	\$132

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Dec. 8, 1897.

New York	C Schilling & Co.	200 barrels	10,366	\$4,109
"	J Zappetine	5 barrels	250	75
"	Beringer Bros.	1 barrel	50	75
Union, N J	Leoomand Bros.	13 barrels	674	170
"	"	1 case		5
New York	Lachman & Jacobi	70 barrels	3,567	803
"	M Cueno	8 bbls 2 hf-bbls	475	141
"	Goldberg, Bowen & Co.	3 barrels	159	103
Jacksonville, Fla.	Cal Wine Association	20 hf-barrels	520	182
Total amount 1 case and			16,061	\$4,663

TO HAWAII—PER BARK SANTIAGO, Dec. 9, 1897.

Hilo	Mau, Sadler & Co	1 hf-bbl.	27	\$ 16
"	"	2 cases		10
"	Lachman & Jacobi	185 kegs	1,025	494
"	"	15 cases		
"	Cal Wine Association	14 bbls 165 kegs.	1,339	585
Total amount 17 cases and			2,591	\$1,105

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER—PER STR. UMATILLA, Nov. 19, 1897.

120 casks Bottled Beer	Order
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FROM EUROPE VIA PANAMA—PER STR. SAN BLAS, Nov. 30, 1897.

105 cases Wine	Order
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IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
From Havre	100 cases Champagne	William Wolff & Co.
" Southampton	50 cases Gin	A B Wilberforce
" Liverpool	300 cases Champagne	H H Veve
" Hamburg	8 cases Wine	A Vignier
" Rotterdam	7 cases Wine	Order marked W S C
" Hamburg	100 cases Mineral Water	Order marked F V
" Geoua	49 cases Wine	Order marked M D C
"	25 cases Liquors	Order marked C B V
" Jamaica	10 octaves Rum	Order marked K J
" New York	2 casks Vermouth	Order marked F C & C
" Southampton	1 case Wine	C F Oldham
" Hamburg	16 cases Liqueurs	Pascal, Duodet & Co.

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
J G North	Honipu, H I.	Mohns & Kaltenb'h	2 cases		\$ 22
City of Sydney	Amapala	C Schilling & Co.	2 kegs	24	96
W H Dimond	Honolulu	Lemle & Co	100 cases		236
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	5 cases		25
Total amount 107 cases and				24	\$379

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Tokio	Sherwood & S.	3 barrels bottled	\$ 32
"	Honolulu	Southern Pac Co	120 casks bottled	777
City of Sydney	La Libertad	S F Breweries, Ltd.	6 casks bottled	54
"	Acapulco	"	10 cases bottled	37
"	Tonala	E G Lyons Co.	10 cases bottled	62
"	Amapala	Buffalo Brew Co.	10 cases bottled	50
City of Rio	Yokohama	Anheuser Brew Co.	19 cases bottled	108
Australia	Honolulu	J D Spreckels & Br	10 barrels bottled	53
"	"	"	100 cases bottled	741
"	"	S F Breweries, Ltd	50 third-bbls bulk	155
"	"	Enterprise Brew Co	10 barrels bulk	
"	"	"	120 hf-bbls bulk	1,000
"	"	"	100 third-bbls bulk	
"	"	"	40 sixth-bbls bulk	
Norma	Santa Rosalia	S F Breweries, Ltd.	16 cases bottled	108
Colon	Champerico	C Schilling & Co.	12 cases bottled	
"	La Libertad	Baruch & Co	300 cases bottled	1,000
"	Ocos	E G Lyons Co	4 barrels bottled	50

Total—277 cases, 226 casks and 97 barrels bottled; 10 barrels, 120 hf-barrels, 150 third-barrels and 40 sixth-barrels bulk. \$5,050

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
R P Rithet	Honolulu	Chas Graef & Co	15 cases Champagne	\$ 350
Coptic	Yokobama	Southern Pac Co	130 barrels Alcohol	875
City of Sydney	Champerico	F S Kordt	3 cases Bitters	40
"	La Libertad	Pascal, D & Co	2 cases Champagne	20
Irngard	Honolulu	Abramson & Co	200 denijohns Alco'l	714
City of Rio	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co	100 cases Liquors	676
"	Nagasaki	"	37 cases Liquors	302
"	Yokohama	J C Amelung	1 keg Prune Juice	10
Australia	Honolulu	A Vignier	10 cases Champagne	177
"	"	"	5 cases Bitters	21

Total amount 162 cases, etc \$3,185

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
J G North	Honipu, H I.	Mohns & Kaltenb'h	3 kegs	25	\$ 25
Coptic	Honolulu	Southern Pac Co	3 cases		15
"	Bangkok	Cal Wine Ass'n	5 bbls 1 hf-b	276	105
"	"	"	32 cases		255
"	Samarang	C Schilling & Co	13 bbl 1 hf-b	708	353
"	"	"	2 cases		6
City of Sydney	Puerto Angel	F S Kordt	3 hf-bbls	85	35
"	San Benito	Cal Wine Ass'n	39 kegs	390	154
"	"	H Levi & Co	40 kegs	400	130
City of Rio	Samarang	Cal Wine Ass'n	19 casks	1,140	518
City of Puebla	Vancouver	A Repsold & Co	1 barrel	50	30
"	"	C M Mann	2 barrels	104	51
"	Victoria	Leoomand Bros.	1 barrel	52	13
"	Union	Pac Transfer Co	1 barrel	50	25
Norma	Santa Rosalia	F Santellier	50 barrels	2,500	925
Afghanistan	Liverpool	A Repsold & Co	8 barrels	400	
"	"	"	1 case		200
W H Dimond	Honolulu	Risdon Iron Works	2 cases		41
Colon	Hamburg	Kuhls, S & Co.	1 hf-bbl	28	25

Total amount 60 cases 6,208 \$2,909

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PACIFIC COAST AGENT

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M. HAHN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

125 Water Street, New York.

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Coptic	Nagasaki	Crown Dist Co.	51 cases .....	.....	\$ 350
"	Yokohama	"	2 cases .....	.....	21
"	Shanghai	S F Bond Mfg W H ..	40 cases .....	.....	400
City of Sydney ..	San J de Guat'la ..	"	2 barrels	107	267
"	El Trunfo	"	50 cases .....	.....	325
"	Champerico	William Wolff & Co ..	10 cases .....	.....	75
Irmgard	Honolulu	F S Kond	10 cases .....	.....	70
"	"	S F Bond Mfg W H ..	30 cases .....	.....	102
City of Rio	Shanghai	Crown Dist Co.	25 cases .....	.....	195
"	"	"	7 barrels	352	181
Australia	Honolulu	S F Bond Mfg W H ..	45 cases .....	.....	392
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	5 cases .....	.....	405
W H Dimond	"	"	10 barrels	467	40
Colon	Acajutla	William Wolff & Co ..	60 cases .....	.....	560
"	Champerico	Crown Dist Co.	18 cases .....	.....	350
"	Panama	"	8 cases .....	.....	244
"	Ocos	S F Bond Mfg W H ..	2 barrels	106	72
Total amount 379 cases and				1,032	\$4,420

WHISKY AND SPIRIT IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

COPYRIGHTED.

CONSIGNEES.	ALC'L SPIRITS.		WHISKY.				LIQUORS.	
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Cases.	Bbls.	1/2-bbl.	Kegs.	Cases.	Bbls.
C W Craig & Co	65	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bode & Haslett	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
L Cohen & Son	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crown Dist Co.	20	405	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones, Mundy & Co.	240	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Taussig & Co.	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
William Wolff & Co.	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Overland F T Co.	7	175	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hugo Greenbood	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braunschweiger & Co.	75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carroll & Carroll	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilbert Bros	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Redington & Co.	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maek & Co.	100	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H Heitman	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallagher Bros	24	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L Siebenhaur	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwood & Sherwood	1	2	.....	6	25	.....
Lebenbaum & Co.	7	.....
J Dannenbaum & Co.	5	.....	.....	.....	62	.....
H Mann & Co.
J F Farley	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F & B.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay & Harris	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H Rasmussen	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R Daldorf	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
L Fitzgerald	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
O S Carlson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
S Dabovich	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
M S Enos
S Morris	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
F A Ames	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
W Wanke	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
G Wilkins	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
J Rieckert
Total	85	1,165	359	506	44	7	192	.....

* 10 half-barrels and 10 kegs Gin. † 5 barrels, 10 half-barrels and 30 kegs Gin.

BEER IMPORTS BY RAIL.

From November 15th to November 30, 1897.

CONSIGNEES.	BOTTLED.			BULK.		
	Cases.	Casks.	Barrels.	Barrels.	1/2 bbls	1/4-bbls.
Royal Eagle Dist Co.	160	80	.....
W Bogen & Co.	80	175	80
Lebenbaum & Co.	100	.....	.....	.....
C A Zinkand	60	10	12
Hilbert Bros	130	.....	.....
Sherwood & Sherwood	85	.....	.....	.....
Total	205	100	300	265	92	60

Sweet Wine Production.

PRODUCTION — FIRST DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gas. l
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	2276	295,982.8
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	27	1,734.7
Brandy used for fortification	2378 1/2	282,608.2
Port produced .....	.....	795,719.97
Sherry produced .....	.....	167,593.90
Muscat produced .....	.....	51,999.35
Angelica produced .....	.....	203,722.39

CORRECTION.

In the issue of November 26th appeared a table purporting to give the production of *Sweet Wine* in the *Fourth District of California* for *October, 1897*.

The figures were those of the *First District* for *September*.

PRODUCTION—FOURTH DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1897.

	Pkgs.	Tax Gals.
Brandy withdrawn from distillery for fortification	1832	199,818.9
Brandy withdrawn from special bonded warehouse for fortification	148	11,336.1
Brandy used for fortification	2059	216,820.5
Port produced .....	.....	474,252.28
Sherry produced .....	.....	209,412.94
Muscat produced	6,241.05
Angelica produced	136,392.66
Malaga produced	2,787.36

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San Francisco, Cal.

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 MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
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 BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
 MESSRS. DUBOS FRERES, BORDEAUX, Claret and Sauternes.
 MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO., COLENTZ, Rhine and Moselle Wines.
 MR. F. CHAUVENET, NUTS, COTE D'OR, Burgundy Wines.
 MESSRS. MORGAN BROS., PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.
 WIDOW HARMONY, FUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, Sherries.

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 THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT WINE CELLARS, BUDAPEST, Hungarian Wines.
 PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
 MR. THEO. LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
 MR. MARNIER LAPOSTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marlier.
 MESSRS. E. CUSENIER, ELSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
 ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Mineral Water.
 MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellischplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickeneck and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

Dublin Whisky In History.

The announcement which we now publish that the eminent firm of John Power and Son have resumed distilling for the present season, will come as a pleasing reminder of the constant vitality of a great industry intimately connected with the prosperity of our capital. It is doubtful if the most earnest advocates of temperance principles amongst us would like to learn of any cessation in the annual renewal of a manufacture of enormous importance, not only to the working classes of Dublin, but to the farmers and maltsters of the whole country. The announcement now made by Messrs. Power and Son will be speedily followed by similar notifications from Messrs. John Jameson and Son, William Jameson and Company, George Roe and Company and the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, thus affording evidence that from the historic locality of John's Lane, in the west end of our City, to the picturesque banks of the Tolka, in the eastern suburbs, the still fires are again lit and the mash tubs filled with golden corn. For not one of the great concerns named can it be claimed that its products possess a higher fame for excellence of quality and perfection of manufacture than do the whiskeys of the firm whose annual intimation to the trade we print elsewhere, and whose splendidly equipped distillery is rightly regarded as amongst the first of the glories of commercial Dublin.

The records which have come down make it plain that usquebaugh was an article of ancient manufacture among our people. In this connection it is worthy of note that the title just used for what may be fairly called a National product is a corruption or combination of two distinct Gaelic words, "uisge" and "beatha," signifying "water of life." When the dampness and moisture of our climate are taken into account, as well as the domicile of our ancestors, it is easy to account for the enthusiasm which hailed the result of invention or inspiration with a title which showed the value in which it was held. In the sunny South, amidst the isles of Greece, or by the blue waters of the Mediterranean sea, in lands where summer is perpetual, the light slight wines of the sandy soil afford stimulant sufficient, and more than sufficient, to meet the ordinary needs of man. In Ireland, however, from the beginning, things were different, and the earliest of our progenitors appear to have realized the fact, and to have devoted their inventive capabilities to the production of a liquid which would in some degree mitigate the hardships of existence. It may be that the ingenuity thus employed was misdirected, and we are far from denying that alcohol has, in its time, been accountable, for many evils; but it would be absurd, on the other hand, to contend that in the more primitive period of

Ireland's history, usquebaugh, used as it probably was, and as its modern representative of to-day should be, with moderation, proved a valuable source of sustinment to all who had to brave the rigors of the climate. There is no reason to doubt that the Normans who came amongst us acquired a taste for usquebaugh, and some people have gone so far as to say that one of the inducements which prolonged their stay was the crystal dew of the mountain stills. In the case of the Cromwellians, it is not improbable that a similar state of things arose, thus accounting for the strange manner in which the stout troops of the Protector, who settled here, became "Hibernicus ipsis Hiberniores." Cromwell himself published many an edict against the use of usquebaugh by his soldiers, but this was, no doubt, ascribable to the fact that he had been a brewer himself, and his sympathies were thus pre-engaged.

It is noteworthy that it was not until about 1750 that the manufacture of whisky on a large scale was commenced in Dublin. Up to that period the chief alcoholic drinks consumed in our towns were brandy, rum and gin, all, of course, imported. The foundation of our existing Dublin Distilleries, with the exception of the Dublin Whisky Distillery, dates back to the last century. The distillery of John Power and Son was erected in 1791, and through the hundred and six years which has since elapsed the whisky which it has produced has been uniform in quality and in fame. It is regrettable that during some years recently a considerable quantity of spirits has been sent from Ireland and sold in England and elsewhere as Irish whisky which was never manufactured in this country, and was not whisky in the true sense of the word.—*The Nation (Dublin).*

The Original Package Again.

Down in Georgia, Judges Pardee and Newman, of the United States Court, handed down a decision in the famous dispensary case enjoining the southern railroad from refusing to haul liquor into South Carolina in the future. The decision is an important one, in that the original package law is involved. The Judges decided that liquors and wines in bottles packed in boxes and shipped in carload lots were under the law of South Carolina clearly admissible, and should be handled by any railroad.

A Des Moines, Ia., paper says: "The liquor question is receiving little attention this year. The people seem almost entirely satisfied with the laws as they now exist. The prohibition party vote may be slightly increased, but it will not figure in the result. It will be a long time before anybody will venture to make the liquor question a controlling issue in Iowa political matters."



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Nothing but Failure.

The palmetto is learning a lesson from the pine. South Carolina, now in the throes of an experimental method of controlling the liquor traffic, reaches out to Maine and finds in that prohibition State a dreadful example. South Carolina wants to be moral and self-respecting. She is anxious to be counted among the truly good, and for this very reason, alas! she appeals to the conditions of Maine as the best possible argument for avoiding a prohibition which does not prohibit.

It is the old story, but South Carolina presents the evidence in a shape that is only too convincing. The *Charleston News and Courier* takes the news columns of the *Lewiston Journal*, and extracts therefrom an exhibit which speaks ill for the Pine Tree State. There are stories of arrests for drunkenness, of a widow, with seven children, summarily sent to jail because liquor happened to be found in her house, although no evidence of attempted sale was presented; of constables who accepted the perjury of irresponsible witnesses in order to make cases.

There are other pictures of the injustice as well as the misery for which the stringent laws are to blame, and altogether they lead the *News and Courier* to express the hope that South Carolina will not be so afflicted. "What is proved," it asks, "by this daily, flagrant violation of the law in Maine, where the law has been on the statute books for years, and where all the machinery of the State Government and the courts is in the hands of the friends of the law?"

"It assuredly proves that such laws cannot be enforced, and that the attempt to enforce them results in many cases in misery and injustice, in the encouragement of dishonesty, hypocrisy and fraud, and in lowering the respect for all law." It is unfortunate for Maine that the efforts of her law-givers to inculcate temperance by main force make such a poor showing. Nothing else, however, could be expected."

Where King Bourbon Was Born.

An interesting sketch of the old "Peacock" distillery in Bourbon county, Ky., is given Mr. Walter Champ, of Paris, in that State. The writer's authority for his statement that this was the pioneer plant in the now famous Bourbon-producing district is Collins' Historical Sketches of Kentucky, and local tradition. We reproduce the salient points of Mr. Champ's contribution:

"Standing on a hillside on Mr. L. M. Bedford's farm near Kiserton, in Bourbon county, in sight of the famous 'Peacock' distillery, are the ruins of Kentucky's first distillery. It was built in 1790—one hundred and seven years ago—by Jacob Spears, who came to Kentucky from Pennsylvania before the Whisky Rebellion occurred in that State.

"The distillery was a log building, erected on a stone foundation. The logs were hewed by Mr. Spears from trees felled by two darkies who hauled them to the distillery. Notched after the fashion of all logs used in primitive buildings, they were placed in position and secured by wooden pins, instead of nails.

"Of the distillery proper nothing now remains except the foundation. The malt house, built of stone several years later, is now used as a store-house for stock fuel, and may stand the ravages of time for another century. The spring which furnished the water for the crude distilling plant was walled in a century ago by splendid masonry, and to day supplies sparkling water for man and beast.

"In this rude distillery was made the first Bourbon whisky ever distilled, the product of which was destined to make famous

in the remotest parts of the earth the names of Bourbon and Kentucky.

"Mr. Spears and a relative named Eastin who also came from Pennsylvania, constructed flat-boats, on which they took the whisky to the New Orleans market.

"Within fifty yards of the ruins of the famous old distillery is a fine old mansion built one hundred years ago by Thomas Metcalf—twenty years before he became Governor of Kentucky.

"One of the former employes of this famous distillery is still living, in the person of Mr. L. N. Bedford, now 80 years of age. Early in the present century Mr. Bedford's father bought the plant from Mr. Jacob Spears, and the octogenarian well remembers working in the distillery. Having no corn-shellers in those early times, it was the custom to spread the corn in the ears on the floors, and have the corn tramped by horses in order to remove it from the cob. Mr. L. N. Bedford (best known in Bourbon county as "Uncle Jerry") is as active as a man of fifty years, and claims his good health is due to the fine climate of Bourbon county, assisted to some extent by its elegant whisky."

A new process is described by Otho Reinke, in the *Wochenschrift für Brauerei*, for the clarification of fermented liquors. According to Herr Reinke, if a vessel that contains wine or beer in process of fermentation be illuminated by sunlight, either directly or indirectly, or after reflection from the sky or from surrounding objects, clarification rapidly takes place, all substances that cause turbidity being precipitated to the bottom of the vessel. Wine or beer not thus subjected to the action of light clarifies more slowly. The observer was led by this fact to see whether he could not get a similar effect with the electric light, and he found that he could obtain complete and rapid clarification by hanging arc-lamps near the fermenting liquors.

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The Wines of Ancient Days.

PART II.

In our last we had, as concisely as we could, directed our readers' attention to the cultivation of the vine as practiced by the Romans, and to their modes of producing and maturing their wines, and we had promised to add some further notes as to the characters of the wines and the customs and methods adopted in their consumption and use. In fulfillment of that promise, says *Ridley's*, we venture to submit the remarks which follow:

As to the character of the wines, they were both red and white, but we think we are justified in stating that they were all "still" wines. We cannot trace in any authorities we have searched, any reference to a "sparkling" wine or type of our "Champagne," "Moselle," or other effervescent wines. It is true that in the Latin authors, both poets and prose writers, an epithet is used which in ordinary translation would be called "foaming" or "frothing," but this use is practically confined to the must or new wine in the cask, and we feel satisfied has reference only to the natural fermentation of such must. When the term is used not in connection with must it is simply a poet's word dedicated to the praise of wine, not intended to convey the idea of a "sparkling" wine as we understand that term, nor is there any record of the making or manipulation of any such a product, which would certainly not have been omitted, had such wine existed. The vessels, too, in which wine were placed were none of them, we think, suited to or capable of containing such wine.

It is clear that the Romans had a considerable area of selection in wines, as the names of at least a dozen have come down to us through various authors, and it is quite possible that these do not comprise all that were produced.

There are unfortunately (or perhaps fortunately) no means of forming any accurate idea of the total quantities produced in the Roman vine growing districts. The paternal (or tyrannical?) government of those days had not conceived the idea of making the wine industry contribute to the Imperial Exchequer by any taxation either of the producer or the article produced, and so no record is forthcoming. The excise man was not a feature in the Italian landscape, and the acute questions of alcoholic strengths and shilling duty did not exercise the minds of the wine makers, who thus unfettered, we may imagine, applied their skill to make the best of the materials at their command.

In the early days of wine making the production was very limited, and it was principally reserved to be used at sacrificial feasts, or in the worship of gods. Young men under thirty, and women at any age, were forbidden to drink it except at the sacrifices; whence, according to some ancient, but we hope inaccurate historians, came the custom of saluting female relatives to know whether they had been taking wine.

The Roman wines derived their names from the places of their growth, but this did not necessarily imply the existence of a town or village, or even a large producing district. It was so in some cases, no doubt, but our impression is that generally the vineyard or vinefarm gave the name to its own product as with the wines of to-day. Among the best known of the home-grown wines of Rome were—the Falernum, Cœcubum, Massicum, Albanum, Setinum, Calenum, Surrentine and Sabino; and of these, the Falernum undoubtedly in the estimation of the Roman connoisseur took the highest place; in fact, so wide and great was its reputation, that its name was used as a generic term to include all wines; hence it naturally figures more frequently in Latin poetry and prose than any other description of wine, and also with unbounded praise of

its superlative qualities. As to the character of this most highly prized juice of the grape, the consensus of opinion is that it was a white wine of a Madeira or high class sherry type. Pliny suggests that there were three classes of this growth distinguished as dry, sweet and light Falernian; but adds the curious criticism that none of the grapes which furnished these varieties were in the fruit condition palatable to the taste. Then, with the three classifications of it given above, we have to read the assertions proving that this choice wine was one of the most durable known, and was submitted to the heat or boiling down process we have described, until sometimes its volume was reduced by fully one-half—with, of course, a corresponding augmentation of that which remained. It is curious to note that wines which underwent this process were called "smoky" or "smoked," and this term which would to modern consumers convey an idea of imperfection, was to the Roman an indication of age and maturity. Probably the wine which came next in order of merit, according to the Roman expert's appreciation was the Massicum, and as the two grew side by side—the Falernian apparently on the plain and the Massicum on the adjoining hillside—it is not surprising that the superiority of the one over the other was matter of dispute, and that the general term of Falernian was used sometimes to cover both. Among other wines of high class were the Cœcubum and Setine, and while the Falernian—a white wine—held its place at the head of all, the red wines had merits which ran it close; and from the descriptions we should think that in natural character, apart from the heating or boiling process, wines both of a Bordeaux and Burgundy character were produced. So far as the latter are concerned the similarity of the soil with that of the Cote d'Or would well warrant this belief.

From these high standard wines there was necessarily a graduated scale of declension to those of a common description, such probably as was the Sabine wine which, but for something Horace wrote, we should have put with those light wines which according to authority were only fit for consumption within a year of their vintage; but as this poet asks his friend to broach a four-year-old cask, and in places refers to older Sabines than this, we must give it a somewhat higher place. The qualities of the different wines no doubt varied considerably, and we are sorry to have to confess (for it is on record) that the Roman producer's morality did not induce him to maintain quality when quantity was saleable remuneratively.

It would be tedious in so brief a notice as this, to attempt to criticise and distinguish the various wines whose names and past histories have come down to our times, and we believe we shall best content our readers by leaving this part of the subject where it now is, with only the leading features briefly discussed.

To the expert the question now most naturally occurs: "Adopting the suggested views as to the character of the wines, and modes of treating them, at what ages did the Roman consumer consider them fit for drinking?" On this we shall offer a few notes, founded on sufficiently reliable authority, but will ask permission first to supply an omission in our early description of the modes of manipulating the new wines. The Roman wine makers had peculiar ideas of the effect of the direction of the wind at the time of operating upon the must, and his faith in this respect appears to have resulted in these axioms, viz., that the racking process should be performed only when the wind was northerly, and that southerly winds and westerly were prejudicial to the wine. He also believed that for light or non-durable wines the transit into their more permanent receptacles should be effected in the

spring; the stronger descriptions during the summer, while those produced on dry soils should not be drawn off until after the winter solstice. These views are, we think, not altogether contrary to the practice of the present day.

As to the periods at which the Roman wines were assumed to be fit for use. It seems that the better class wines were never considered ripe enough before the fifth year, and their use was generally deferred even to a later period. The light wines were said after ten years to acquire a grateful pungency, provided they did not go sour within the first four years; and even the strong and dry white wines, according to Galen, if not well kept in the meantime, were liable to souring after ten years, but if they escaped this were capable of preservation for almost any time. He instances the Surrentine wine as being harsh and rare up to twenty years, but afterward improving progressively until it almost rivaled the Falernian.

The stronger dark colored wines, when long kept, precipitated some of the material used in their preparation and acquired a pungent flavor which was accepted as a proof of their being in proper condition for drinking. When too long kept they got thick and took up a disagreeable bitter flavor, which was objectionable, and they were therefore preferred of a more medium age. Notwithstanding which, as in our times, a wine of great age fetched an unreasonable price as a curiosity, though its quality on the palate did not warrant it. A tale is extant that a certain wine produced in a sort of "comet year" at Rome, when Opimius Nepos was Consul, was still unexhausted and drinkable 200 years afterward! but notwithstanding the high reputation for veracity of the two authorities for this statement (Pliny and Martial), we are personally rather inclined to prefer the testimony of another respectable gentleman who, speaking at a date fifty years earlier, says there was none of them left! A more reasonably acceptable proposition is that of our friend Horace, who offers to broach a cask of Falernian coeval with himself, he being then some 35 years old! From these few notes, and those showing the mode of preparing and maturing the wine, our readers will conclude that the periods at which the wines were drinkable varied considerably according to the inherent quality first, and secondly to the mode of preparation.

(To be concluded.)

According to a Pennsylvania authority, what is probably the oldest whisky bottle in that State is one possessed by George Crane, of the Mountville (Pa.) National Bank. Under a picture of Washington is the phrase, "Father of his Country." On the other side is the face of General Taylor and the legend "General Taylor never surrenders." The bottle was made at the Dyottville glass works of Philadelphia, and was probably part of its output about the year 1847, when the battle of Buena Vista occurred. Mr. Crane has filled the bottle with whisky distilled previously to the civil war.

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Herules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

The Merry Label War.

The hundreds of suits brought against retail liquor dealers in New York by W. A. Gaines & Co., charging them with falsifying brands and selling bogus "Old Crow" and "Hermitage," has resulted in the following resolutions of the State Association of liquor dealers of New York:

WHEREAS, A large number of suits have recently been commenced against liquor dealers in the cities of New York and Brooklyn and other parts of the State, charging them with falsifying the labels of certain whisky, and selling blended or adulterated goods under such labels; and

WHEREAS, It is a notorious fact that the whisky of a particular brand is openly and freely sold in bulk by the distributing agents of a certain distillery with a full knowledge that the same is to be bottled by the purchasers and resold to the retail trade, as is evident from the fact that they supply the labels to be put upon such bottles; and

WHEREAS, It is not even charged that these retail dealers have in any instance bottled the goods themselves, but we assert as a matter of fact they have purchased them in good faith in the open market; and

WHEREAS, Certain attorneys have sought to effect compromises with the accused dealers based upon the payments of amounts varying from the small sum of \$5 to any amount that can be extorted by blackmailing methods;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the local associations throughout the State be requested to report to the Executive Committee of the State Association the names of all their members who have been made defendants in such suits; whether the same have been settled by compromise, by judgments entered against them by default, or whether they are individually defending them.

Resolved, That until the concern referred to withdraw all such suits, and in cases where compromises have been effected, restores the money extorted by the terms of such compromises, all retail dealers be and are hereby advised to refrain from handling the brands of whisky in question in their business dealings.

Resolved, That this Association is strongly and firmly opposed to the counterfeiting of trade marks, labels, or other designations of genuine goods.

Resolved, That the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New York will cheerfully lend its aid toward the punishment of all who may infringe upon any proprietary rights in any goods handled by the retail trade, to the end that only genuine goods shall find a market through the retail trade.

Figures given by the Internal Revenue Bureau show that distilled spirits bottled in bond during the month of August amounted to 5,000 gallons; for September, 35,000 gallons, and for October 47,500. Sixty thousand gallons are estimated for November. During October the taxes paid on whiskies exceeded the taxes of the same month last year by \$315,769. For the four months ending Oct. 31, as compared with the corresponding months last year, there is an increase of \$2,942,310. Kentucky averages about three-fifths of the distillations.

B. O. S. SCOTCH WHISKY

PEASE, SON & CO., WHISKY BLENDERS

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE, Distributor, 123 California St., San Francisco

Do Your Own Thinking.

Much can be heard nowadays about the saloon debauching men, says the *Wine and Spirit News*. It is assumed, for the purpose of slandering the trade, that the saloon man actually compels men to partake against their will. The dealer is supposed to stand outside his place of business with either a hook, rope or lariat, and pull everybody who passes by into his place of business, *volens volens*. Nothing is further from the facts. The retail liquor dealer is the last man to encourage the drink appetite. He is not in existence through himself, but on account of the demand for what he has to sell. If there was no demand for alcohol in any of its forms there would be no saloons. The saloon man is on earth for the simple reason that the people on the same earth have created a demand for him. Some portions of the earth have been wont to deal very unfairly with the saloon man. This part of the public forgets that it is not the use of alcohol that hurts, but the abuse of it. The retailer compels no man to take more or less. In the vast majority of cases he urges a customer who already has too much to desist and go away. If he has had too much, very frequently it happens that the dealer will not sell at all. There is no such thing as the cultivation of appe-

Through the activity of the Chicago attorneys for the Wine & Spirit Traders' Society, New York, two more important seizures of counterfeit bottle and label outfits were made in Chicago on November 26th. The firms raided were A. Bauer & Co., 142-148 Huron street, and C. H. Ward Drug Co., 149 and 151 Huron street. In Bauer's place a lot of imitation Hennessy brandy, Angostura bitters, J. A. Gilka's Kummel, and Benedictine were discovered and seized, as well as a quantity of labels said to be counterfeits of the originals of Pepper's whisky, Boonekamp's bitters, Angostura and other imported goods. In the Ward Co.'s establishment the raiders uncovered a number of bottles of alleged Boonekamp bitters and vermouth, with the E. Pernod brand "blown in the bottle," empty Angostura bottles, and packages of Booth's "Old Tom" gin bottles. The labels upon the bottles were all declared to be imitations of the genuine. Stencils were also found on the premises of A. Bauer & Co. for marking boxes with the names of liquors in which it is alleged the company had no authority to deal.

Not Very Cheerful.

In the course of a general discussion with reference to the market for bourbons, *Bonfort's* takes the following view of the situation:

The market for Kentucky whiskies continues very lifeless, and reports go to show that it cuts little figure at what prices goods are offered. Dealers have small stocks, but in this respect they deem themselves fortunate, for they save carrying charges, and they have little confidence in regard to any improvement in prices. It is constantly argued that "single stamp" goods have the call these dull times, and that the use of spirits is so extensive as to destroy any possibility of enhancement in the value of bourbons for several years to come.

There is no disputing the fact that goods older than '93s are very hard to sell, and holders of '93 whiskies can easily exchange them for '92s.

This is due principally to the greater outage on '92s, but it is also true that the average jobber declares he would as soon have the '93 inspection.

In a word, old whisky is out of favor with the trade, and the thing that is uppermost in the minds of all is to offer whisky cheap. It must not be forgotten, however, that tax

payments are increasing very fast in Kentucky, and that from present indications the time is not far distant when the consumption of bourbons will regain normal proportions.

The great desideratum is the proper distribution of existing stocks, and this will come when some event starts an upward movement in prices.

We have heard of a pool being formed for the purpose of advancing prices, but the only real effort made in this direction, we believe, is in connection with the sale of distilleries to a syndicate, and this scheme seems to have about fallen through.

It is a waiting game at present, and to large holders it is a very expensive game.

American Wine Crop—Total.

It is not easy to give the total production of wine in the United States, for the reason that no statistics are annually gathered (as they are in Europe) either by the State or national authorities. The following figures, from careful estimates, will give our readers some idea of the total amount of the 1897 vintage in the United States:

	Gallons.
Southern States	1,500,000
New York	3,000,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Missouri	1,500,000
Western States	750,000
California	20,000,000
All other States	1,500,000
Total wine yield	30,250,000

The above figures, if correct, show that two-thirds of the entire wine crop of the United States is produced in California. This applies only to dry wines, as New York produces about one-half of all the American champagne. And yet the wine of this country is but a drop in the bucket of the world's supply. The United States ranks sixth or seventh, and follows little Switzerland in the amount of wine produced.

—*Am. Wine Press*.

Amen to This.

From all quarters the reports on these bottled-in-bond whiskies are encouraging. All the fears and apprehensions that have been expressed about them seem to have been groundless. The claim that they would fail because of too high proof seems not to have materialized.

But distillers should note that these whiskies are not selling themselves. It is not enough to distill a good whisky, keep it in bond five or more years, and then bottle it in bond. The retail dealers will welcome anything they can assure their customers is good and absolutely pure. Bottled in bond whiskies are both, but the retailer is not hunting up the source of supply. He cannot do this. The distiller must lay the plans to find the retailers.

He cannot do this directly, but if he advertises his goods through the medium of the publications which reach the retailers he will help the jobbers to sell his brands. A good, honestly-made whisky bottled in bond, if brought to the general attention of the retail trade, can be sold without trouble by the wholesalers. Printers' ink is a great thing when it is mixed with common sense.—*Champion*.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,

215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

About License Laws.

License laws have existed in this country almost since the organization of the colonies. Massachusetts is probably entitled to the first honors in this line. Her Colonial Legislature in 1633 forbade the selling of liquor without permission of the Governor, but it was not till 1837 that a regular license law was passed. In 1643 the Connecticut fathers forbade selling wine or 'strong water' without a license, and there has scarcely been a session of the Colonial Assembly or State Legislature since that has not felt called upon to repair it. It still needs repairs. In 1647 Rhode Island began licensing "ale houses, taverns and victualing houses." In 1655 both Pennsylvania and Virginia passed licensing laws. In 1664 the "Book of Laws," written by the Duke of York, were officially promulgated at Hempstead, L. I., and a license law provided for New York. In 1668 New Jersey fell into line with a license law. When the colonies became States, the colonial laws were continued as State laws, which, of course, included license legislation. License laws existed nearly 150 years before our modern political parties were thought of.

New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

James H. Brennan, 105 Sansome street.
 Frederick L. Fox, 16 Clay.
 Charles W. Thompson, 504 Hayes.
 Matthew Stiunpf, S. W. cor. Cole and Waller.
 Velly F. Johnson, N. E. corner Stockton and Francisco.
 Annie M. Fitzpatrick, 321 Jules avenue.
 William C. Morken, N. E. cor. Larkin and Golden Gate ave.
 Charles Baer, 1049 Howard.
 Donovan & McCarty, 233 Ninth.
 Herman H. Feldbusch, 18 Sixth.
 Frank & Albert Engberg, 251 Steuart.
 Pendergast & Murphy, S. E. cor. 8th ave. and I street.
 John J. Kern, 109 Larkin.
 Andrew Macnamara, 625 Seventh.
 Andrew Rovegno, 118 Landers.
 Daniel Zehnder, N. cor. 12th and Harrison.
 Henry Myers, 412 Market.
 Arata & Cicerone, N. W. cor. Dupont and Green.
 Becker & Mayrhofer, 14 Third.
 Henrich Glander, S. E. corner Fillmore and Sutter.
 John H. Dwyer, S. E. cor. Baker and Filbert.
 David B. Faktor, S. W. corner Stockton and O'Farrell.
 John Beres, 670 Clementina.
 Sinnott & Day, 1656 Market.
 Richard Wolf, S. W. cor. Powell and Vallejo.

Quong Fung & Co., 1027 Dupont.
 Carl Benson, 26 Sacramento.
 Alfred Lindley, N. W. cor. Gough and Fell.
 Antoni Louis, 303 Montgomery ave.
 George C. Wilmot, S. E. co. Mason and Ellis.
 Conway & Cogswell, 993, Market.
 John Luft, N. E. cor. 23rd and Sanchez.
 Lawrence D. Ginning, 225 Clay.
 Donald Stuart, 643 Mission.
 Emanuel S. Fergodo, 520 Pacific.
 Rose Solomon, N. E. cor. Devisadero and Bush.
 Lousfert E. Kelly, 133 Eleventh.
 Albert Walterstein, S. W. cor. Mason and Eddy.
 Christine Clausen, 668 Mission.
 Owen Magnire, 243 Fourth.
 Henry H. Paulsen, S. E. cor. Kearny and Bush.
 William McLaughlin, 213 Larkin.
 Ingvald J. Anderson, 530 Pacific.
 Hans H. Eggers, N. W. cor. Mason and Jackson.
 Achille J. Crombet, 1532 Devisadero.
 Margaret M. Kelly, 635 Howard.
 Hannah Laaninen, 214 Steuart.
 Joseph Ryan, 115 Eddy.
 Ah Woh & Co., 1006 Stockton.
 Rudolph H. Fihlsbeck, N. W. cor. Powell and Ellis.
 John J. Hanlon, E. cor. 7th and Brannan.
 John & Henry Hunst, S. W. cor. Webster and Golden Gate avenue.

tite for liquor in man. It was born in the nature of the child the same as the features are revealed externally as those of the parent. Nobody ever hears of censure on the druggist who sells cocaine, morphine or opiates of any kind. All these drugs are deadly and dangerous, but only when taken to excess. If used in a moderate manner there is no danger. The same is true of alcohol. Nature has fixed her laws. He who trespasses on them must expect to pay the penalty. How many victims are there daily in this country who are found dead from the effects of an opiate sold them by a druggist, and yet no one censures the druggist. The excessive use of the drug killed. On the bottle were the directions as well as the warning if they were not followed. Because the purchaser did not obey, and paid the penalty with his life, who would think of blaming the druggist for making the sale. It is time for people to come to their senses and do their own thinking instead of allowing professional rascals to do it for them.

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam, no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.



SHERRY



SWAN GIN



SCOTCH WHISKY

SOUR MASH
WHISKY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC COAST

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

The following list of recent patents and trade-marks of interest to our patrons is reported by WM. G. HENDERSON, solicitor of American and foreign patents and trade-marks, Norris Building, 501 F street, Washington, D. C. A copy of any of the United States patents will be furnished by him for 25 cents.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 9, 1897.

593,194—Device for Preventing Re-filling of Bottles. William J. Bryan, Chicago, Ill.
393,371—Method of and Apparatus for Purifying Liquids. Edward J. Cook and W. McEwen, Cleveland, Ohio.

593,220—Non-refillable Bottle. Leon J. Houze, Hartford City, Ind.

593,401—Bottle Stopper. John Lines, Waterbury, Conn.

593,334—Bottle. Frederick H. Perry, Pawtucket, R. I.

593,437—Bottle Washer. John Schutz, New York, N. Y.

DESIGNS.

27,819—Bottle or Jar. Heiman Krauth, Meriden, Conn.

TRADE-MARKS.

30,811—Lager Beer and Malt Extracts. M. K. Goetz Brewing Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Essential feature—The letter "G" and the representation of a hand behind the letter and appearing through the open space therein, which hand grasps a bunch of barley stalks, so disposed that their heads appear just above the upper member of the letter, constituting a sort of crown thereto, and the whole being surrounded by one or more circles.

30,812—Beer, Ale, Porter, Stout and Malt Extract. John Smith's Sons, Youngstown, Ohio. Essential feature—The words "Standard Gold."

30,813—Wines. Charles A. Baldwin, Cupertino, Cal. Essential feature—The word symbol "Beautique."

30,814—Whisky. Carstairs, McCall & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Essential feature—The words "American Club."

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 16, 1897.

593,830—Nursing Bottle. Clara Borgenschild, Racine, Wis.

593,825—Non-refillable Bottle. Albert B. Wilson and E. E. Chatfield, Newark, N. J.

DESIGNS.

27,860—Bottle Stopper Lever. Peter J. Gross, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRADE-MARKS.

30,845—Lager Beer. Adolph G. Hupfel, New York, N. Y. Essential feature—The word "Setter."

30,846—Beer. The estate of John F. Trommer, Brooklyn, N. Y. Essential feature—The words "Evergreen Brewery," and a star bearing the letter "E."

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1897.

594,130—Can or Jar Closure. William H. Burnett, Red Hook, N. Y.

594,073—Non-refillable Bottle. Ephraim A. Foster, Port Clinton, Ohio.

593,909—Bottle. Simon F. Fraser, West Albany, N. Y.

594,242—Bottle. Albert A. Freeman, Philadelphia, Pa.

594,011—Non-refillable Bottle. Harry Hayes, Ogden, Utah.

594,116—Non-refillable Bottle. George W. Mayhew, Buffalo, N. N.

594,270—Construction of Non-refillable Bottles. Charles H. Newbury, St. Paul, Minn.

594,301—Non-refillable Bottle. George Turrell, Patterson, N. Y.

DESIGNS.

27,885—Bottle. Sylvester R. Chandler, Baltimore, Md.

27,884—Bottle. August St. George, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE-MARKS.

30,892—Mineral Water. William S. Kaiser, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential feature—The word "Golino."

30,893—Pale Beer. Frederick A. Poth, Philadelphia, Pa. Essential feature—The words "Tivoli" and "Export" arranged in collocation, and making up a composite word.

80,894—Beer. Mattes Brewing Co., Nebraska City, Neb. Essential feature—The representation of an Indian chief.

Whisky Prediction.

The one feature in the trade from which no complaint has reached us is the bottling of whiskies in bond. Indeed, the reports from all distillers engaged in this undertaking are of the most encouraging nature. Orders are pouring in much faster than stamps can be secured, and the Department at Washington has been compelled to issue a ruling providing that all stamps ordered shall be paid for on delivery, so as to put a check on excessive demands from individual concerns. This ruling—which has been complained of by many large distillers—is due, we understand, to a disposition on the part of the Commissioner to give all bottlers an equal chance, and prevent the stamp department being blocked with orders for stamps that may not be required.

The general impression among distillers who are bottling in bond is that the ultimate effect of this law will be a revolution in the fine whisky business.

Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the goods are selling, and with surprising rapidity. It is also clear that the jobbing houses in many parts of the country, instead of opposing the sale of these goods, are vying with each other in securing agencies and in pushing sales.

If the sale of the goods over the bars corresponds in a reasonable degree to the sales to the bars, the success of the law will be beyond all anticipation, and the distilling business in the future will surpass in point of profit anything the past can show. One of the largest blenders in the country said to us recently that he was convinced that whiskies bottled in bond would change the business radically, and that within a few years he thought it would be difficult to sell a bottle of whisky that did not bear the government stamp.

If this prediction comes true, then the well-known brands of whiskies will, ere long, again be worth far more than the distilleries to which they may be attached.—*Bonfort's*.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1897.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending November 15, 1897:

Per "Aller," Nov. 3rd, 30 cases olive oil, "Francesconi" brand; 84 baskets Parmesan cheese; 55 case tunny fish and 25 cases salt anchovies, "Chiappe" brand.

Per "Scotia," Nov. 9th, 1320 boxes Naples macaronia, "Dello Jojo," brand.

Per "Wilhelm," 150 cases Chianti wine, "Raffino" brand; 80 cases olive oil, "Francesconi;" 4 cases confectionery, "Sperlari;" 106 packages gorgonzola cheese, "Polenghi."

Per "Sunset Route," 20th 10 barrels wine, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Ems, Nov. 18th, 50 cases anesone, Mancabelli brand; 100 bags Haytian rice, 7 cases dry mushrooms, Profumo.

Per Werra, Nov. 28th, 10 cases Fortellini bologna, Nanni; 30 kegs pickled eels.

Per Patwa, Nov. 29th, 100 cases Roman cheese.

Per Scindia, Nov. 29th, 12 casks Canestrato cheese; 40 cases tomato sauce; 20 cases artichokes.

L. GANDOLFI & CO.

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.

525 FRONT STREET,

CORNER JACKSON,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

—PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR—

KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne.....Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonekamp Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{ Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....{ Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.

SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

ITALIA DE PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru

MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"

"Chop Tek Wat."

KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—

Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Liquor Flavors WILLIAM H. RUDKIN,

74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX
Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

Goods For Sale in California only by

REDINGTON & CO. 23-27-29 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SAMUEL WANDELT,

—STEAM AND HAND—

COOPERAGE

61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks
A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

THE DIVIDEND,

5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,

JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES.

BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,

MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of

FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA

For Wrapping Bottles.

401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Monte Cristo
CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)

D. P. ROSSI

(Doglian), Italia and San Francisco

1400 DUPONT ST.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada

N. B.—This Brand is one of the leading Champagnes used at the Royal Courts of Italy, Germany, England; is specially indorsed by Delmonico, New York; Palace Hotel, Del Monte, Maison Dore, Maison Riche, Maison Tortoni, Foodle Dog, Campi's, Martinielli's, at the Commercial Hotel, S. F.

Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

224 FRONT STREET - - - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long,

2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

Loma Prieta,

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Tissue Paper

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PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

A. Zellerbach & Sons, Cor. Sansome & Commercial Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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—DEALERS IN—

California Wines and Brandies,

BRYANT AND SECOND STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Eastern Agents

EDINGER BROS. & JACOBI,

Cor. Dover & Pearl Sts., Brooklyn Bridge Store No 2, N. Y.

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengtheners

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD
ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHYSIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered system

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

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DR. D. P. ROSSI

1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



L. GANDOLFI & CO., EASTERN AGENTS —IMPORTERS OF— ITALIAN WINES and PRODUCE
427-431 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK
SPECIALTIES OF THE COLONY TIPO CHIANTI and ALTAR WINES.

BUNDSCHU, President

CARL GUNDLACH, VICE-President

HENRY GUNDLACH, Secretary



GUNDLACH-BUNDSCHU WINE COMPANY

Successors to J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vineyard Proprietors and Shippers of

California Wines and Brandies,

PROPRIETORS RHINE FARM, SONOMA, CAL.

And BACCHUS WINE VAULTS, 438-442 Bryant St., S. F.

San Francisco Office,
S. E. COR. MARKET & SECOND STS.NEW YORK BRANCH,
S. E. COR. WATTS & WASHINGTON ST

Louis Roederer Champagne

*Highest Grade in the World!*Used by All the Leading Clubs
Hotels and Restaurants . . .For sale by All First-Class
Grocers and Wine Merchants.

THREE KINDS, ALL OF EQUAL EXCELLENCE

BRUT (Gold Seal)

An Extra Dry Wine

GRAND VIN SEC (Brown Seal)

The Perfection of a Dry Wine

CARTE BLANCHE (White Seal)

A Rich Wine

Macondray Bros. & Lockard,

124 SANSOME STREET
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.THOS. KIRKPATRICK, PRESIDENT,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.SHERLEY MOORE, VICE-PRES'T,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JESSE MOORE WHISKIES

DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

JESSE MOORE, HUNT CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

404 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

REPRESENTING

GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	- - - - -	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	- - - - -	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	- - - - -	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	- - - - -	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	- - - - -	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	- - - - -	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	- - - - -	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	- - - - -	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	- - - - -	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	- - - - -	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	- - - - -	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	- - - - -	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	- - - - -	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	- - - - -	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	- - - - -	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	- - - - -	Holland Gin

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR DIRECT SHIPMENTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN TERMS, PRICES, ETC.

SPECIALTIES

John Jameson & Son, Limited

FAMOUS

IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO.

OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

"RED LION"

JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.

39 BROADWAY, N. Y

E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Cognac.	
HELLMANN BROS. & CO., AGENTS.	
525 Front Street, San Francisco.	
Eau-de-Vie vieille.....	\$15.00
" " " " " "	17.00
Fine champagne.....	20.00
Grande champagne vieille	22.00
" " extra.....	25.00
" " " V. O. P. 1858	30.00
" " " S. O. P. 1847	35.00
" " " V. S. O. P. 1834	50.00
In octaves.....	\$ 4.70 to 6.25

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Champ Vineyard Proprs. Co.,	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Cognac in Octaves	
per gal.....	\$5.25 to \$8.50
The Vineyard Proprs. Co.	
Boutelleau & Co. man-	
agers Reserve Vintages. 11.00 to 14.00	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
COGNAC BRANDIES.	
ROUYER, GUILLET & CO., COGNAC.	
Vintage, Qr. Casks, per gal.	
1886.....	\$4.85
1884.....	5.40
1875.....	6.55
1869.....	7.40
1840.....	12.25
V S O.....	17.50
Octaves, 5 cents per gallon extra.	
CASES.	
Cases *.....	14.50
" **.....	16.20
" ***.....	17.50
" ****.....	19.50

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
Martell's Brandy, * per case	\$15.00
" " " " " "	17.00
" " " " " "	19.00
" " " " " "	26.00
" " " " " "	32.00
" " " " " "	50.00
" " " " " "	5.00 to 9.25

Imported Whiskies.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
SCOTCH WHISKY.	
Dawson's "Perfection".....	\$12.50
Old Highland "Extra Special"	13.00
Old Highland "Special Liqueur"	16.00

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
in wood, per gallon.....	3.80
J. B. Sherriff & Co., Lochin-	
dae Islay, Scotch whisky	
per case.....	12.00
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
in wood, per gallon.....	4.50
Dublin Distillers Co., Ltd.,	
Dublin, Irish whisky,	
per case.....	12.00

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
Boord & Son, London Finest	
Irish Malt Whiskey....	\$12.50
Royal Hghd Scotch Whisky.	12.50
John Ramsay, Islay Malt	
Scotch Whisky.....	13.50

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.	
Burke's * * * Irish, cases	12.00
" " " " " "	14.00
" Garmkirk Scotch " "	12.25
" Viceroyal Scotch " "	13.50
Lawson's Liqueur " "	13.50
McKenzie's Glenlivet * * *	
Scotch, per case.....	12.50
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Special, cases.....	12.00
Dewar's Old Highland Scotch	
Extra Special, cases.....	13.00
Dalluane Glenlivet Scotch, in	
wood, per gallon.....	4.25
Burke's Irish Whiskies, in	
wood, per gallon.....	4.00

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,	
39 Broadway, New York.	
The Ardberg Distillery Co., Islay.	
New.....	Qrs. Ocls.
One Year.....	\$4.20 \$3.90
Two Years.....	4.55 4.60
Three Years.....	4.95 5.00
CASES.	
" " " " " " one doz. bot.	\$11.00
" " " " " " " "	13.00
" " " " " " " "	20.00
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, DUBLIN.	
New.....	Qrs. Ocls.
One Year.....	\$4.00 \$4.05
Two Years.....	4.40 4.45
Three Years.....	4.70 4.75
Four Years.....	5.05 5.10
" " " " " " " "	5.45 5.50
CASES.	
" " " " " " one doz. bot.	\$12.00
" " " " " " " "	14.50
" " " " " " " "	24.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,	
329 Market street, San Francisco.	
IRISH WHISKIES.	
(Wm. Jameson & Co., Dublin)	
Green Diamond, per case.....	10.50
Gold Diamond " " " "	11.50
Three Diamond " " " "	14.50
In octaves, proof 122, per gal	4.00
SCOTCH WHISKIES.	
(Andrew Usher & Co.)	
Old Vatted Glenlivet, per case	12.00
Special Reserve, per case.....	13.50
"The Very Finest," per case.....	30.00
In octaves, proof 111, per gal.....	4.25

Domestic Champagnes.

A. FINKE'S WIDOW,	
809 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Prices on application.	
Liberal discount to the trade.	

FRASH & CO.	
87, 89, and 91 Hudson Street, New York	
Imperial Cabernet, quarts.....	\$7.00
" " " " " " " "	8.00
A discount to the trade.	

ARPAD HARASZTHY.	
San Francisco, California.	
THREE NEW BRANDS.	
"Haraszthy Sec".....	\$16.50 \$19.00
"Haraszthy Dry".....	15.50 18.00
"Haraszthy Brut".....	14.50 17.00
Eclipse Extra Dry.....	14.50 17.00
Two Years' natural fermentation in bottle.	
Trade discounts mailed on application.	

ITALIAN-SWISS COLONY.	
L. Gandolfi & Co., Proprietors.	
427-431 West Broadway, New York.	
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
Montecristo, extra dry, naturally	
fermented, in cases of 24 pints.....	14.00
Liberal discount to the trade.	

PAUL MASSON,	
San Jose, California.	
Less than 5 cases.	
Premiere Cuvee, Dry.....	\$16.00 \$18.00
" " " " " " " "	16.00 18.00
Special discount for quantities of 5 cases or more.	

A. WERNER & Co.,	
52 Warren street, New York.	
Extra Dry.....	\$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Imported Goods.

(MISCELLANEOUS.)

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE,	
123 California street, San Francisco.	
Plymouth Gin (unsweetened)	\$10.50

L. GANDOLFI & CO.,	
427-431 West Broadway, New York	
(Prices f. o. b. New York)	
Fili. Mancabelli, Brescia.	
Anesone, cases of 12 bottles, per case \$11.50	

FERNET OR BLANCA BITTERS.	
Fili. Branca & Co., Milan.	
25 case lots and above, qts.....	11.00
10 " " " " " "	11.25
5 " " " " " "	11.50
Single case, qts.....	12.00
Case of 24 pint bottles.....	10.50

HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,	
525 Front street, San Francisco.	
Blankenheym & Nolet.	
Union Gin.....	2.60
Vaughan Jones	
Old Tom Gin, in cases.....	11.00
Orange Bitters.....	11.50
Patterson & Hibbert.	
Bass' Stout, per double doz	3.00
Guinness' Stout.....	3.50
H. Underberg-Albrecht.	
Boonekamp of Maag Bitters, 12.75 to 13.75	
J. B. Sherriff & Co.	
Jamaica Rum in 1/2 and 1/8	
per gallon.....	4.50 to 5.10
Tarragona Port in 1/2 casks	
per gallon.....	1.25
Adrien M. Ward's Italia de	
Pisco, per case.....	30.00
Sardines, brand "Philippe & Canaud."	

KOLB & DENHARD.	
426 Montgomery street, San Francisco.	
Birch's Crystal Belfast Gluger Ale	
Lots of 5 barrels.....	\$12.75
1 barrel.....	13.50
Net cash.	

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,	
314 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	
(BOORD & SON'S, LONDON.)	
Old Tom Gin, per case.....	\$11.00
Pale Orange Bitters, per case	11.50
Ginger Brandy, Liqueur " "	12.00
Jamaica Rum, Old " " "	12.00 to 14.00
JAIR Royal Batavia Gin in	
cases of 15 large black	
bottles per case.....	23.50
in cases of 15 large	
white bottles per case	24.50
Kirschwasser, Macholi Freres	
Bavarian Highland, per	
case.....	20.00
Swan Gin in 1/2 casks.....	3.75
Double Eagle Gin in 1/2 casks.	3.60
John Ramsay Islay Scotch	
Whisky in 1/2 casks....	4.75
Boord's Pineapple brand Ja-	
maica Rums in 1/2 casks. 5.25 to 6.50	

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.	
39 Broadway, New York.	
MAGNUM BRAND, JAMAICA RUM.	
A—Full body.....	Qrs. Ocls.
B—Rich, fat and old.....	\$3.90 \$3.95
C—Superfine, extra.....	4.30 4.35
MAGNUM.....	5.05 5.05

GINS.	
CHAS. TANQUERAY & CO., LONDON.	
Bulk.	
Old Tom Gin, quarter casks.....	\$3.35
Old Tom Gin, octaves.....	3.30
Cases, one dozen each.....	8.75

SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD.	
212-214 Market street San Francisco.	
Per Case	

A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
large black bottles.....	\$21.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
medium black bottles.....	18.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
small black bottles.....	9.00
A. Houtman & Co's Gin	
large white bottles.....	22.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin, me-	
dium white bottles.....	19.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin	
small white bottles.....	9.50
A. Houtman & Co's Gin,	
octaves per gallon.....	3.55
Bass' Ale in wood, hids.....	\$50.00
Joules Stone Ale in wood,	
hids.....	50.00
Ross Ginger Ale, per barrel.....	15.00
" Soda Water, per case	
" Tonic Water, " " "	7.00
" Potash Water, " " "	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 6 to	
gal, per case.....	7.00
" Raspberry Vinegar 8 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 6 to	
gal, per case.....	6.00
" Lime Juice Cordial 8 to	
gal, per case.....	4.50
" Lime Fruit Juice 6 to	
gal, per case.....	4.60

Ross Lime Fruit Juice 8 to	
gal, per case.....	5.50
" " " " " " " "	8.00
" " " " " " " "	16.00
Burke's Bass' Ale, pints, per	
bb of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Guinness' Stout, pts	
per bbl of 8 doz.....	16.00
Burke's Jamaica Rum per cs.	12.50
" Old Tom Gin " "	10.75
" Dry Gin " "	10.75
Burke's Hennessy Brandy, per	
case.....	16.00
" Port Wine, Gato br'd	
per case.....	10.00
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 10	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 15	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25 1/2
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 20	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.25
Fleischman's Royalty Gin, 50	
gal packages, per gal.....	2.15
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, quarts.....	3.25
Meinhold's Anchor Brand	
Cider, per case, pints.....	4.

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J. de Kuyper & Sons Gin, large bot	\$36.00
" " " " " " " "	16.00
" " " " " " " "	9.00
Cantrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger	
Ale per barrel of 10 dozen.....	15.00
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
quarts.....	9.50
Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps per case	
pints.....	10.50
Benedictine, per case, quarts.....	20.00
" " " " " " " "	21.50
Theo. Lappe's Genuine Aromatique	
per case.....	12.00
Gilka Kummel per case.....	12.50
Dog's Head Brand of Bass' Ale	
Per case 8 doz. pints, glass, Read	
Bros., London.....	14.00
Per case 4 doz. quarts, glass.....	13.00
Dog's Head Brand of Guinness' Stout	
Per case 8 doz. quarts, glass.....	14.00
" " " " " " " "	12.40
Old Tom Gin, Sutton, Carden & Co.	
Crene de Menthe, E. Cusenier fils	
Aine & Co.....	16.00
Pousse Cafe, E. Cusenier, Aine & Co.	15.50
Maraschino, Romano Vlahov, Zara.	15.50
Batavia Vlahov, 12 bottles, large.....	12.00
Jamaica rum in octaves, proof 116,	
per gallon.....	4.50
Kirschwasser, Macholi Bros., Munich	
Nordhauser Kornbranntwein, cases 12 jugs	
Red label.....	20.00
Black label.....	16.00
Cherries in Maraschino, 12 quarts.....	10.00
French Vermouth Nolly Pratt & Co.	
Grand Mariner, 12 bottles, large.....	6.75
" " " " " " " "	21.50
J. H. Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters, 24	
pints.....	12.00
Chianti, Giorgio Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy	
quarts.....	10.00
pints.....	11.00

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HENK MINERAL SPRING CO., WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.	
Waukesha Table Water, per case of	
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Waukesha Table Water, per case of	
100 pints.....	7.50
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TEN CASES OR MORE.	
Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 8.25
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" " 100 splits.....	7.50
ONE CASE.	
Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.25
" " 100 pints.....	10.75
" " 100 splits.....	8.25
(Terms—Net 30 days)	
HUNYADI JAKOS	
Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.00
5 cases and over, per case.....	10.50

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MELLWOOD DIST'Y CO. D. No. 34 Louisville, Ky Rate 85c.	Melwood Dun Dee.	ANDERSON & NELSON DIST'S Co., Louisville. Add: Anderson & Nelson Distil- leries Co. Rate 85c. Louisville.	Anderson, Nelson, Buchanan.
EARLY TIMES DIST'Y CO. Early Times, Ky. D. No. 7 5 M. E. of Bardstown. Rates, 1.25 Add: B. H. Hurt, Louisville	Early Times, A. G. Nall, Jack Beam,	R. F. BALKE & CO. D. No 12. Louisville, Ky. Rate 85c.	"G. W. S." Old Watermill Runnymede.
O. F. C. DISTILLERY. D. No. 113 Frankfort Add: Geo. T. Staggs Co., Frankfort Rate 45c.	O. F. C., Carlisle.	OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. Meschendorf, 205 W. Main St., Louisville, Ky. Insurance: 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25.	Kentucky Dew.
SUNNY BROOK AND WILLOW CREEK DIST. CO'S Distilleries, Louisville, Ky. Contract'g Offices, 271-73 Madison st Cor. Market, Chicago, Ill. ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., Prop. Rates, 85c. and \$1 Nos. 5 and 297		RYES.	
J. B. WATHEN & CO. Louisville Rate 85c.	J. B. Wathen & Bro., Kentucky Criterion.	SUSQUEHANNA DIST'G CO., Milton. Add: Jas. Levy & Bro., Cincinnati. Rates 85c & 1.25.	Susquehanna.
OLD TIMES DIST'Y CO., Distillery No. 1 Louisville Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Old Times.	NORMANDY DIST'G Co., Louisville, Ky. P. O. Box 2354. Rate 85c.	Normandy, Rubicon.
OLD KENTUCKY DIST'Y CO., Louisville, Ky. Rates, \$1.00 and \$1.25	Kentucky Comfort and Gladstone.	A. OVERHOLT & CO., Add: A. Overholt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa. Rate 80c.	Overholt.
E. J. CURLEY & CO., D. No. 3 & 15 Camp Nelson Rates; "B," "D," "E" 1.25. "F," 3.50	Blue Grass, Boone's Knoll.	J. B. WATHEN & CO., Louisville. Rate 85c.	Lackawanna Rye.
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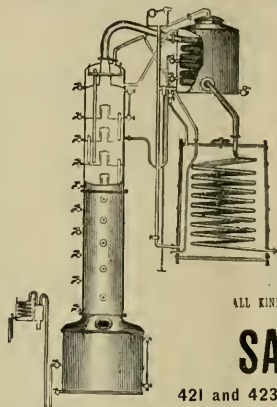
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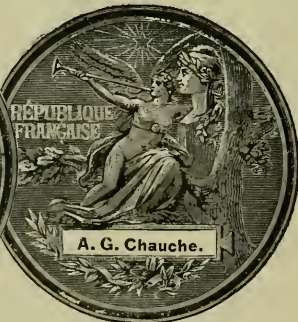
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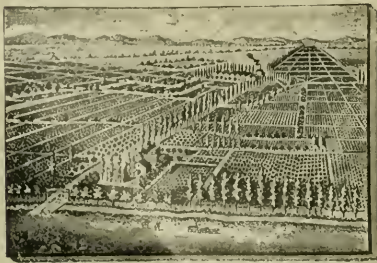
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PACIFIC WINE & SPIRIT REVIEW

JOURNAL OF VITICULTURE



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Tough on the Colonels.

It will be impossible, if the rule put in force is rigidly observed, for a person to get a drink of whisky at the Senate restaurant hereafter. The committee on rules decided to permit the sale of only wine and beer. An embargo was thus placed on corn and prune juice, gin fizzes, coffee and other kinds of cocktails, creme de menthes, and all other picturesque concoctions whose principal properties are to make statesmen wonder where they are at.

During the recess of Congress the sale of all liquors in the Senate restaurant was prohibited, but the rule has been modified as described. The reason ascribed to limiting the dispensation to wine and beer is that the danger of acquiring a Senatorial jag will be reduced to a minimum on account of the inability of those bibulously inclined to do much mixing of drinks. It is said that it is quite inducive to loss of mental and physical equilibrium to switch from one kind of liquor to another.

"Bonfort's" Annual Number.

The publishers of *Bonfort's* have just cause to be proud of their annual edition. It is crammed full of matter particularly interesting to the trade, and should meet with the general appreciation to which it is entitled. We offer our congratulations.

WINE SHIPMENTS OF 1897.

A study of the statistics showing the exports of California Wines and Brandies during the year 1897 will, under the existing conditions of the wine war, be particularly interesting. The grand total of wine shipments made '97 the banner year, being in excess of '96 by a quarter of a million bulk gallons. The figures are 15,155,330 gallons. On the other hand, the movement of wines in glass was not up to the '96 standard—for what reason it is hard to explain—the total being 45,326 cases. This is a falling off of about 2000 cases from the figures of the previous year, and less than any year since '93.

Rail shipments, both in bulk and case goods, show a marked falling off. For instance, in bulk wines, the decrease was a million gallons, and in case about 2000 cases. This is a direct loss in the domestic field, for a glance at the tables covering shipments by sea shows that they were the largest in the history of the business. Central America alone took nearly eleven million cases. Considering the general revival of the country, this drop in the demand for wines in glass is hard to understand, as that branch of the business is naturally expected to grow.

The showing on bulk wines exported by sea is a different story, the total being 5,446,849 gallons, valued at \$2,025,256, as compared with a little over four million gallons, valued at \$1,695,828 for 1896 shipments. The case goods business by sea aggregated 14,424. Segregating the shipments, we find that New York took a million and a quarter gallons in excess of '96, which accounts almost entirely for the increased totals. However, this extra wine is probably on storage there. Central America did not do as well by us, on account of the revolutions, but, considering the circumstances, the record is better than could have been expected. With Mexico there was a slight increase in bulk goods. Hawaii, British America, Japan, Tahiti and "other foreign countries" increased. Great Britain shows a slight falling off.

Taking the total of brandy shipments for the year, we find that they were 80,000 gallons greater than in 1896—the exportation being 562,691 gallons. This went almost entirely by rail, largely for domestic consumption. Last year was an off one in the matter of demand for our brandies, as will be disclosed by the fact that exports fell off over one-half, the total being 27,871 gallons against 67,619 in 1896. In 1894 the exports were 358,773 gallons. There was a decrease in shipments of case brandy by rail of a thousand cases, and an increase of the same by sea of about 500 cases, or a loss of about 500 cases for the year. Deducting from these facts and studying the records, it is unnecessary to say further than that the showing might have been better.

Exports of Wine.

TO BRITISH AMERICA.

TO NEW YORK.		
Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	143,095	\$ 184,489
February.....	34	185,312
March.....	74	384,842
April.....	187,758	57,175
May.....	344,107	127,422
June.....	1	174,109
July.....	5	298,843
August.....	177,359	100,330
September.....	15	50,197
October.....	13	130,418
November.....	12	550,345
December.....	7	622,495
Total.....	162	4,517,900
In 1896.....	144	3,264,505
In 1895.....	471	3,301,452
In 1894.....	493	2,056,743

* And 6 crates.
 * Also via Panama for New Orleans, 95,819 gallons valued at \$18,240; also via Vancouver for St. Paul, 2450 gallons valued at \$1236.

FOR OVERLAND VIA VANCOUVER.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
July.....	2,500	\$ 800
August.....	28	10,587
September.....	15,864	5,609
October.....	6	24,920
November.....	48	2,810
Total.....	82	56,361

TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

(INCLUDING PANAMA.)

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	1,351	\$ 24,829
February.....	1,728	17,343
March.....	1,422	50,553
April.....	1,789	32,040
May.....	1,148	40,753
June.....	1,276	34,377
July.....	383	13,648
August.....	244	8,506
September.....	100	12,346
October.....	278	5,153
November.....	288	5,939
December.....	123	15,350
Total.....	10,736	279,497
In 1896.....	11,528	277,206
In 1895.....	10,924	173,649
In 1894.....	8,967	102,708

TO MEXICO.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	53	12,994
February.....	56	6,286
March.....	217	10,939
April.....	93	12,518
May.....	31	12,832
June.....	142	10,853
July.....	244	14,081
August.....	6	15,222
September.....	21	8,294
October.....	33	8,432
November.....	27	12,120
December.....	89	20,066
Total.....	1,012	144,657
In 1896.....	1,176	131,454
In 1895.....	1,122	99,618
In 1894.....	1,170	105,572

TO HAWAII.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	31	5,815
February.....	265	22,774
March.....	35	6,067
April.....	82	14,756
May.....	86	8,270
June.....	119	6,170
July.....	5	5,213
August.....	70	20,425
September.....	173	8,511
October.....	56	10,357
November.....	64	38,085
December.....	72	33,084
Total.....	1,064	169,825
In 1896.....	891	176,199
In 1895.....	741	127,054
In 1894.....	860	125,476

TO GERMANY.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
March.....	2	146
October.....	2	80
November.....	228	20
Total.....	4	284
In 1896.....	4	122
In 1895.....	105	28,677
In 1894.....	130	23,851

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	619	\$ 244
February.....	16	944
March.....	35	1,355
April.....	1	1,817
May.....	12	883
June.....	16	1,344
July.....	11	1,589
August.....	14	820
September.....	25	1,637
October.....	24	1,130
November.....	33	5,442
December.....	2	1,369
Total.....	189	30,125
In 1896.....	152	11,574
In 1895.....	115	4,253
In 1894.....	251	14,729

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	35	4,620
February.....	24	6,350
March.....	10	1,412
April.....	131	5,000
May.....	122	4,998
June.....	154	5,308
July.....	137	7,993
August.....	98	2,689
September.....	33	4,563
October.....	23	3,343
November.....	29	7,075
December.....	56	3,606
Total.....	872	62,328
In 1896.....	182	54,996
In 1895.....	253	78,316
In 1894.....	459	31,997

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	47,300	\$16,584
February.....	6,009	1,800
March.....	57	29
April.....	.....	.....
May.....	6,000	.....
June.....	3	2,090
July.....	6,003	1,875
August.....	5,000	1,600
September.....	10	34,860
October.....	1,938	890
November.....	400	200
December.....	40	20
Total.....	14	113,848
In 1896.....	81	125,087
In 1895.....	10,471	3,672
In 1894.....	77	29,107

TO OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
June.....	150	\$ 122
July.....	140	200
October.....	112	40
Total.....	402	362
In 1896.....	.....	.....
In 1895.....	181	730
In 1894.....	5,720	1,379

TO TAHITI.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....
August.....	6	3,101
September.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6	62,760
In 1896.....	79	40,057
In 1895.....	4	53,602
In 1894.....	.....	65,043

TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	50	740
February.....	7	1,159
March.....	.....	750
April.....	20	1,148
May.....	16	3,501
June.....	9	492
July.....	12	58
August.....	33	598
September.....	16	5,153
October.....	21	1,264
November.....	79	2,758
December.....	.....	1,040
Total.....	283	18,692
In 1896.....	109	11,595
In 1895.....	16	3,225
In 1894.....	256	15,776

TOTAL EXPORTS BY SEA.

To	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
New York.....	162	4,517,900	\$1,601,993
Overland via Vanc.....	82	56,361	19,549
Central America.....	10,736	279,497	163,243
Mexico.....	1,012	144,657	58,053
Hawaii.....	1,064	169,825	77,805
British America.....	189	30,125	5,824
Japan and China.....	872	62,328	27,345
Great Britain.....	14	113,848	37,514
Germany.....	4	454	284
Other European.....	.....	402	362
Tahiti.....	6	62,760	12,746
All other countries.....	283	18,692	10,948
Total.....	14,124	5,446,849	\$2,025,256
In 1896.....	14,337	4,092,745	1,695,828
In 1895.....	13,940	3,786,080	1,262,869
In 1894.....	12,672	2,576,722	1,106,831

WINE SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OVERLAND.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	1,515	608,324
February.....	1,679	584,212
March.....	2,840	711,480
April.....	3,260	796,015
May.....	3,542	787,667
June.....	1,888	777,621
July.....	2,606	676,047
August.....	2,615	673,815
September.....	2,581	729,908
October.....	2,948	887,355
November.....	3,211	799,283
December.....	3,117	1,526,801
Total.....	30,962	9,708,481
In 1896.....	33,062	10,743,118
In 1895.....	29,227	11,134,379
In 1894.....	34,312	11,454,683

GRAND TOTAL OF ALL WINE SHIPMENTS.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
By sea.....	14,124	5,446,849
By rail overland.....	30,962	9,708,481
Total.....	45,086	15,155,330
In 1896.....	47,390	14,855,898
In 1895.....	43,171	14,920,825
In 1894.....	46,984	14,031,405

Exports of Brandy.

TO DOMESTIC EASTERN PORTS.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	1	9,458
February.....	.....	79
March.....	23	530
April.....	.....	154
May.....	2	23
June.....	.....	214
July.....	.....	103
August.....	1	552
September.....	.....	1,731
October.....	.....	4,308
November.....	.....	1,671
December.....	.....	44
Total.....	27	18,947
In 1896.....	.....	30,133
In 1895.....	51	53,072
In 1894.....	2	56,538

TO GERMANY.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
December, 1897.....	6,434	\$ 6,434
In 1896.....	28,471	28,582
In 1895.....	13,201	6,127
In 1894.....	14	204,408

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	25	\$ 20
April.....	50	70
Total.....	75	90
In 1896.....	.....	2,232
In 1895.....	.....	9,701
In 1894.....	1,495	1,345

TO ALL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Cases.	Gallons.	Value.
January.....	120	134
February.....	30	196
March.....	23	245
April.....	20	355
May.....	15	601
June.....	21	84
July.....	101	660
August.....	1	33
September.....	113	101
October.....	299	433
November.....	112	185
December.....	6	48
Total.....	870	2,415
In 1896.....	410	6,783
In 1895.....	391	12,430
In 1894.....	497	6,833

BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY RAIL.				TOTAL BRANDY SHIPMENTS BY SEA.			
	Cases.	Gallons.	Value.	To Cases.	Gallons.	Value.	
January	115	59,930		Domestic Eastern pls. 27	18,947	\$ 26,055	
February	120	28,028		Germany	6,434	6,434	
March	161	35,246		Great Britain	75	90	
April	290	39,501		All other foreign	870	2,415	7,016
May	122	41,381		Total	27,871	39,575	
June	110	15,080		In 1896	67,619	64,373	
July	172	20,573		In 1895	442	88,404	72,454
August	223	30,824		In 1894	513	358,773	338,330
September	160	31,864		TOTAL OF ALL BRANDY SHIPMENTS.			
October	135	55,919					
November	290	78,235		By sea.	897	\$ 39,575	
December	385	97,849		By rail overland	2,297	534,820	1,088,016
Total	2,297	534,820	\$1,088,016	Total	3,194	562,691	1,127,591
In 1896	3,272	411,433	649,869	In 1896	3,682	479,052	714,142
In 1895	3,243	480,305	840,358	In 1895	3,685	558,699	912,812
In 1894	1,280	442,503	677,005	In 1894	1,793	801,577	1,073,328

Time to Stop the War.

The new year has opened up with the war clouds apparently as black as ever in the wine business. There are no indications of any sort of a settlement except that of war, and the large quantities of wine that have been poured into the Eastern markets recently show that both sides are preparing well for the struggle if it becomes a finish fight. In the meantime what has become of the "Harmony Committee" that was appointed long before the vintage? It is true they made no progress and decided to make no more efforts until the vintage was over. That time has long passed, but there is nothing heard on the outside, at least, of any further action having been taken by them.

It does not appear that the contest has gone so far that there is no further chance to shake hands and call it a draw. In the parlance of the ring, they are "both good fellows," but each is afraid the other will think he is anxious to stop, and as a natural consequence pride has considerable to do with the present situation. This is not a reasonable position, for it is no light matter to be the direct or indirect cause of greatly depressing or hampering an industry that has been for years struggling for existence. On the lines of procedure now laid down no one will make money except such fortunate houses as those having well-established demand for their goods in glass. The fact is, should the battle continue it will be strange if some one does not have to write on the wrong side of the ledger. This situation following a prosperous season, which promised many good things for the trade and industry, is what makes matters so particularly exasperating to all parties concerned.

The New Orleans fight still stays at the 17-cent f. o. b. point, but it is thought the contest will become hotter. In conclusion, there will never be a better time to find some way for compromising and getting back to a safe basis. Try it.

The Same Old Battle.

Saloons will continue to stand on the ground that they supply a demand, that both supply and demand have legal recognition, that they are liberal contributors to the expense of Government, that they help the prosperity of every city, and that, properly conducted, they are conservators of public safety and good order by minimizing an evil that is inevitable.

The opposition will continue to maintain the converse of these propositions, and the same old battle will be fought over again.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC WINE AND SPIRIT REVIEW.

Nearly 10,000 moonshiners are awaiting trial in the federal court at Atlanta, Ga.

The above is one of the passing paragraphs of the newspapers of the day. Georgia and the south are hated for their strictness in matters pertaining to temperance. The south is invariably pointed to as an example. It is the seat of dispensary laws, and the very heaven of local option. Yet here is an undisputed statement that in a single court of the State there are 10,000 violators of the distilling law awaiting trial. And yet Prohibition prohibits and local option is a panacea.

No Distillers' Combination.

It is evident that the proposed consolidation of the distilling interests of Kentucky is a failure, at least for the present. In stating the situation T. H. Sherley, who is at the head of the movement and one of the best known distillers in Kentucky, had the following to say:

"The failure of the project was due to the exorbitant demands of some of the smaller distillers, who, not satisfied with getting the full value of their plants, wanted to get double their values. We had fully 80 per cent. of the distillers in line and committed to the generally understood agreement, but some of the smaller ones held out, and the Eastern people finally withdrew, giving as their reason the refusal of the minority distillers to come into line.

"It is probable that no further effort will be made by the Kentucky distillers to place their properties on the market, but at the same time I am of the opinion that they will be willing to entertain any fair proposition that may be made them.

"Of one thing, however, I think there can be no doubt, and that it is only a matter of time before they will get together themselves and effect some organization. They realize the need of some such thing. The capacity of Kentucky distilleries is four times as great as the consumption of actual Kentucky whisky. I mean actual Kentucky whisky, and not that Ohio, Illinois, etc., blended product which is sold as Kentucky whisky.

"I think the new bottling law which Congress passed will result in relieving the market in a short time of the surplus of old Kentucky and Pennsylvania whiskies, with the consequence of an advance in the price of such goods. The bill allows distillers to put their four-year-old whiskies into bottles at their distilleries under Government supervision, the Government furnishing stamps showing when, where, and by whom each bottle was distilled, as well as proof and guarantee of actual purity to consumers."

How It Works.

Six hundred carloads of beer are shipped into Sioux City, Iowa, yearly from breweries outside of the State, and as Sioux City is but one of many and forms only a small part of the State, some idea may be gained of the amount of liquor poured into Iowa yearly and the amount of money which pours out of Iowa into the pockets of the citizens of other States. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that there is a demand on the part of some people throughout the State that the citizens of Iowa should have the right to make what the citizens of Iowa have the right to sell and the right to drink.

In connection with this fact it may be truthfully stated that Iowa is a very valuable customer for California wines. Those Prohibs. over there know good stuff when they taste it, and that is only so much of the products of the vineyards of California go to that hypocrite State.

WINE AND BRANDY OVERLAND,

COMPLETE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1897.

TO	BRANDY.		WINE.		FROM	BRANDY.		WINE.	
	Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.		Cases.	Gallons.	Cases.	Gallons.
Boston.....	8	34	74	31,199	San Francisco.....	1,201	149,117	15,818	3,327,586
Other New England points...	15	302	399	77,425	Oakland.....		226	29	964
Buffalo.....			11	443	Martinez.....			2	908
Rochester.....		4,240		2,230	Concord.....			2	7,508
New York.....	66	231,492	5,793	2,614,888	Pleasanton.....			4	45,774
Philadelphia.....	236	9,396	222	44,901	Livermore.....		85	72	49,018
Other N. Y. and N. J. pts.		5,307	1,482	79,546	Irvington.....			48	4,386
Pittsburg.....	1			29,084	Warm Springs.....			3	223
Other Penn. points.....	14	398	363	28,668	San Jose.....	2	24,206	123	169,959
Washington.....	3	300	41	22,262	Palo Alto.....			2	5,029
Baltimore.....		10	34	242	Santa Clara.....				15,201
Other Md. Va. and Del. pts.	1	99	13	5,602	Mountain View.....				23,904
Atlanta.....		14	194	3,044	Los Gatos.....		10	18	7,415
Georgia & Carolina pts.	248	123	2,130	1,037	Morgan Hill.....				2,540
New Orleans.....	104	2,997	2,745	3,873,270	Gilroy.....				27
Other Louisiana and Miss pts.	109	442	98	65,216	Santa Cruz.....			4	497
Mobile.....	2	91	25	12,908	Hollister.....				147
Birmingham.....			65	15,002	Stockton.....		395	35	25,623
Other Ala. and Florida points	7	59	104	95,790	Weston Spur.....		7,220	401	17,315
Galveston.....	7	639	871	81,883	Oakdale.....				28
Houston.....	215	1,479	419	22,258	Buback.....				5,235
San Antonio.....	14	3,243	938	43,362	Minturn.....				17,210
Austin.....		119	15	2,872	Sierra Vista.....				106,182
Fort Worth.....	42	467	434	6,594	Fresno.....		7,740	9	67,190
Dallas.....	171	1,364	316	13,927	Calwa.....	11	6,175		
Other Texas points.....	64	977	576	30,816	Maltemoro.....		10,630		57,545
Arkansas Okl. and In. Ty pts.	11	199	149	8,769	Bartons Spur.....				29,890
Louisville.....		2,358	48	43,053	Eggers.....				9,635
Memphis.....	14	275	86	36,144	Fowler.....		2,550		
Other Ky. and Tenn. pts.		7	56	2,325	Napa.....	1	309	57	39,214
Cincinnati.....	13	11,960	142	174,021	Oakville.....		187	21	487,646
Columbus.....	22	112	2,994		Rutherford.....		22	1	39,131
Cleveland.....	38	2,465	28	36,606	Zufandel.....				125,712
Toledo.....	2	421		15,537	St. Helena.....		2,593	42	57,709
Other Ohio points.....	6	1,199	8	25,780	Thomans.....				8,960
Indianapolis.....		546		16,632	Krug.....		25	1	2,871
Other Indiana points.....		64	136	10,108	Barro.....				14,101
Chicago.....	91	101,016	685	718,916	Larkmead.....				145
Peoria.....		3,806	114	19,971	Calistoga.....		10	6	678
Other Illinois points.....	5	1,465	115	24,268	Shellville.....		120		5,974
Detroit.....	46	1,388	61	47,071	El Verano.....				50
Other Michigan.....	9	1,514	94	34,165	Sonoma.....			1	50
Milwaukee.....	132	23,630	180	92,046	Vineyard.....		122	33	41,861
Other Wisconsin.....	27	498	79	6,487	Santa Rosa.....			17	110,362
St. Louis.....	34	9,215	471	92,872	Korbel.....		2,400		29,882
Kansas City.....	15		7	2,343	Guerneville.....				2,950
St. Joseph.....		58	42	979	Lyttous.....				23,810
Other Missouri points.....	1	24	29		Healdsburg.....			15	6,325
Dubuque.....		3,011		11,915	Geyersville.....		6		10,505
Sioux City.....				1,180	Asti.....		3,528	127	313,532
Council Bluffs.....				1,191	Cloverdale.....				188
Other Iowa points.....	4	2,066	197	11,914	Ukiah.....				283
St. Paul.....	61	18,779	501	92,818	San Rafael.....				20,120
Minneapolis.....	18	4,704	215	35,323	Cordelia.....		130	17	55
Other Minnesota points.....	2	3,199	126	21,833	Woodland.....				46,105
Omaha.....	21	7,917	211	41,337	Sacramento.....	49	1,460	619	59
Nebraska and Kansas points.	7	857	201	9,530	Aburn.....				767
Dakotas.....	6	708	167	12,872	Ione.....		36		49
Denver.....	92	12,453	1,446	142,559	Colfax.....				169
Other Colorado points.....	195	10,000	1,251	117,746	Towles.....		2,400		23
Utah points.....	131	10,426	1,256	50,800	Placerville.....				101
Santa Fe District.....	46	4,425	765	47,444	Latrobe.....				11,130
Idaho and Montana.....	144	12,855	1,828	92,251	Newcastle.....				57
Mexico.....		681	131	53,940	Natoma.....				2,715
Canada.....			2	106	Folsom.....				53
Great Britain.....		6,486	4	87,117	Elk Grove.....		59		15,010
Germany.....		50	4	7,835	Marysville.....		197	1	116,062
Switzerland.....				2,597	Vina.....		38,177	5	122,083
Norway.....				10	Los Angeles.....	43	8,691	2,361	25,661
					Guasti.....				2,645
					Shorb.....		530	12	19,691
					San Gabriel.....				13,017
					Sunny Slope.....		1,102	17	5,010
					Aradia.....		5		200
					Pomona.....				590
					Downey.....				15,375
					Colton.....			5	24,911
					Riverside.....				565
					Winthrop.....			1	20
					Norwalk.....				3,363
					Caramonga.....			1	623
					Santa Ana.....				295
					Anaheim.....		25		154
					Ventura.....				820
					Santa Barbara.....		10	4	
LAST FOUR MONTHS OF 1897.									
San Francisco.....	949	129,338	8,673	2,554,978					
Oakland.....			29	31,265					
Bay District.....			15	21,890					
San Jose.....	5	6,765	58	17,193					
Santa Clara District.....		80	475	161,697					
Sacramento Valley.....	2	38,287	93	872,956					
Napa and Sonoma District.....	12	16,014	195	287,286					
San Joaquin Valley.....		40,861	104						
Los Angeles and Southern California.....	11	4,501	1,250						
Total.....					Total.....				

Bioletti on Pruning.

When a rooted vine is first planted, it should be cut back to two eyes, says F. T. Bioletti, University Bulletin No. 119. If the growth is not very good the first season, all the canes but one should be removed at the first pruning, and that one left with two or three eyes, according to its strength. The next year, or the same year in the case of strong-growing vines on rich soil, the strongest cane should be left about 12 inches long and tied up to the stake. The next year two spurs may be left of two or three eyes each. These spurs will determine the position of the head or place from which the arms of the vine spring. It is important, therefore, that they should be chosen at the right height from the ground. From ten to twenty inches is about the right height—the lowest for dry hill-sides where there is no danger of frost, the highest for rich bottom lands where vines naturally grow large. Vines without stakes will have to be headed lower than this in order to make them support themselves. In the following few years the number of spurs should be increased gradually, care being taken to shape the vine properly and to maintain an equal balance of the arms.

In general, young vines are more vigorous than old, and tend more to send out shoots from basal and dormant buds. They should, therefore, be given more and longer spurs in proportion, than older vines. They also tend to bud out very early in the spring, and are thus liable to be frost-bitten. For this reason they are generally pruned late (March) in frosty locations. This protects them in two ways. In the first place, in unpruned vines the buds near the ends of the canes start first and relieve the sap pressure, and, though these are caught by the frost, the buds near the base, not having started, are saved. In the second place, the pruning being done when the sap is flowing, there is a loss of sap from the cut ends of the spurs, which further relieves the sap pressure and retards the starting of the lower eyes. This method of preventing the injury of spring frosts by very late pruning has been tried with bearing vines, but is very injurious. Older vines, being less vigorous, are unable to withstand the heavy drain caused by the profuse bleeding which ensues, and though no apparent damage may be done the first year, if the treatment is continued they may be completely ruined in three or four years.

SHORT AND LONG PRUNING.

The winter pruning of the vine consists in cutting off a certain amount of the mature wood of the immediately preceding season's growth (canes), and occasionally of the older wood. The main problem of winter pruning then resolves itself into determining how much and what wood shall be left. In all kinds of pruning most of the canes are removed entirely. In short pruning the remainder are cut back to spurs of one, two or three eyes. This mode of pruning can be used only for varieties in which the eyes near the base of the cane are fruitful. For all other cases long or half-long pruning is necessary.

In half-long pruning certain canes are left with from four to six eyes, according to the length of the internodes. These canes or fruit spurs will bear more fruit than short spurs for three reasons: First, because there will be more fruit-bearing shoots; second, because the upper eyes are more fruitful than the lower; and third, because a larger number of eyes being supplied with sap from the same arm, each shoot will be less vigorous and therefore more fruitful. Owing, however, to the tendency of the vine to expend the principal part of its vigor on the shoots farthest removed from the base of the canes, the lower eyes on the long spurs will generally produce very feeble shoots. In order, then,

to obtain spurs of sufficient vigor for the next year's crop it would be necessary to choose them near the ends of the long spurs of the previous year, if no others were left. This would result in a rapid and inconvenient elongation of the arms. In order to avoid this it is necessary to leave a spur of one or two eyes below each long fruiting spur—that is to say, nearer the trunk. These short wood spurs having only one or two eyes, will produce vigorous canes for the following year, and the spurs which have borne fruit may be removed altogether, thus preventing an undue elongation of the arms. In half-long pruning, however, it is very hard to retain the proper equilibrium between vigor and fruitfulness. If a little too much wood is left the shoots from the wood spurs will not develop sufficiently, and the next year we have to choose between leaving small under-sized spurs near the trunk and spurs of proper size too far removed from the trunk. In long pruning this difficulty, as will be seen, is to a great extent avoided.

In long pruning the fruit spurs of half-long pruning are replaced by long fruit canes. These are left two or three feet long, or longer. The danger here that the vine will expend all its energies on the terminal buds of these long canes and leave the eyes of the wood spurs undeveloped is still greater than in half-long pruning. This difficulty is overcome by bending or twisting the fruit canes in some manner. This bending causes a certain amount of injury to the tissues of the canes, which tends to check the flow of sap toward their ends. The sap pressure thus increases in the lower buds and forces them out into strong shoots to be used for spurs for the next pruning. The bending has the further effect of diminishing the vigor of the shoots on the fruit canes and thus increasing their fruitfulness.

This principle of increase of fruitfulness by mechanical injury is very useful if properly understood and applied. It is a well-known fact that vines attacked by phylloxera or root rot will for one year bear an exceptionally large crop on account of the diminution of vigor caused by the injury to their roots. A vine also which has been mutilated by the removal of several large arms will often produce heavily the following year. In all these cases, however, the transient gain is more than counter-balanced by the permanent injury and loss. The proper application of the principle is to injure tissues only of those parts of the plant which it is intended to remove the next year (fruit canes), and thus increase fruitfulness without doing any permanent injury to the plant.

(To be Continued.)

Money is Power.

You can get more power for less money out of the "Hercules" Gas or Gasoline Engine than any other.

The establishment of L. Gandolfi & Co., located at 427, 429 and 431 West Broadway, New York, is a depository for all the good things that come from Italy. Among them we note Fernet Branca Bitters, Marsala wines from I. & V. Floria, the largest establishment of the kind in the world; Sparkling Lacrima Cristi, of Pasquale Scala, Montecristo Champagne, and in addition, such dainties as macaroni, cheese, etc. They are also extensive dealers in California wines, which they receive from the Italian-Swiss Colony. Their Montecristo Champagne is a California Sparkling wine of much merit, which is growing in favor in the East. As almost all Italian wines that leave the establishment of Messrs. L. Gandolfi & Co. are certified to as to purity, etc., by the Director of the Italian Oenotechnique Station, they can be bought with the assurance that they are just as represented.—*Bonfort's.*

WAYLAND & CO.

U. K. WORKS,
LONDON, ENG.

15-25 WHITEHALL STREET,
NEW YORK

To Wine Growers, Distillers, Etc.

Gentlemen:

We beg to advise having opened branch in New York as above, for the sale of our Wine Finings, Capillaire, Spirit, Colorings, Essences, Preservatives, etc.

May we ask a trial order, that you may prove the EFFICACY, PURITY and ECONOMY of our Materials?

Yours truly,

W. A. WAYLAND & CO.

WAYLAND'S WINE FININGS, GUARANTEED FREE FROM

TANNIN, SALICYLIC and ANILINE.

Require no preparation, are always ready to use, clarify the choicest descriptions of wines, also those of low alcoholic strength. IN NO WAY IMPAIR THE WINE. ONCE BRILLIANT, PERMANENTLY BRILLIANT.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

From L. Gandolfi & Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1898.

The following is the list of importations during the fortnight ending January 15, 1898:

Per Normannia, Dec. 22d, 100 loaves Parmesan cheese.

Per Alsatia, Jan. 4th, 66 cases wines, Giacobini brand.

Per Sunset, Jan. 8, 20 barrels brandy, Italian-Swiss Colony; 12 barrels Port, Italian-Swiss Colony.

Per Sunset, Jan. 8th, 68 barrels sweet wines, Italian-Swiss Colony.

From The P. W. Engs & Sons Co.

268 WEST BROADWAY AND 6 YORK STREET, }
NEW YORK, JAN. 1, 1898. }

Importers and dealers and blenders of high-grade Eastern ryes and fine Kentucky whiskies.

Sole agent for Sir Robt. Burnett & Co.'s Old Tom and Dry Gins, "Jock Scott," Glenlivet, "Crown" Jamaica rum, etc.

Proprietors of the "Perfection" Turkish Prune Juice.

Straight Eastern ryes—Melvale, Finch, Sam Thompson, Mt. Vernon; and fine Kentucky's—Belle of Nelson, Old Crow, etc., in wood and in glass.

A full assortment of staple, domestic and imported wines and spirits, in wood and in glass.

Wines of every country.

Everything for the wine and spirit trade.

Our valued salesmen and associates, Messrs. L. J. Doyle; Chas. Leopold, F. W. Crocheron and W. J. Walker, will take great pleasure in duly calling upon you, and we hope that you will continue to favor them with your support, which we shall certainly appreciate and do our utmost to deserve.

Yours very truly,

THE P. W. ENGS & SONS COMPANY.

From Jas. Levy & Bro.

DEAR SIR—We have appointed Mr. S. Stein as our representative for Chicago and Milwaukee, and he will call on you shortly on our behalf. We trust you will see your way clear to honor us with a share of your business.

Mr. Stein will make his headquarters at his old office, Room 701 Temple Court Building, Chicago, and will hold himself, as heretofore, at the service of his friends.

Yours truly,

JAS. LEVY & BRO.

CINCINNATI, January 5, 1898.

From Luyties Brothers.

To the Wine Trade of the United States: The California Wine Makers' Corporation beg to announce that they have opened an establishment in New York City under the Bridge Arches, in addition to their establishments in San Francisco and in the wine-growing districts of California.

This step has been taken in order to enter into direct connection with the trade in the East, facilitate the export business and insure the delivery of its wines in the best possible condition.

Correspondence is solicited either to San Francisco or to New York. Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA WINE MAKERS' CORPORATION,
Crocker Building, San Francisco. Bridge Arches, New York.
Luyties Brothers, New York Agents.

From M. Hahn & Co.

DEAR SIR—With the advent of the new year, we beg to announce an auspicious change in our business.

We have consolidated with the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons, and shall continue under the style of "The P. W. Engs & Sons Company," located at 268 West Broadway and 6 York street, city.

All accounts due to, and owing by our old firm, have been transferred to the new, which will duly attend to collecting and paying the same.

We heartily thank you for your kind support in the past, and hope we may enjoy it hereafter.

If assurances are necessary, then rely upon it that we shall give you, in every way, the best service of which the Company is capable.

We wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Faithfully yours,

M. HAHN & CO.

125 Water Street, New York.

A recent traveler from San Francisco to New York made some remarks on his experience with buffet car whisky. It may be observed that he is a connoisseur of whisky, knows, loves, uses, but does not abuse whisky. He says that the dining car whisky and buffet car whisky is comparable to that brand known to the trade in large cities as "election encouragement;" that is to say it is new, potent and dangerous, but it is otherwise rather palatable, insidious, and for that reason more serious to deal with. Finally, says this authority, it is very foolish to drink anything in the dining car except their vin ordinaire—that is to say claret, and that in moderation. It is the only really honest thing they carry. These remarks are evoked by the recent arrest in Ohio of a conductor or a caterer on a buffet car, not for selling whisky, but for selling whisky that came under the description of "doctored goods." Moral: When you travel on the trains, carry your own jug.

PERSONAL AND TRADE NOTES.

If the wine dealers and California Wine Makers' Corporation would only kiss and make up, 1898 would be a very prosperous year for Napa valley.—*St. Helena Star*.

Statistics show that Maine has a greater number per thousand of idiots, deaf and dumb, and blind persons, than any other State in the Union. This explains why Maine is a Prohibition State..

Messrs. M. Hahn & Co. have consolidated with the firm of P. W. Engs & Sons, and will continue under the style of the P. W. Engs & Sons Company. Particulars are given in their circular in our present number.

Louis Zierngibl, a well-known dealer in California wines and brandies in Chicago and an old resident of this State, died in that city on the 2nd inst. He leaves a widow and five children and many friends to deplore his death.

In Boston the latest concoction in the shape of a drink is made as follows: In a goblet of fine ice put three dashes of orange bitters, one-third of sloe gin and two-thirds of Tom gin. Put some fruit in it. That makes a Van Wyck cocktail.

As he finished drinking his soda he laid his hands upon the fountain in an unobtrusive way and remarked, "I suppose this is charged?" "Yes," said the clerk, reaching under the counter for a pistol; "so is this." "The money's yours," said the drinker, throwing down a dime.—*Boston Transcript*.

Among the special New Year editions of our New York exchanges, the New York *Fruit Trade Journal* is entitled to special mention. It comprises 76 pages, filled with appropriate and valuable matter. It devotes considerable space to the horticultural industry of California, and is well illustrated.

One of the handsomest calendars of the season is that presented by Siebe Bros. & Plagemann. The subject is a couple of beautiful women that will attract attention anywhere. One represents the famous "Rosedale" and the other "Belle of Bourbon" whisky. It is a fine souvenir, and reflects credit on the house.

Charles Kenny, dining once at the house of a friend, chanced to swallow a piece of cork with his wine, the result being a severe fit of coughing. "Take care, my friend," said his next neighbor, with a rather feeble attempt at humor, "that's not the way for Cork!" "No," gasped the irrepressible sufferer, it's the way to kill Kenny!"—*London Figaro*.

With their usual enterprise, Messrs. Ahrens, Pein & Bullwinkle have put out some very handsome and attractive calendars. The taste in the selection of subjects is excellent, and the calendars make an "ad." which the average business man will keep before him all the year through, and while doing so he will be reminded of the fact that the firm are very much engaged in the sale of "Royal Stag" whisky.

Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co., growers and distillers of Rouillac, Cognac, France, are one of the brandy shippers of this famous district who have no reason to complain of the business done in this country during the past year. They make a specialty of selling direct to the jobbing trade, but they have special local agents in the principal business centers of America, each of whom is strictly confined to his own territory. On this coast the house is represented by Messrs. Hellman Bros. & Co., who are daily winning friends both for themselves and the product of Messrs. E. Remy Martin & Co.

Chris. A. Buckley is constructing a large winery at Livermore. It is of concrete; the walls will be 18 inches thick; will give an additional space on the south side of 34x80 feet, on the west side 60x16 feet. When completed the cellar will have a capacity of 350,000 gallons. There have been added 40 new fermenting tanks; also a new crusher and press. Sixty tons of grapes can be crushed in one day.

Despite the hard times, "Guckenheimer Pure Rye" during the past year made a proud showing. The withdrawals during that period were 12,776 barrels, but nearly one-half of this quantity was taken out of bond in the last four months of the year. The items will prove interesting, as showing the growing demand for this famous brand — September, 1,285 barrels; October, 1,302; November, 1,440; December, 1,472 — being a total of 5,502 barrels for the four months.

It is probably unnecessary to state that we take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a case of the famous "Old Overholt" bottled in bond, but we do, and furthermore, ye editor is delighted. The package is the most high-toned of any we have seen, the labels being printed from handsomely engraved steel plates. The bottles are full sized and are filled with delicious old rye fit for king or peasant. Many thanks, gentlemen. We drink to your health and the promotion of "Overholt."

Messrs. William Wolff & Co. have all reason to be gratified at the splendid advance made by Moet & Chandon Champagne, not only in their territory, which comprises the Pacific Coast, but throughout the United States. The wine has steadily gained in popularity since they began handling it, until for the past year the sales have grown to the large quantity of four thousand cases. This is certainly a remarkable showing, considering trade conditions, and the house has just reason to be proud of it.

Richard Monarch of Owensboro, one of the largest distillers in Kentucky, made an assignment to the Columbia Trust Company on December 18th. His liabilities are placed at \$1,000,000, and his nominal assets at \$750,000. The Eagle and Glenmore distilleries are involved in the assignment, as Mr. Monarch was President of both and controlled their stock. The Glenmore is incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock, and the Eagle with \$150,000. The Eagle is the finest distillery in western Kentucky, and cost Monarch \$125,000 at public sale. Mr. Monarch is the leading distiller in Davis county. His embarrassment is said to be due to depressed trade and heavy personal indorsements. M. V. Monarch, his brother, failed a few months ago, and Richard Monarch tried to save him. Richard Monarch lives in a \$100,000 home practically mortgaged by a conditional sale to the Kimberley estate for \$25,000. His assets consist largely of whisky, and in the present state of the market will fall far short of his liabilities.

ESTABLISHED 1724



E. RÉMY MARTIN & Co.
COGNAC
(FRANCE)

Agents in San Francisco, Cal.
HELLMANN BROS. & CO.,
525 FRONT STREET

See quotations on page 31.

Booard & Son, of "Old Tom" gin fame, still continue their policy of distributing among their friends souvenirs that are also insurance against accident to those who travel by rail. This year their gift carries a handsome aluminum medal with "Old Tom" well represented; also a blank policy to be filled out by the recipient. Under the conditions, the heirs of the holder thereof, will, in case of death by accident, receive five hundred pounds sterling. The guarantee of the house is as good as the gin they make, and that is good enough for anybody.

Messrs. R. F. Balke & Co., proprietors of the Mellwood and Runnymede distilleries, of Louisville, will open a branch house in London, England for the distribution of their celebrated brands. Mr. Thomas S. Jones, their representative, is now in London for the purpose of investigating the foreign market for their bottled-in-bond whiskies. They will push the business with their characteristic energy, and will no doubt meet with their usual good success. We hope they will be able to prove to John Bull that American whisky comes in his class.

An English exchange tells of an automatic self-registering whisky decanter, which numbers every drink taken, whether ten drops or a full glass, and it is said to be proof against tampering. It counts from 1 to 1000, then repeats, and cannot be turned back. The upper part of the bottle is of metal, and hides the mechanism, so that the customer would never know that his drink was registered. There is a place at the top which the proprietor of the saloon can open with a small key, and thereby see how many drinks were sold during the day or week. The bottle can be kept in any position without hurt, and will only register when the whisky escapes.

"Moët & Chandon has the proud distinction of occupying the second place in our champagne tables for the first time in the annals of the trade. The brand has not only moved up in position, but the importations have increased in 1897, as compared with the previous year, over 12½ per cent., which is a larger ratio of increase than that made by any of the other prominent brands. In addition to this, Moët & Chandon was selected during the year as the only wine served at some of the ultra-fashionable entertainments given in this city. The fame of the wine has traveled from coast to coast, and its quality has endeared it alike to the connoisseur and occasional drinker." The foregoing is from *Bonfort's*, and we desire to say that this showing is in no small measure due to the successful efforts of the Coast agents, Messrs. William Wolff & Co., of this city.

Wine Presses.

I have some new, imported Wine Presses for sale below cost; also Stemmer and Seeder. Call on or address

O. N. OWENS,
215 Bay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Beer Drinking Countries.

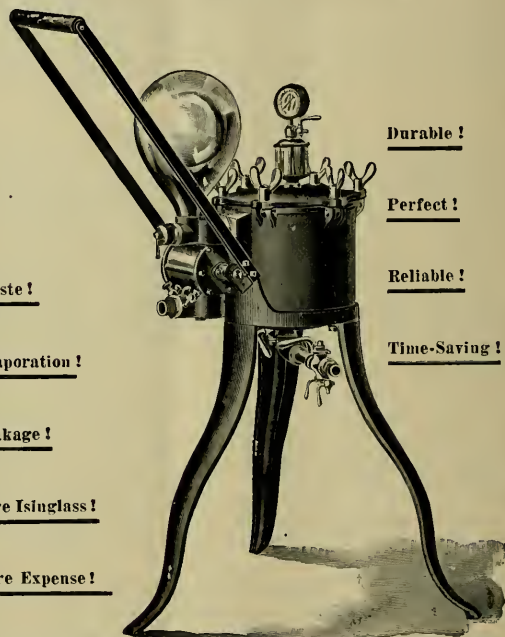
Beer is consumed chiefly in the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Holland and Belgium. In the northern countries, too, the consumption is increasing, and it is stated that notwithstanding the growth of the population, any corresponding increase in the consumption of spirit has been checked owing to the growing consumption of beer. In the south of Europe the only country where there are official returns is Italy, where less than one pint per head is consumed by the inhabitants. In Spain, Portugal and Greece, probably little beer is drunk, but no statistics are issued by the respective Governments. The beer drunk varies in alcoholic strength generally between 3 and 6 degrees of pure alcohol; on the Continent it more generally approaches the former strength, in England the latter. This, of course, refers to the greater proportion of the beer drunk; there are no doubt beers of greater strength produced, but they are the exception rather than the rule.

The consumption per head of the population in 1896 was: United Kingdom, 30.7 gallons; France, 5.2 gallons; Germany, 25.2 gallons; United States, 12.7 gallons.

Loew's System Patent Filter

—FOR—

WINES, BEER, CIDER, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, WATER, &c.



Durable !

Perfect !

Reliable !

Time-Saving !

No Waste !

No Evaporation !

No Leakage !

No More Isinglass !

No More Expense !

Wine Dealers and Growers, Brewers and Liquor Merchants are invited to see filter in operation at Pacific Coast Agency

7 FIRST ST., S. E. Cor. Market, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Telephone Main 775.

P. O. Box 2186.

ALEC. B. WILBERFORCE

✠ WINES, WHISKIES, ETC. ✠

REPRESENTING

Perrier-Jouët & Co., Champagne

Coates & Co's Celebrated Plymouth Gin

The Barton Estate Co., Ltd., Fresno, Cal

DuVivier & Co., Bordeaux and New Yor

Peter Dawson's Perfection Scotch Whiskey

The Cupertino Wine Co., California.

123 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

All Kinds of Licenses.

The following figures will be found interesting as showing the various licenses exacted for saloons, etc., in prominent cities throughout the country:

In Little Rock, Ark., \$30 per month; \$15 per month for beer license. There is no city license exacted from wholesalers. In Los Angeles it is \$50 per month for retailers, \$20 for wholesalers. In San Diego, \$50 per month or \$10 per day. San Francisco, \$7 per month. Denver, \$600 annually.	
Leadville..... \$600	New Haven, Conn.... \$450
Wilmington, Del..... 325	Jacksonville, Fla..... 750
Pensacola, Fla..... 200	Atlanta..... 1,000
Idaho..... 500	Alton, Ill..... 500
Cairo, wholesalers..... 100	Cairo, retailers..... 500
Galesburg..... 1,000	Peoria, \$500, wholesalers none
Quincy, retailers..... 500	Springfield..... 500
Iowa..... 600 to 1,200	Lexington, Ky..... 175
Louisville, Ky..... 150	Marysville, Ky..... 300
Newport, Ky..... 100	New Orleans..... 1,500
Baltimore..... 250	Fall River, Mass. 300 to 2,500
Lawrence..... 2,500	Lynn..... 1,000
Springfield, Mass. 1250 to 1,500	Worcester, Mass..... 2,000
Detroit..... 500 to 800	Grand Rapids..... 500
Signaw..... 500	St. Joseph, Mo..... 1,000
Sedalia..... 900	St. Louis..... 1,000
Springfield, Mo..... 1,600	Butte, Mont..... 300
Helena, Mont..... 200	Omaha, Neb..... 1,000
Camden, N. J..... 500	Jersey City..... 250
Milwaukee..... 200	La Crosse..... 200
Paterson..... 250	New York City and State. 850
Pennsylvania..... 100 to 1,000	Rhode Island..... 350
Providence..... 400	Ohio..... 350
Tennessee..... 250	Texas..... 450
Virginia..... 350	Seattle..... 600
Spokane..... 500	Tacoma..... 300
Wheeling, W. Va..... 300	

WINE AND BRANDY RECEIPTS.

	Wine.	Brandy.
January 3.....	58,950	11,700
4.....	43,900	4,080
5.....	62,800	2,200
6.....	66,600	13,400
7.....	35,600	11,500
8.....	50,400	6,400
10.....	89,600	2,480
11.....	72,500	1,000
12.....	64,100	.....
13.....	56,950	1,800
14.....	88,850	.....
15.....	77,450	4,800
Total.....	767,700	59,420

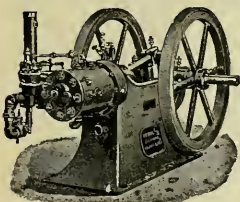
Observations by Munson.

Whenever T. V. Munson, the well-known viticulturist and nurseryman of Texas, writes on grape culture he says something of interest to viticulturists. Concerning local adaptability of varieties to certain soils and climatic conditions, he says that adaptability or non-adaptability applies more to the species than to cultivated varieties. As an example, Mr. Munson cites the fact that not one or a few varieties of the Muscadine species of grapes, but all the vines of this species, succeed well in good soils in the South but never in the North. All Mustang grapes do well in almost all soils and situations in the dry Southwest, but fail entirely in the cold, damp Northeast; no other species is so generally successful in Texas. But on all upland, sandy soils, known as Post-Oak lands, the Post-Oak grape, *Vitis Linceumii*, succeeds perfectly if in well-drained soil, but fails in seepy and bottom lands. Vinifera varieties almost always suffer in all the Southern States east of the one hundredth meridian with mildew and rot in foliage and fruit, as well as with phylloxera at the roots, showing clearly that the species is a native of very arid regions where these diseases do not exist, and agreeing with the accredited habitat of the species as being in the arid regions of Persia and other central southern Asiatic regions. The native grapes of Arizona invariably suffer from mildew and rot when moved into the Mississippi valley. In black, waxy, very limy lands in Texas the Labrusca class of grapes almost always fail, and do poorly anywhere in the interior Southwest; their inability to live appears to be in their having masses of fine surface roots, and no ability to push deeply into the soil as do the Southern species. In New York varieties of no other species succeed better than those of Labrusca. Examples of local adaptability are given also of other fruits and of vegetables and trees, and it has been Mr. Munson's experience that if species which do best in a peculiar soil and climate are taken to a different locality and new varieties are grown there these new varieties will do better in the climate and soil where their parents came from.

To Wine Makers.

WANTED—A trustworthy and competent wine maker in all its branches. Apply in writing to Colonel H. TREVELYAN, Barton Estate Company, Fresno, with references and terms.

George Daeweritz is arranging to start a brewery in St. Helena early in the spring, and has three buildings in view, any one of which could be easily converted for use in such an enterprise. It is Mr. Daeweritz's intention to put in a first-class plant and make as good a quality of beer as can be procured anywhere in the State. He hopes thus to be enabled to control a large share of the trade in that and neighboring counties, and keep a large amount of money at home that would otherwise be sent away in payment for that beverage.



HERCULES GAS, GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES.

The Best to Buy and the Cheapest to Operate.

For Pumping, Hoisting, Milling and all Stationary Purposes.

ENGINES AND PUMPS COMBINED FOR RACKING, A SPECIALTY.

Over 500 HERCULES ENGINES in Use by Coast Wineries and Vineyards.



Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

* SPECIAL ENGINES FOR WINE PRESSES, ETC.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

2-10-1

1 H. P. TO 200 H. P.

LARGEST GAS ENGINE WORKS IN THE WEST.

HERCULES GAS ENGINE WORKS.

OFFICE, 405-407 SANSOME STREET.

WORKS, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227 229, 231 BAY STREET.

2½ H.P. \$185.00
Discount. 1cc Cash.

{ SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA

Imports and Exports

DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

TO MEXICO—PER STR. ORIZABA, Jan. 6, 1898.

DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS.	VALUE.
Guaymas	B Frapolli & Co.	7 barrels 40 kegs.	759	\$ 238
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	1 barrel 40 kegs.	451	218
Mazatlan	"	5 barrels.	308	80
La Paz	"	1 cask 2 bbls.	268	93
Santa Rosalia	F Santellier.	21 cases.		74
Altata	Cal Wine Association.	20 cases		75
La Paz	"	1 cask 10 kegs.	211	71
Mazatlan	"	16 casks.	1,016	275
Guaymas	"	1 bbl 1 keg.		70
Ensenada	"	2 bbls 5 kegs.	150	70
"	"	3 kegs.	244	84
Altata	Crown Dist Co.	2 barrels 37 kegs.	470	393
Hermosillo	"	2 barrels.	97	48
Altata	It-Swiss Colony	6 hf-bbls 3 kegs.	231	109
Guaymas	"	3 bbls 2 hf-bbls.	1,354	499
"	"	104 kegs.		20
Cuhasan	H Levi & Co.	1 barrel.	51	32
Altata	"	14 cases.	32	60
Guaymas	"	3 bbls 39 kegs.	531	210
Total amount 55 cases and.....			6,193	\$2,649

TO BRITISH AMERICA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Jan. 6, 1898.

Victoria	Stevens, A & Co.	2 barrels	102	\$205
"	It-Swiss Colony	5 bbls 10 hf-bbls }	744	222
Vancouver	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	20 kegs		68
Winipeg	A Repsold & Co.	2 cases		10
New Westminster	Pac Traos Co.	1 hf-bbl.	27	15
Total amount 10 cases and.....			875	\$520

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Jan. 8, 1898.

New York	C Schilling & Co.	500 barrels	25,888	\$ 7,766
"	Lachman & Jacobi.	1000 barrels	50,484	12,774
"	Cal Wine Association	1270 barrels	75,700	21,735
"	"	10 puns 50 casks }		
Total amount.....			152,072	\$42,275

TO JAPAN AND CHINA—PER STR. BELGIC, Jan. 15, 1898.

Yokohama	Langfeldt & Co, Ltd.	5 barrels	259	\$ 80
Shanghai	S Foster & Co.	10 casks.	600	270
Hioogo	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	5 barrels	256	65
Shanghai	Cal Wine Association	10 barrels.	500	160
Yokohama	"	6 cases		25
Total amount 6 cases and...			1,615	\$630

TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND PANAMA—PER STR. ACAPULCO, Jan. 8, 1898.

La Libertad	C Schilling & Co.	24 bbls 20 kegs.	1,554	\$ 777
Panama	J Marienstein & Co.	5 barrels	259	90
Corinto	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	30 cases		153
"	Crown Dist Co.	46 cases		254
San J de Guatemala.	C M Maon	20 cases		130
Puntas Arenas	Whitney Transfer Co.	2 kegs.	20	5
Panama	Cal Wine Association.	100 casks.	6,000	1,600
Acajutla	"	15 barrels	750	300
"	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	4 barrels	204	71
La Libertad	"	1 hf-barrel	27	21
Corinto	"	22 cases		105
Puntas Arenas	St George Vineyard Co.	10 hf-barrels	280	70
Total amount 128 cases and.....			9,094	\$3,566

TO CENTRAL AMERICA & PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1898.

Champerico	Gundlach-Bund W Co.	30 kegs.	300	\$ 141
Ocos	Crown Dist Co.	16 cases.		80
La Union	B Frapolli & Co.	4 kegs.	40	36
Champerico	"	4 kegs.	40	36
Ocos	Cal Wine Association.	20 kegs.	200	71
"	"	61 cases		350
La Libertad	"	6 kegs.	60	37
Amapala	"	1 hf-barrel	26	13
"	"	40 cases		190
San Juan del Sur	Wetmore-Bowen Co.	20 cases.		70
"	"	1 hf-barrel	28	28
Amapala	"	2 bbls 12 kegs.	248	128
La Libertad	Baruch & Co.	5 barrels	260	80
Amapala	C Schilling & Co	9 cases		43
"	"	14 kegs.	162	97
"	"	2 barrels	106	53
El Triunfo	"	10 kegs.	100	60
Ocos	"	6 cases		24
La Union	"	44 kegs.	440	240
"	"	16 cases		64
"	"	45 kegs.	450	296
Amapala	Rheinstrom Bros.	4 cases.		26
Total amount 172 cases and			2,460	\$2,102

TO MEXICO—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1898.

Acapulco	F S Kordt	1 hf-barrel	28	12
Manzanilla	B Frapolli & Co.	4 bbls 1 hf-bbl.	237	117
"	Paul Masson	3 casks	124	59
San Benito	Cal Wine Association	45 kegs.	450	207
Acapulco	"	7 casks 1 hf-cask.	451	245
San Benito	C M Maon	20 kegs	200	80
Tonala	Stevens, Arnold & Co.	6 hf-barrels.	163	150
Acapulco	Redington & Co.	1 hf-barrel	28	28
Total amount.....			1,681	\$878

TO NEW YORK VIA PANAMA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1898.

New York	Pac Transfer Co.	8 barrels	400	\$ 200
"	H Menke	350 barrels	8,770	4,308
"	Cal Wine Association	1450 barrels }	75,000	23,060
Brooklyn	"	50 barrels }		
Jersey City Heights	Lachman & Jacobi.	55 barrels	51,428	11,720
New York	"	945 barrels }		
"	It-Swiss Colony	300 barrels	15,000	3,750
"	F Chevalier & Co.	135 barrels	6,375	1,912
"	C Schilling & Co	4 barrels.	206	99
Total amount.....			157,179	\$45,049

RE-IMPORTED AMERICAN WHISKIES—Carlisle Bourbon, Spring '81, '86, '90, '92; O. F. C.; Spring Hill, W. H. McBrayer; Hermitage; M. V. Monarch; Kentucky Club; Melwood; Mattingly; Chickencock; E. C. Berry; W. S. Hume; Guckenheimer Rye; Old Crow; Dant; Greenbrier; Nelson; Anderson and other standard brands.

FINEST CALIFORNIA CASED WINES—SCHRAMSBERGER AND BEAULIEU VINEYARD.

CALIFORNIA WINES AND BRANDIES IN WOOD.

SHERWOOD AND SHERWOOD

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PACIFIC COAST AGENTS FOR

"Keystone Monogram Rye" and "Old Saratoga"—The Finest Eastern Rye.

E. & J. BURKE'S Bass' Ale and Dublin Porter (GUINNESS EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT, the finest brew.)

E. & J. BURKE'S XXX Irish and Garmkirk Scotch.

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HUNT ROOPE TEAGE & CO. Cased Ports.

BASS RATCLIFF & GRETTON, Ltd.—Bass

Ale in Wood.

7LEISCHMANN'S ROYALTY GIN.

ESCHENAUER & CO'S Clarets and Sauternes.

A. HOUTMAN & CO'S Holland Gin.

LAWSON'S Liqueur Scotch Whisky.

GLENLIVET Scotch Whisky in Wood.

JOULE'S Stone Ale in Hhds. and Hf.-Hhds.

MEINHOLD'S Anchor Brand New York Cider.

HENK WAUKESHA Mineral Water.

SLOE GIN.

D. LEIDEN'S Rhine Wines.

"O. F. C." Bottled in Bond.

MACKENZIE & CO'S Spanish Sherries and Ports

E. & J. BURKE'S Nonpareil Old Tom Gin.

BURKE'S Hennessy Brandy and Dry Gin.

SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer the "Export" and

Light Sparkling, also Schlitz in Wood.

ROSS' Belfast Ginger Ale, Club Soda, etc.

"CLUB COCKTAILS." EVANS Hudson Ale

SCHLITZ Malt Extract.

ROSSKAM, GERSTLEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PURE WHISKIES—"MASCOT," "ROBIN HOOD," "O. P. S.," and "PRIVATE STOCK."

Finest Canadian Rye Whisky (Goslerham & Worts, Ltd. Toronto, Canada). Bottled Under Government Supervision.

TO SOUTH AMERICA—PER STR. CITY OF SYDNEY, Jan. 18, 1898.

Guayaquil.....	C Schilling & Co.....	2 cases	\$ 6
"	"	39 barrels	
"	"	5 hf-bbls	4,870 2,683
"	"	277 kegs.	
Total amount 2 cases and		4,870	\$2,689

IMPORTS OF WINES AND LIQUORS BY SEA.

FROM ANTWERP—PER BR SHIP EARL OF DUNMORE, Jan. 18, 1898.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
	950 cases Mineral Water	
	80 cases Wine	
	136 cases Liqueurs	
	100 cases Brandy	
	1000 cases Vermouth	
	340 cases Absinthe	
	15 cases Kirsch	
	5 octaves Rum	
	50 cases Bitters	
	100 barrels Whisky	

FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. WALLA WALLA, Jan. 12, 1898.

	100 cases Champagne	
--	---------------------	--

FROM HONOLULU—PER BKT. W. H. DIMOND, Jan. 16, 1898.

	70 barrels Whisky	
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FROM VICTORIA—PER STR. UMATILLA, Jan. 16, 1898.

	2 barrels Whisky	
--	------------------	--

IMPORTS BY RAIL IN BOND.

From January 1st to January 21, 1898.

SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES & CONTENTS.	CONSIGNEES.
From Havre.....	2 cases Wioe	Louis Lebenbaum & Co....
" Hamburg.....	18 cases Wine	Order marked S B & Co....
" Amsterdam.....	30 cases Wine	Alec B Wilberforce
" Glasgow.....	1 case Wioe	Order marked R S F.....
" Liverpool.....	25 cases Whisky	Alec B Wilberforce
"	15 cases Cognac	
"	5 cases Wine	
"	50 cases Champagne	Order marked R E D.....
"	200 barrels Stout	Sherwood & Sherwood
"	75 barrels Ale	"

BEER EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	P'K'S AND CONTENTS.	VALUE.
Orizaba.....	Guaymas.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.	54 cases bottled	\$ 216
China.....	Hongkong.....	"	50 cases bottled	375
Moana.....	Sydney.....	"	4 cases bottled	33
"	Dunedin.....	"	20 cases bottled	106
"	Apia.....	"	4 hf-bbls bulk	18
Acapulco.....	Corinto.....	Wetmore-B Co	12 barrels bottled	118
Belgie.....	Shanghai.....	S F Breweries, Ltd.	20 cases bottled	105
			100 cases bottled	750

Total amount 248 cases, 12 barrels bottled; 4 half-barrels bulk..... \$1,721

EXPORTS OF MISCELLANEOUS LIQUORS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	VALUE.
Orizaba.....	Ensenada.....	Sherwood & S.....	20 cases Gin	\$ 44
"	Hermosillo.....	Crown Dist Co	1 hf-barrel Rum	30
Acapulco.....	Panama.....	P M S S Co.....	3 cases Gin	5
Albion.....	Ensenada.....	Sherwood & S.....	5 cases Gin	11
Belgie.....	Yokohama.....	Crown Dist Co	23 cases Liqueurs	131
"	"	Mattoon & D.....	5 cases Champagne	98
"	"	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1 package Alcohol	150
"	"	Southern Pac Co	260 barrels Alcohol	1,750

Total amount 56 cases, etc..... \$2,070

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WINE SHIPMENTS.

From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
China.....	Kobe.....	Wetmore-Bowen Co	2 hf-barrels	55	\$ 73
"	Yokohama.....	Langfeldt & Co Ltd	7 cases	49	23
Moana.....	Greymouth, N Z.	Livingston & Co	1 barrel	19	49
"	Apia.....	J B Watson.....	1 hf-barrel	27	11
Adelaide Mary	Callao.....	A C Nichols & Co.	2 hf-barrels	54	43
"	"	C Schilling & Co	7 kegs	70	41
City of Puebla	Nauaimo.....	Empire M H	1 hf-barrel	27	7
S N Castle.....	Honolulu.....	Gundlach-B W Co	67 kegs. }	577	247
			3 b 2 hf-b }		
Walla Walla.....	Vancouver.....	Cal Wine Ass'n	250 kegs	1,300	555
"	Wellington.....	Farnsworth & R.....	3 barrels	150	60
Belgie.....	Samarang.....	C Schilling & Co.	1 barrel	50	10
			13 barrels	656	343

Total amount 7 cases..... 3,045 \$1,494

EXPORTS OF WHISKY BY SEA

From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE
Orizaba.....	Mazatlan.....	William Wolff & Co	50 cases		\$ 288
"	Guaymas.....	"	5 cases		24
"	Ensenada.....	"	5 cases		24
"	Santa Rosalia.....	"	6 cases		45
"	Ensenada.....	C W Craig & Co.	1 barrel	35	46
"	Santa Rosalia.....	F Santellier.....	6 cases		45
"	Altata.....	Crown Dist Co	17 cases		140
"	Guaymas.....	"	1 hf-barrel	27	21
"	"	"	30 cases	166	670
"	Hermosillo.....	"	6 hf-barrels		235
China.....	Hongkong.....	"	1 barrel	48	38
"	"	"	1 keg	15	100
"	Yokohama.....	"	9 cases		60
"	Shanghai.....	"	1 case		12
Acapulco.....	Acayntla.....	William Wolff & Co	50 cases		375
"	Panama.....	Crown Dist Co	2 cases		17
Albion.....	Ensenada.....	William Wolff & Co	10 cases		32
Belgie.....	Yokohama.....	Mattoon & D.....	3 cases		13

Total amount 232 cases and..... 291 \$2,155

EXPORTS OF BRANDY TO FOREIGN PORTS BY SEA.

From January 1st to January 15, 1898.

VESSEL.	DESTINATION.	SHIPPERS.	PACKAGES.	GALLONS	VALUE.
Orizaba.....	Guaymas.....	B Frapoll & Co	1 case		\$ 5
"	"	"	1 barrel	51	51
"	"	Crown Dist Co.	5 cases		35
"	Altata.....	"	3 kegs.	30	22
"	Hermosillo.....	"	1 bbl 1 keg	61	59

Total amount 6 cases and..... 142 \$172



MARTIN ERLBACH,
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
209 BATTERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

"PERFECTION"

(THE STANDARD)

TURKISH PRUNE JUICE

Is warranted a PURE FRUIT EXTRACT, whose component parts are so perfectly blended that its action, used as proportioned, on every description of spirits, such as BRANDY, RUM, GIN and particularly WHISKY, is truly wonderful. It FINE, PURIFIES, MELLOW and otherwise GENERALLY IMPROVES to a remarkable degree.

"PERFECTION" TURKISH PRUNE JUICE is an article which cannot be judged by its taste or bouquet, it must be blended with the spirits in wood to prove its value. Samples and information regarding proportion to use, etc., will be gladly furnished by either our Agent or ourselves.

The advantage of giving Immature spirits, in a VERY SHORT TIME, the character of age, and thereby greatly increasing their value, is obvious.



M. HAHN & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
25 Water Street, New York.

The Demand for Cheap Whiskies.

In discussing the demand for cheap whiskies, Robert F. Walsh, the well-known distiller of Cincinnati, has something to say that will be read with interest by every one interested in the trade. His remarks follow:

The increased consumption of spirits and inferior grades of whiskies during the past year, and the corresponding decrease in the demand for high-grade blends and popular brands of Eastern ryes and Kentucky Bourbons, has excited the attention of the wine and spirit trade of late, and grave fears are expressed as to the result affecting the interest of the business in the future. This condition of affairs is much to be regretted, and as yet no remedy has been suggested. It is conceded that it is not the fault of the consumer, for he must accept whatever is offered him, and the fault lies principally with the retail dealer, who has been driven into purchasing an inferior quality of goods by the excessive tax on whisky and the exorbitant rate of high license in force in a number of States, particularly in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where the retail dealers claim they are obliged to purchase low-priced goods to meet the increased expense of doing business.

There has been considerable complaint of late in regard to the quality of liquor sold over the majority of bars in the large cities and their effect on the consumer, and unless there is an improvement in this respect, there will be less consumption than ever.

The disposition on the part of a certain class of the trade to encourage the retailer in buying cheaper goods for the purpose of securing his business, is regarded with disfavor by many houses, who, in order to meet this competition, are obliged to adopt the same methods or retire from business.

In this manner business is becoming worse yearly, and the profits of the business less in proportion.

Various attempts have been made at different times to combine the interests of the trade, but so far these have been unsuccessful, and failure in this respect is attributed to lack of interest, indifference and, last but not least, to the attempt to force on the trade individual ideas in regard as to what would be to their interest, which in every case has proven distasteful to the majority.

Another serious drawback to this business is the large quantity of imitation or spurious compounds that are offered and sold in the market under the guise of the genuine, which are nothing but vile concoctions unfit for use, and which take the place and diminish the consumption of the genuine to the detriment of the Government. Every gallon of these goods

that is sold on the market diminishes the internal revenue receipts on distilled spirits.

It is conceded that the laws in this country in regard to the adulteration of liquors are too lax, and European governments, by making stringent laws in this respect, have more regard for the health of their subjects than the United States government has for its citizens. The difference is that while the United States government regards the wine and spirit trade as a semi-illegitimate business, and only tolerated on account of the large revenue it produces, the governments of Europe encourage the manufacture and use of pure liquors, and recognize the trade as an important commercial body.

Some of the States, notably Ohio, by enacting what are termed Pure Food laws, have been more liberal in the way of protection than the Government, and the reputable portion of the trade are free to admit that it would be to the interest of the business for all the States in the Union to emulate the example of Ohio. It should be the aim of every one in the wine and spirit trade to use his best efforts to elevate the business instead of degrading it by encouraging the use of adulterated goods. The trade will then assume the position among the commercial bodies of the country to which it is entitled.

Important to Wineries.



Motor power is becoming an absolute necessity in all Wineries, from the point of economy, and also the efficiency given by their use. Every well regulated Winery should have power; the most economical is the best.

The most successful Wineries in Europe have adopted the Oil Engines. Here, in California, we have a decided advantage in the cost of oil for the operation of these engines.

We would recommend our readers to buy the Hercules Gasoline or Distillate Oil Engine. We have used one for some years, and can recommend this make as being the best of its kind known. The Engine is made by the Hercules Gas Engine Works of 405 Sansome street, San Francisco, who will be pleased to furnish all particulars, prices and discounts.

The cut shown here represents their 2½ H. P. "Hercules" Special; the price, \$185.00, less discount for cash, makes it the best and cheapest engine ever offered for sale in this market. See page 15.

Time is Money.

Save time and money. Buy a Hercules Gas, Gasoline or Oil Engine. The best; the cheapest. See page 15.

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.

Importers and General Agents,

327-329 Market Street,

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-AGENTS FOR-

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JOHANNIS LD. JOHANNIS, King of Natural Table Waters.
MESSRS. CANTRELL & COCHRANE, Belfast, Ginger Ale.
MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac—Martell Brandy.
MESSRS. HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD., WALKERVILLE, Canada, Canadian Club Whisky.
MESSRS. ANDREW USHER & CO., EDINBURGH, Scotch Whisky.
THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., LTD., (Wm. Jameson & Co.) Dublin, Irish Whisky.
MESSRS. JOHN DEKUYPER & SON, ROTTERDAM, Gin.
MR. J. A. GILKA, BERLIN, Gilka Kummel & Eckau.

MESSRS. DOLPHO WOLFFSEON & CO., SCHEDAM, Aromatic Schnapps.
MESSRS. READ BROS., LONDON, The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale.
BARTHOLOMAEW BREWING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Knickerbocker Beer.
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PSCHORR AND OTHER GERMAN BEERS.
MR. THEO. LAPPE, NEUDITENDORF, Aromatic Bitters.
MR. MARNIER LAPOTOLLE, SEINE ET OISE, FRANCE, Grand Marnier.
MESSRS. F. CUSENIER, FILSAINE & CO. PARIS, Cordials.
ANDREAS SAXLEINER, BUDAPEST, Hunyadi Janos Natural Aperient Water.
MR. JOHANN MARIA FARINA, COLOGNE, Gegenueber dem Juellchplatz, Cologne, Eau de Cologne.

Re-imported American Whiskies.—'86 Excelsior; Spr. '89 Belle of Nelson; Spring '90 Old Grand Dad; Hume; Mayfield; O. F. C.; Chickencock and other Staple brands. Lowest market quotations furnished on application, to the wholesale trade only.

A Critical View of the Situation.

In a review of the situation in the wine industry and trade and the causes that have led to the present complication, the San Francisco correspondent of *Bonfort's* makes the following interesting observations:

"A year ago to-day every one was predicting a bright outlook for the wine industry for the year 1897, and it was right that they should so predict, for the conditions were all favorable for a successful year. Wines were selling at 17 to 18 cents, a short crop had just been harvested, the Wine Makers' Corporation claimed that they controlled three-quarters of the crop, and the demand for our wines was good. Who, therefore, was expected to predict the present condition of affairs? Did not the Directors of the Corporation proclaim that they had raised the price of wine from 6 cents a gallon to 18 cents, and if the grape growers stood in with them that higher prices would be realized? Three-quarters of the grape growers did stand in with them, but wine has fallen to 10 cents a gallon. I wonder if the Directors of the Corporation will now claim the honor of this decline. The Corporation was a good thing in its way, but it promised more than it could accomplish. The short crops for two successive years were the cause of the advance in the prices of wines. If the wine makers had not formed the Corporation, prices would have advanced just the same. This fact is proven by the present condition of affairs. A large crop of grapes was harvested in 1897, and prices have fallen to very low figures, even though the Corporation control 60 to 70 per cent. of the output. A short crop next year will do more to bring prices back to 18 cents than any action the Corporation can take. If the prospects in the spring are for another large crop prices will not advance. The law that regulates supply and demand applies to the wine business as well as to any other kind of business. If we have more wine than we have demand for, prices must remain low, and vice versa.

"Let us analyze the present condition of affairs and see if there is any cause for the low prices for wines. We produced in 1897 about 26,000,000 gallons of dry wines. After the first racking this amount will be decreased 5 per cent., or 1,300,000 gallons. By the time the wine is clarified and ready for the market another 2 per cent. will be lost, or about 500,000 gallons more. The 26,000,000 gallons will, therefore, be reduced to about 24,000,000 gallons. Of this amount there are at least 5,000,000 gallons made from grapes grown on the lowlands of Santa Clara and Sonoma counties, which will be rejected as wine and will be sent to the distillery. We will then have left 19,000,000 gallons of good merchantable wine. Of the older wines there are about 10,000,000 gallons, making

a total of 29,000,000 gallons of available new and old wines, or not quite enough to supply the demand for two years.

"If we simply considered the present time and took no thought of the future, then we would say that the supply was too great and prices for wines must be low. As our wine merchants do not expect to close up their business at the end of the year, but are in the business to stay, we must consider the future. The last heavy crop of grapes was in 1893, and it was followed by one medium crop and two small crops.

"The large crop, previous to 1893, was in 1889. It is, therefore, safe to predict that the crops of 1898, 1899 and 1900 will be small or medium-sized ones. The merchant who looks to the future must put away enough of the 1897 wines to supply the shortage of the three years to come. But the trouble in California is that we have so few merchants who look beyond the present year. They are satisfied to take their present profits and let the future take care of itself. This is a false idea of business, and one that is not just to their customers who are depending upon them for their wines. When we have short crops new wines are forced upon the market, and the reputation of California wines is hurt. There is no need of any of the wines of 1897 to go a-begging, and dealers should pay a fair price for them. If they do not, the Corporation will sell its wines and there will be more wine makers who will enter the market and dispose of their wines. Ten years ago the merchants of San Francisco controlled nine-tenths of the wine business, while to-day they do not control more than one-half. Wine makers have entered the field and have taken the trade from them. Nearly every wine maker who has reached out for a private trade has increased his business during the past five years, while most of the merchants have lost trade. This fact speaks for itself, and shows which way the wind is blowing. If the Corporation continues in the business the trade of the merchants will be further decreased. How long they can stand this falling off in trade remains to be seen."

"Olivina" Calendar.

By far the most attractive calendar of the season, and in fact superior to anything of the kind ever before distributed in this locality, is the very handsome study on "Purity," with which the "Olivina" has favored the business public, says the *Livermore Herald*. Nothing could be more appropriate as an advertisement for the "Olivina" vintages, or more desirable as an ornament to any home, hotel or business house. A large assorted lot of equally fine calendars, selected by Mr. Barker, has arrived and will be handed out to the local hotel and saloon fraternity to meet the admiring eye of the general public. Such generous and tasty advertising cannot fall short of success.



**Golden Gate
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PRODUCERS OF
PURE CALIFORNIA

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Controllers of
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TRY THE

✠ J. · M. · L. ✠

Private Stock Whisky.

**FINEST
STRAIGHT WHISKY
IN THE MARKET . .**

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.,

CONTROLLERS

506 Market Street, - San Francisco.

London "Pubs." and Sideboards.

Englishmen arriving in New York are often puzzled at mention of the word "saloon," as describing the abode of a wine and spirit bar, for the word at their own home is convertible in meaning with that of the French word "salon," a pretentious and aristocratic appellation. In London they are used to hearing instead the words, coffee-house, inn, tavern, or public, which latter English slang shortens into "pub." Public house is the statutory phrase for a place in which is a licensed bar for the sale of wine, spirits, ales and beer, says *Anglo-American*.

"I arrested him, your worship, in a pub.," would be a current phrase with a police constable testifying before a police magistrate. The number of "pubs." in London extend far into the thousands, and usually they are located on some street corner (Anglice, a "turning"). It is rare to find one situated in the center of a block. That by reason of having facilities for two or three entrances, one that is called a bottle entrance, or for the purchase of drink by the bottle, another for women exclusively, and the main entrance for supplies by the glass. The bottle and feminine recesses are constructed more or less for privacy. Of these pubs. and taverns the feature is the trim and dressy barmaid, who is considered to be toward customers what Hebe was on Olympus to the gods. The advantage over the American barman is that the barmaid wears such a stereotyped smile as the coryphee shows and is more deft and quick-witted and less wearied by the monotony of serving drinks hour after hour. The experienced barmaid soon learns to draw the line between the mere innocent chaff of a customer and his impertinence or familiarity. Chaffing conversation is peculiarly a London institution, and it is heard in its choicest and most amusing form between customer and barmaid. The latter, like the Parisian gamine or New York newsboy urchin, rapidly acquire knowledge of human nature and tact. Nell Gwynne was of barmaid type, and Adelaide Neilson graduated into the theater from a "pub."

The average Britisher who patronizes the "pub." or the tavern bar (the latter usually a cozy 5x6 nook) seldom acquires critical knowledge of the merits of ale, beer, wine and spirits. He is readily satisfied and never seems to know that sometimes he is swallowing strychnine instead of hop infusion, or doctored port wine, gin and rum, and he never stops to think of the extra presence of fusel oil in his whiskies. In all those details he is not so wide awake as his American cousin in this.

Sherry is the wine called for in eighty instances out of a hundred wine-drinking customers, and that of a fiery kind which would not pass muster to any extent in this country. The average port wine dispensed by barmaids savors more of the logwood tracts of Central America than of the fertile terraces in and around Oporto. The American barkeeper tries to keep his customer as sober as possible, but it seems to be the aim of the London porter-house or public-house keeper to intoxicate his customer as soon as possible; which is a business error, in that the latter cannot stow away as much bibulous quantity.

The average London "pub." is not so pleasantly and attractively fitted up as is the American saloon. The former sticks to the old traditional arrangement behind the bar of pipes and casks that suggest valuable and frequently renewed stock, and it makes little show of inviting-looking decanters and bottles on shelves.

But there are what London teetotalers call "gin palaces" to be often found in the East End, brilliantly lighted and with counters well polished and showing much brass, into

which can be reflected at will the brass in the countenances confronting it. Your third-class John Bull, when not engaged in growling, is engaged either with his thirst or his empty stomach; hence he is a valuable customer for the "pub."

There is a genteel bar in every country mansion or castle. This is comprised in the sideboard always to be found in some one room well accoutred with bottles and decanters, effusively labeled, and with every variety of drinking utensil. Guests of the house are expected by the hospitable host to visit the sideboard at their sweet will, and the guest, although he be bishop, dean or rector, refrains not from patronizing this practical private bar. Nor is it *infra dig.* to have annexed to the sideboard a joint of cold beef or mutton with adjacent biscuit and cheese as a practical free luncheon. Moreover, a butler or a maid is always at hand to minister to the necessary details of appetite on the part of guests. There is no hypocrisy in John Bull either as host or guest; nor in Ireland, Wales or Scotland. Intoxication in Great Britain and Ireland is a foible, and not a crime, as under New York police law. British law is very stringent in securing to the subject the right to be kept from adulterated drink. In a late case a London court convicted a publican of adulteration by mixing water with his accredited spirits sold *eo nomine* as whisky, gin, rum or brandy. Said the court, "It is adulteration to even weaken full-bodied spirits with water, because the mixture is not what it purports to be." And British law maintains inspectors and gaugers to secure the subject the right to drink unadulterated tippie. And British law is vigilant also in protecting the trade-marks and brands of dealers in wines and spirits. British statesmen and diplomatists may deceive, but subjects shall not.

For Racking and Pumping.

Get the best Engine, the "Hercules." No fire, no steam; no boiler, no engineer, no danger; small expense; most satisfaction.

T. M. FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies and Whiskies.

719 MARKET STREET,

Next to Bancroft's History Building.

TELEPHONE MAIN 1830

SAN FRANCISCO

**OLIVINA-IDEAL
VINTAGES.**



Cabernet
BOTTLED AT THE OLIVINA VAULTS.

Julius Paul Smith.

GROWER.

NEW YORK OFFICE AND VAULTS,
65 & 67 DUANE ST.

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Owners and Handlers of its own Brands
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NAPA VALLEY WINE CO.

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SAN FRANCISCO,

INCORPORATED.

CALIFORNIA



NEW YORK OFFICE:

No. 45 BROADWAY.

AUGUST 10, 1894.

CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

Character in Cigars.

If a man smokes his cigar only long enough to keep it lighted, and relishes taking it from his mouth to cast a look at the curl of the smoke in the air, set him down as an easy-going man. Beware of the man who never releases the grip on his cigar, and is indifferent whether it burns or not; he is cool, calculating and exacting.

The man that smokes a bit, rests a bit, and fumbles the cigar more or less, is easily affected by circumstances. If the cigar goss out frequently, the smoker has a whole-souled disposition, is a "hail fellow well met," with a lively brain, a glib tongue, and generally a fine fund of anecdotes.

A nervous man who fumbles his cigar a great deal is a sort of popinjay among men. Holding the cigar constantly between the teeth, chewing it occasionally, and not caring if it is lighted at all, are the characteristics of men who have tenacity of bulldogs. The fop stands his cigar on end, and an experienced smoker points it straight ahead, or almost at right angles with his course.

J. M. Atherton on Revenue Laws.

May I ask a question, or rather put a question to your readers, and through your journal to our law makers: Why not let whisky go into trade after the Government collects the tax on the same footing with all other forms of merchandise?

It is not difficult to anticipate the answers, but are they satisfactory? The first answer would likely be—that it is necessary for the Government to keep control over the whisky after it is taxpaid to shut illicit whisky—moonshine—out of the market. The reply is not sustained by the history of the trade, nor is it defensible in theory or practice, says J. M. Atherton in *Bonfort's*. The present revenue law was enacted in 1868. It has been amended from time to time, but the basis or framework of the law still remains. It is true that there was fraud on the revenue from the imposition of the first tax of 20 cents per gallon in or about 1862. The machinery for collecting the tax was new and crude and the country in confusion from the war then in progress. This tax was raised to \$2 per gallon in or about 1865, and the frauds on the revenue were enormous. But these frauds did not come from "moonshine" whisky, but mainly from distilleries pretending to be operated under the law. The whisky got away from the distilleries and the warehouses without payment of tax, and that in almost every case through negligence or connivance of revenue officials.

As was to be expected under these conditions, a law was enacted so radical and stringent that an honest man could not operate a distillery without violating some of its provisions. Honest storekeepers and gaugers would have made the frauds impossible in the first place, and as soon as these were obtained the frauds ceased. No law, however severe it penalties or intricate its details, is self-executory, and dishonest officials could then and can now join hands with dishonest distillers and dealers to violate the law. It was not then necessary for the Government to take control of the whole whisky business and regulate it in all its commercial details. It is not necessary now that this should be done. The Government should collect the tax at the bonded warehouses and then let the whisky alone. It should then be free from Federal law and pass under control of State law.

The Government should confine its duty to such supervision over the registered distilleries as will insure the collection of the tax and expend its energy in breaking up illicit distilleries. This is a simple method of dealing with the whisky business, and it is the right one. In the future this country will

be forced, by the irresistible laws of development, to rely more and more on internal revenue. The list of taxed articles will increase, and the Government will slowly but surely absorb the management of a great mass of internal trade if the policy pursued at present is to be general and permanent.

Trade in the long run has shaped every Government, and the strongest lines have finally given way under the persistent and insidious attacks of trade interests. Will our Government follow this course or will we preserve the constitutional limitations on Federal authority? Of all the powers of the Government, the power to tax is the one to be most carefully and wisely applied and guarded. Through its exercise the Government can acquire control over the commerce of the country unless it limits its authority to the collection of its taxes and excludes all further interference with trade.

In illustration of this, the law enacted to secure revenue from whisky is construed to impose on the Government the duty of preventing fraud on the public—not on the revenue—in ordinary trade. The Government concludes that it is somewhat of a fraud for a distiller to change his business name, lest the public be deceived as to who is the actual distiller. Every cent of tax is paid—no complaint on that score—but it is a fraud on the public for John Doe to operate a distillery as Richard Roe. Now, apply this to tobacco and cigars. Then tax proprietary medicines and cosmetics and apply the same rule, and follow this up with an increased tax and jurisdiction over every manufacturing and mercantile establishment in the country. An army of clerks will be needed to select trade names and to pass on changes of business names.

Then again, the law enacted to obtain revenue is construed to mean that it is the duty of the Government to prevent a dealer from putting a gallon of water in a barrel of whisky. Some people are foolish enough to think that the more water that is put in the better, but the Government says it is a crime. It is true the tax has been paid, but that does not matter; the dealer simply must not put water in that barrel. To put a pound of sugar or a pint of pure sugar-syrup in the barrel is a horrible offense against the dignity of the law and the majesty of the Government. The tax has been paid, but the sugar must not go in. It changes the apparent proof a degree or two, and everybody is in danger of being poisoned. Revenue Agents are kept in motion all over the country, pouncing down on every dealer and wiring Washington about trifling things of this kind. No matter what article the Government taxes to raise revenue, the payment of the tax should liberate the property from Federal authority and send it into trade to become commingled with the general mass of property and subject to the laws of the State. Pure food laws are enacted by States, and the Government should not enact such laws. It is not wise policy. It augments Federal power and multiplies Federal officials. The law contains a provision which has been construed to prohibit the use of yeast in sour-mash distilleries, and this construction came very near to enforcement a few years ago.

If enforced, it would close every sour-mash distillery in Kentucky. Then another provision requires bond for taxes, with two sureties. These bonds are now often given with a guarantee company as surety. Some Commissioner may conclude that this is a violation of the law. The bottling law allows the distiller to bottle whisky from four to eight years old, but forbids the bottling in bond, or at the distilleries, of whisky older than eight years.

The tax of \$1.10 was an accident. It was in the Wilson bill, and, it is believed, would have been reduced to \$1 if the Conference Committee could have reported. It is safe to say that, as a separate proposition considered on its merits, the tax would not have been over \$1. The transportation-in-bond

sections retain a lien for the tax on the distiller who made the whisky. This practically multiplies the law as to fine whisky, and leaves transportation in bond open to spirits only, which are taxpaid on arrival at the general bonded warehouses.

The allowance for wantage ceases at the end of the fourth year. This operates as a loan of the tax by the Government at the rate of about 5 per cent. per annum, and adds in this way five cents per gallon per annum for the remaining four years of the tax. This discrimination against a large part of the bond stock rests in an unwise extension of credit by the Government. The same principle was applied once before, and after a few years was repealed, and the charge of interest abandoned. The money is not loaned by the Government, in plain terms, but is indirectly done, for the operation of the law produces exactly this result. The whole Internal Revenue law on the subject of distilled spirits should be revised. It is now thirty years since the present law was enacted, and the various amendments have been added from time to time to meet emergencies. An industry on which the Government relies for nearly one-fourth of its revenue is fairly entitled to consideration. The valuable parts of the old law should be retained, and the whole mass worked over on sound principles and adapted to the legitimate purpose of collecting the tax. The rate of tax in the light of existing facts—the bonded period, transportation in bond, bottling in bond or on distillery premises, operations of distilleries—all these subjects could be considered, and, in this way, a wise, just and consistent law could be readily framed and easily administered.

The Tax Should Be Reduced.

It is to be regretted that the prospect for a reduction in the tax on distilled spirits at this session of Congress is exceedingly poor. The tax should never have been increased, and would be more in reason if it were placed at seventy cents. This State has been handicapped by reason of the excessive tax, and there is no doubt of the fact that the additional cost has had a marked effect on the consumption of our product since the increase went into effect. There is one feature of the situation that should appeal to the law-makers, and that is the showing made in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He shows some plain figures and facts, proving that the increased tax is a detriment to the Government, and that the quantity of "moonshine" whisky produced as a result of it has been and is enormous.

Furthermore, he ably advocates a reduction of the tax, not only in the interest of good government, but of the revenues. Seventy cents, he thinks, would balance the two matters, and he is right. The trouble is to get Congress to make a reduction in the Internal Revenue. The "monkey" is with the customs duties whenever the opportunity presents. However, it can be shown that the present tax is bad, and it remains for the trade and distillers to keep "pegging away" at their Congressmen and Senators until they can be brought up to the working point.

We believe there will be no change in this session, as there are several matters of graver importance to be adjusted before the whisky and brandy men can be heard. Still, there there will be no time lost in starting the ball rolling. If we can assist in reducing the tax, it will be of great benefit to California.

Power Means Money.

Have you power? If not, it will pay you to buy a "Heracles" Gas or Gasoline Engine; reliable, safe, economical.

Climate and Drinking.

A well-known French writer (Montesquieu) has remarked that the amount of alcohol consumed depends chiefly on geographical situation, and that in cold and wet climates it is expected that more would be consumed than in the warmer climates of the South. Generally speaking, this is true, and we find spirit chiefly consumed in the North, and wine in the South. But wine, even in a wine-drinking country, will, if it becomes dear after bad vintages, often be replaced by beer or spirits, whilst after good and abundant harvests it again asserts itself. In southern Italy and Sicily no appreciable quantity of spirits is consumed. In the States of Central Italy the consumption, though small, is larger than in the South, whilst in the northern or Alpine provinces the amount consumed is stated to be considerable. Again, in France, in the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean, where wine is cheap, far less spirit is consumed than in the departments of the North, where the climate is colder. In Germany little or no wine is drunk in the Baltic provinces, the drink of the country being chiefly spirits, with some beer; whilst in the South, in Alsace-Lorraine, in Bavaria and Baden, a considerable quantity of wine is drunk as well as much beer. In Russia, spirits are almost the only drink, though it is stated there is an increasing amount of wine produced in the South, and the production of beer is also increasing, but with regard to both of these statistics are wanting; the production, however, for so large a country, is still, no doubt, small.

The Elusive Ex-Collector Welburn.

It seems that it is not so easy to locate ex-Collector Welburn as his friends have alleged. He has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury as a result of his recent trial.

Internal Revenue Agent Thrasher has returned from the town of Amarillo, Texas, where he went on a wild-goose chase after Welburn. He found the nest, but the bird had flown and left no trail behind for the Revenue Agent to follow.

Welburn is a Texan by birth, his family is well known there, and the State is full of his friends. He got word of Captain Thrasher's impending arrival and left the neighborhood. The revenue agent had expected to surprise his old friend and was greatly chagrined to find an empty house.

Welburn has not informed even his wife of his present whereabouts. He prefers to remain a fugitive rather than go to trial on the O'Brien charges. It is supposed that he is now in Mexico.

The Internal Revenue Department has detectives on the hunt, but Captain Thrasher is back at his office. If Mr. Welburn cares to call he will find at least one man to welcome him.

Mida's Annual Directory.

The annual edition of Mida's Directory of the distillers, wholesale liquor dealers, etc., of the United States, is at hand. It has been carefully compiled, covers the ground thoroughly, and, in addition, is not only compact and handy in size, but is substantially made. It is a valuable publication, and should be in the hands of every dealer who desires information on these lines.

This is going the rounds of the press: — Two little tots were about to be put to bed, and were kneeling at their mother's knee saying the Lord's prayer. The oldest one was repeating it after his mother, and when they reached the passage, "give us this day our daily bread," what was the mother's surprise when the other tot exclaimed: "hit him for pie, brother; hit him for pie."

Brick Vineyards Again.

Many readers of the REVIEW will remember statements made time and again regarding the existence of "brick vineyards" in New York. The following, in that connection, from the *American Wine Press* of that city, will be read with interest:

Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that a great many tons of grapes were shipped to New York City last fall to be made into wine both on a large and a small scale. A prominent dealer says that from fifty to one hundred tons of grapes have been turned into wine this season by what he calls "wine manufacturers," and by private parties.

Speaking of this trade to a representative of the *American Wine Press*, this dealer explained some of the mysteries and secrets of wine making in cities. "This fall," said he, "in Western New York hundreds of tons of grapes were damaged by the frost, and the growers were glad to sell them at any price. The average price paid was from \$8 to \$10 per ton, or from two-fifths to one-half a cent per pound.

"There are two classes of people in New York," continued the dealer, "who use cheap grapes to make cheap wines. First, there are manufacturers who can produce something like wine out of 'any old thing.' All that they need is a little grape juice to give some flavor, and the rest is water, glucose, dried apples, logwood and flavoring extract, etc. Such stuff these manufacturers produce and call 'wine.' It is time that something was done to stop the sale of manufactured wine, which is marketed under various names and different labels. There are quite a number of firms in New York City engaged in this kind of trade. And these same people have done much to hurt legitimate business.

"In the second class we have individuals who make wine for consumption in their families. Most of them are foreigners—Germans, Italians and Frenchmen—all of whom have been used to drinking wine as freely as water. If you go in the Italian quarter in this city you will find a number of Italians who do their own pressing. Some of them use small cider presses, and others, who cannot afford a press, place the grapes in a barrel and press down by boards or by weights. A hole is made in the bottom of the barrel and the juice strained off and put into another barrel, where it goes through fermentation. Those who do not understand handling dry wine make sweet wine by adding sugar and some spirits. In this way our wine-loving citizens procure wine at a cost not to exceed 12 cents per gallon.

"With cheap California wine, pure and well made," said the dealer, in conclusion, "there seems to be no need of manufacturing 'fake' wine. The best way is to buy your wine of some reliable producer, whose name is a guarantee of his goods."

They Don't Want a Thing.

The Argentine Congress is discussing a bill for Government monopoly of the distillery business in the Republic. The scheme is a revenue measure, and the main features, as outlined by its author, Senor Pellegrini, are given below:

1. The construction of all new distilleries and the importation of new distillery machinery, as well as the process of distilling itself, without consent of the authorities, shall be illegal on and after the passing of the bill. Three Commissions shall be named, for three divisions of the Republic, who shall proceed to the valuation, for expropriation purposes, of all the distilling plants in the country. On and after a fixed date all distilleries not working under a contract with the national authorities shall be closed, and the existing stock of

alcohol shall be declared by all holders.

2. The Executive shall be authorized to issue \$15,000,000 of Internal 6 per cent. bonds, 10 per cent. of which shall be redeemable annually. The interest on these bonds shall be met by the proceeds of the alcohol monopoly.

3. The Executive shall fix annually the price to be paid to the distilleries which continue working, basing its calculations on the cost, whether the material be maize or molasses. The Board of Monopoly shall appoint officials to receive all the produce of these distilleries, which shall be labeled and sealed by them. They shall contract, where necessary, for the rectification of crude alcohol. Wine producers shall be allowed to make sufficient alcohol from wine or grape produce to fortify their wines to a certain extent (14°). Any further production shall be only by special permission and shall be handed over to the State.

4. The sale of alcohol shall be made from the State warehouses in lots of not less than 500 liters. The alcohol shall be of 95° strength, and the price shall be cost, plus \$1 (currency) duty. Imported alcohols shall pay, in addition to the ordinary import duty, at the rate of \$1 (currency) per liter of 50°, \$1.50 per liter of 50° to 75°, and \$2 per liter when above 75° strength. The exporter of alcohol shall receive a drawback equivalent to the duty he has paid. Alcohol for other purposes than personal consumption shall be rendered unfit for drinking and sold at average cost.

5. The Board shall consist of a Director-General and five ordinary members. It shall have the number of employees which may be necessary, and shall be under the Finance Department.

6. Offenses against the law shall be punished by confiscation, and by fines of from five to thirty times the amount of the fraud. If the latter should not be ascertainable, the fine may be from \$5000 to \$50,000. For a second offense the penalty shall be double, with imprisonment for a term which may be from six months to three years. Fifty per cent. of the product of such fines shall go to the informer.—*Bureau of American Republics.*

A Great Grape District.

The average California grape grower does not appreciate the extent of the vineyard interests in Western New York. For instance, Lake Keuka, twenty-two miles long and eight miles in width, is banked on either side with vineyards. In fact, says the *Grape Belt*, its sixty miles of shore line is almost one continuous stretch of vineyards. The lake is surrounded by hills which rise in many places straight and steep from the shore. And it is on these slopes, terraced in a horizontal direction, that we find some of the finest vineyards. The Lake Keuka grapes grow on what may be called poor soil. The surface of the hillsides is composed of gravel and shale on calcareous rock. In many places the ground looks bare—is bare, and although weeds and mulleins find no great nourishment, the grape vines seem to do well. The success of grape growing about Lake Keuka is due both to the nature of the soil and the natural surroundings. The lake protects the vines from early and late frosts; the soil being loose and porous retains the heat and allows the tender roots to thrive, while the slope gives the right kind of sun exposure to ripen and mature the fruit.

"My wheel," said the inexperienced girl, "has seemed to me awfully hard. It seemed as if it wanted to run backward." "You," said the experienced wheelwoman, with the air of one who could explain it all, "have got your bloomers on wrong side before."

California Crops in 1897.

California products made a good record in the year just passed, and the outlook for the present year is, to say the least, encouraging. A continuance of dry weather throughout December led to some gloomy predictions of a rainless winter, but records show that no dependence can be placed upon the distribution of rainfall. Farmers had enough rain early in December for plowing, and if moisture comes within two weeks all will be well with grain. A glance over the products of the year shows that California leads all the States of the Union in the number of great staples. She is first in yield in general fruits, oranges, raisins, prunes, wine and beans. Her fruits for the year were valued at \$17,000,000; oranges, 2,883,500 boxes, valued at \$5,198,700; wine, 25,000,000 gallons, worth \$4,485,370; beans, 87,462,500 pounds, valued at \$8,251,600; prunes, 82,512,300 pounds, valued at \$3,298,500. Of wheat California raised 891,084 tons, and exported nearly 10,000,000 centals, valued at \$14,736,774. Flour exports were 940,621 barrels, valued at \$4,125,163. Barley exports were 3,116,909 centals, valued at \$3,684,318. Oats exported were 29,827 centals, valued at \$40,984. Corn exported was 75,642 centals, valued at \$77,049.

New and Renewed Licenses.

The Police Commissioners have issued the following new and renewed licenses since our last issue:

Michael Hayes, 46 Seventh.
 Richard Fice, E. cor. Jessie and Anthony.
 Joseph Kruff, 220 Kearny.
 Henry P. Flannery, Stmr. Encinal.
 Henry P. Flannery, Stmr. Bay City.
 John Rettig, SW. cor. Thirtieth and Mission.
 John Jurgensen, 227 East.
 Thomas Comisky, 354 Third.
 Peterson & Rollins, 439 Pine.
 Thomas Donlan, 143 Clara.
 John F. McGowan, 3438 Mission.
 Fuetsch & Feichman, 219 Second.
 James Gillespie, 1044 Folsom.
 Stanley & Sheridan, Market and Turk.
 Henry Schlesselman, NW. cor. Devisadero and Hayes.
 Patrick McCormack, 83 Brady.
 Becker & Bryan, 25 Turk.
 John McCallough, 921 Kearny.
 William McCabe, 224 Clara.
 Ou Soon, 16 Stouts alley.
 Wulff & Baumann, 1729 San Bruno avenue.
 Henry Guldemann, 223 Banks.
 Albert Bergstrom, 129 O'Farrell.

Figoni & Franchi, SE. cor. Stockton and Filbert.
 Michael P. Ryan, SW. cor. Twenty-fourth and Bryant.
 Martin Canevascini, 125 Montgomery avenue.
 Timothy McCarty, 735 Mission.
 William J. O'Neil, NW. cor. Buchanan and Ellis.
 Leonhardt & Kehrlein, NW. cor. Fulton and 24th avenue.
 Henry Timby, 1110 Kentucky.
 Frank Leveroni, 1402 Dupont.
 Roberti Dennis, 528 Pacific.
 Busch Francisca, S. cor. Beale and Folsom.
 Charles D. Mangels, E. cor. Sixth and Mission.
 George H. Herrick, 33 Third.
 Otto S. Carlson, 26 Stenart.
 Wilson & Mulcrevy, 522 Hayes.
 Robert Simpson, 350 Brannan.
 Myers & Turner, 131½ Sixth.
 Thomas R. Williams, SW. cor. Devisadero and Ellis.
 Alfred Jobling, 137 Fifth.
 Daniel Del Carlo, 72 Jackson.
 Mary E. Miller, 1034 Howard.
 George Brown, 443 Bush.
 John H. Bernhardt, 818 Clay.
 Julius H. Amme, 215 Montgomery avenue.
 Fortunato Tofanelli, 124 Washington.
 Peter P. Flood, 120 California.
 Man Fong & Co., 714 Washington.
 Grasso & Carli, 625 Pine.
 Victor Wenes, 532½ Pine.
 John Dryer, 242 Fourth.

Where the Lord of Creation Fails.

A man can't do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak, and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch that the cat does not steal the remnant of the meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table, and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal, and give the orders to the butcher—and she can do it all at once, and not half try.

Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning and made it light the great cities of the world.

But he can't find a reel of thread in his wife's work-basket; he can't discover her pocket in a dress hanging in the closet; he can't hang out clothes and get them on the line right end up; he can't hold clothespins in his mouth while he is doing it, either; he can't be polite to somebody he hates; he can't sew on a button—in short he can't do a hundred things that women do almost instinctively.

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SHERRY



SWAN GIN



SCOTCH WHISKY



SOUR MASH WHISKEY

THE LEADING BRANDS IN THE MARKET.

CHARLES MEINECKE & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC COAST

314 SACRAMENTO ST., S. F.

A Hot Scotch Feed.

Here is a menu to give one disagreeable dreams, but our Scotch friends will duly appreciate it. It is that of the Scotsmen of Eastbourne when celebrating last St. Andrew's Day at the Royal Restaurant. They consistently and conscientiously ate through the menu to the enlivening strains of a Scots Guards piper, who gave a spirited rendering of the "Cock 'o the North."

Native Oysters.
Broo.
Cockie Leekie.
"Lang may we live, an' lang enjoy
Ilka blessin' life can gie,—
Health, wealth, content, an' pleasour,
An' cockie leekie."
Scotch Broth.
"There's pears intil' an' there's beans intil't,
An' there's carrots, an' neeps, an' greens intil't."

FISH.
Cod an' Caller on Bree.
"It cam frae some place far abroad
Whaur sailors gang tae fish for cod."
Caller Haddies.
"Can ye tell me, fisher laddies,
What's gotten into the heid's o' the haddies?"

REAL SCOTCH FARE.
Haggis.
"Fair fa' yer honest, sones face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin' race."
Singet Sheip's Heid an' Trotters.
"John Anderson, my jo,
Cum in as ze gae by,
An' ze salt get a sheip's head
Weel baken in a pie."
Black an' White Puddins.
"And first they they ate the white puddins,
An' syne they ate the black."

GAME.
Haunch o' Venison.
"My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here
My heart's in the Highlands, a' chasing the deer."
Roast Bubbly Jock.
"They 'a in one united body,
Declared it a fine fat howtowdie."

GOOSE.
"O'er ptarmigan an' venison,
The priest had spoken his benison."

SWEETS.
Countess o' Balmoral Puddin'.
Chartreuse Jelly.
Ice Pudding.
"The Keibuck, Parls o' Cake,
An' a hantle mair sikelie."
"He pang'd himsel' fu' o' collops an' kail,
Syne whang'd at the bannocks 'o barley meal"

DESSERT.
Pears, Pines, Grapes, Rosy Cheekit Apples, Nits, etc.
Coffee an' Parlies to be handed round, along wi' the Sneeshin Mull.
"Doeh an' Dhorris."

WINE LIST.
Pouilly. Vino de Pasto. Hockheimer. Margaux.
"A wee drap o' the Auld Kirk." Verve Monnier, 1884.
Yellow Chartreuse. Kummel. Champagne Cognac, 1840.
Cockburn's Port, 1884. Chateau Langon Barton.

—Wine and Spirit Gazette.

Eastern advices are that the demand, which had fallen off some immediately before the holidays, has resumed its usual slow pace of hand-to-mouth business. If prices are weaker, it is not due to any falling off in the demand, but it is simply due to the great anxiety on the part of the sellers to dispose of their holdings, fearing that the conditions in California are far from being favorable to any advance.

Return to Normal Prosperity.

In the showing of business failures for 1897 there is made plain a marked reduction in the percentage of the commercial death rate as compared with every year since and including 1893. Comment to this effect is made by *Bradstreet's* in its review of the record of financial disasters for the year just closed. There is a heavy falling off, alike in number and in liabilities, of those individuals, firms or corporations succumbing to the pressure of unfavorable circumstances, primarily indicating a return of prosperous conditions in general business.

The returns show for the year 1897 a total of 13,090 failures, against 15,112 in 1896, and 15,560 in 1893. This was a decrease of more than 2000, or 13.3 per cent. from 1896. The comparison is also made with the panic year, 1893, and with 1891, a year when business was generally very prosperous. By comparison with 1893, the failures this year were less by 15 per cent., and with 1891 by 2.3 per cent. The statement is also made that the liabilities of the firms that have failed this year were less than they have been in four years.

No more conclusive demonstration is possible of a return to the normal condition of prosperity which prevailed up to 1893.

Prohibition Didn't Do It.

The number of licensed saloon keepers in the United States was reduced 10,340 during the last year. In 1896 the total was 216,368; in 1897, 206,018. Of the latter, 11,074 are licensed to sell malt liquors only. There is no State or territory without its saloons; even Alaska has 147 and 6 breweries. Prohibition Maine has 995, Kansas 2169 and Iowa 3789. Indian Territory has only 13, the smallest number. New York, of course, leads off, and the other States as follows: New York 32,990, Illinois 17,339, Ohio 14,849, Pennsylvania 14,590, California 12,767. There are comparatively few saloons in the South. Alabama has 850, Arkansas 649, Mississippi 326, South Carolina 322. Georgia has 1210, only 256 more than the District of Columbia, 400 less than Montana and 428 less than Rhode Island. Arkansas, Indian Territory, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Vermont are without breweries.

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525 FRONT STREET,

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KRUG & CO., Reims.....Champagne
JOS. PERRIER FILS & CO., Chalons sur Marne ..Champagne
GARVEY & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
FORRESTER & CO., Xerez de la Frontera.....Sherries
OFFLEY, CRAMP & FORRESTER, Oporto.....Port Wines
E. REMY MARTIN & CO., Rouillac.....Cognacs
H. UNDERBERG ALBRECHT, Rheinberg am Niederrhein
.....Boonekanip Bitters
J. B. SHERRIFF & CO. Ltd., Glasgow,.....{ Scotch Whisky
JOSEPH GUY, Aigre,.....{ Jamaica Rum.
J. F. GINOULHIAC, Bordeaux,.....Cognacs
.....Clarets

ALSO OFFER FOR SALE

IRISH WHISKY—of Dublin Distillers' Co., Ltd., Dublin.
GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT—"Harp" Brand—bottled by Cameron & Saunders, London.

HOLLAND GIN—the "Comet" Brand of E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam.
SCOTCH WHISKY—in cases. The "Struan" Whisky, bottled in Glasgow especially for this market.

ITALIA de PISCO—from M. A. Warde and A. R. McLean.....Peru
MEDFORD RUM—from Daniel Lawrence & Sons.

DOMESTIC GIN—The "Anchor" Brand, Eastern Distilling Co.

SINGAPORE PINEAPPLES—in cases, Brand "Tan Twa Hee"
"Chop Tek Wat."

KENTUCKY WHISKIES—Blue Grass,—Boone's Knoll—Hermitage—Hermitage Rye—Old Crow—U. S. Club—Elk Run—E. C. Berry.

Prices Current.

These are the long prices. The rate of discount on purchases of a considerable quantity, can be learned by applying to the agents or dealers. We urgently request dealers, agents and producers to notify us when a change occurs in the prices current of the goods they handle.

California Wines & Brandies

The Prices given are for quarts and pints put up in cases of twelve and twenty four bottles.]

C. CARPY & CO.			
511-517 Sacramento street, San Francisco			
La Loma, Grand Medoc	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00	
Burgundy	5.00	6.00	
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50	
Sauterne	5.00	6.00	
Riesling	4.00	5.00	
Sweet Muscatel, 1882	9.00	10.00	
Sherry, 1882	9.00	10.00	
Port, 1882	8.00	9.00	
Cal. Rochelle Brandy	12.00	13.00	

MONT ROUGE WINES.

A. G. Chanche Livermore,			
Office and Depot, 615-617 Front St., S. F.			
	Quarts		
Burgundy	\$ 9.00		
Claret, Retour'd Europe	9.00		
Curagon, Favorite wine of Henri IV, King of France	8.00		
Haut Sauternes	7.00		
Sauternes	6.00		
Light Sauternes	5.00		
Claret Grand Vin	6.00		
Table Claret	4.00		
Zinfandel	3.00		
\$1.00 additional for pints. Red and white wines in bulk at all prices.			

J. GUNDLACH & CO.,			
Cor. Second & Market Sts. San Francisco.			
PRICES PER CASE.			
	QUARTS.	PINTS.	
Traminer, 82	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	
Gutedel, 82	6.00	7.00	
Burgundy, 84	6.00	7.00	
Zinfandel 83	5.00	6.00	

INGLENOOK WINES.

Agency, 101 Front street, San Francisco.			
Table Claret blended from choice foreign grapes, vintage 1890	\$3.50		
Zinfandel	4.50		
Extra Table Claret, Medoc type red label, 1889	5.50		
Burgundy, 1889, Reserve Stock	7.00	8.00	
Sauterne dry, Sauvign Vert '86	5.50		
Gutedel, Chasselas Vert, 1889	4.50		
Hock, Rhenish type	6.00		
Burger, Chablis type	5.50		
Riesling, Johannisberg type 1889	6.50		
Hints of two dozen \$1 per case additional.			
None genuine except bearing seal or cork brand of the proprietor.			

KOHLER & FROHLING.

601 Folsom Street, San Francisco.			
Riesling	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50	
Hock	3.50	4.00	
Gutedel	4.50	5.00	
Sauterne	4.50	5.00	
Zinfandel	3.75	4.25	
Zinfandel, old	4.50	5.00	
Burgundy	4.00	4.50	
Superior Port	10.00		
Sherry	7.50		
Angelica	6.00		
Muscatel	6.00		
Madeira	6.00		
Malaga	6.00		
Brandy	10.00		

KOLB & DENHARD.

420-426 Montgomery st., San Francisco.			
Per Case.			
Hock	\$3.00		
Riesling	3.50		
Gutedel	4.00		
Sauterne	4.00		
Sauterne, 1890	5.00		

Claret	2.50		
Zinfandel	3.00		
Cabernet	3.50		
Burgundy	4.00		
Port, 1888	7.00		
Port, 1890	5.50		
Sherry	5.00		
Cognac, 1889	10.00		

S. LACHMAN & CO.,

453 Brannan street, San Francisco			
Old Port	\$7.00	\$8.00	
Zinfandel	3.50	4.00	
Riesling	4.50	5.00	
Madeira	8.00		
Malaga	8.00		
Cognac	14.00		

JESSE M. LEVY & CO.

Office and Cellars, 502-4-6 Market Street San Francisco, Cal.			
GLEN ELLEN WINES.			
	Per doz.	Qts.	Pts.

Zinfandel, No. 1	\$3.25		
Zinfandel, No. 2	2.50		
Burgundy, Old Bottling	3.25		
Cabernet, extra	3.25		
Hock	2.50		
Riesling	2.75		
Riesling Johannisberg	4.00		
Sauterne	3.25		
Port	3.25		
Sherry	3.25		
Angelica	3.25		
Muscatel	3.25		
Tokay	3.25		
Malaga	4.00		
Above goods when put up in pints cost 75 cents more for 2 dozen pints than given prices. Better grades and very fine old wines always in stock, prices for which will be cheerfully given on application.			

C. M. MANN,

(Successor to I. DE TUEK.)			
Office and Cellars 216-218-220 Sacramento st., and 221 Commercial st. S. Francisco.			
Cognac Brandy, XXXX., (Quarts)	\$10.00		
" " " " " " " "	9.00		
" " " " " " " "	5.50		
Tenturier Port	4.00		
Trousseau Port, No. 1	4.00		
Dry Sherry, Private Stock	5.50		

Dry Sherry, Superior	\$4.00		
Angelica, Old Selected Stock	4.00		
Muscatele " " "	4.00		
Malaga " " "	4.00		
Madeira " " "	4.00		
Tokay, best, Old Selected Stock	6.00		
Tokay, " " "	4.50		
Haut Sauterne " " "	5.00		
Bresling " " "	3.50		
Gutedel, " " "	3.50		
Hock " " "	3.00		
Cabernet, "Grand Vin" " "	5.00		
Burgundy " " "	4.50		
Zinfandel Claret, Selected Claret	3.50		
XX Claret, " " "	3.50		
Claret, " " "	2.75		

SCHRAMSBERG VINEYARD,

St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal			
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.			
212-214 Market Street, San Francisco.			
Schramsberger Hock, white	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	
" " " " " "	5.00	6.00	
" " " " " "	7.00	8.00	
" " " " " "	6.00	7.00	
Schramsberger, Claret, red	5.00	6.00	
" " " " " "	5.00	6.00	
" " " " " "	5.00	6.00	

NAPA VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Second and Folsom St., San Francisco.			
SHERWOOD & SHERWOOD, Agents.			
212-214 Market street, San Francisco.			
Hock, green label	\$ 3.00	\$ 4.00	
Hock, black label	3.50	4.50	
Gutedel cl.	4.00	5.00	
Riesling	4.50	5.50	
Cabernet	4.50	5.50	
Burgundy	4.00	5.00	
Zinfandel	3.50	4.50	
Claret, black label	3.00	4.00	
Claret, red label	2.75	3.70	
Private Stock Hock	5.00	6.00	
" " " " " "	9.00	10.00	
" " " " " "	8.00	9.00	
" " " " " "	5.00	6.00	
" " " " " "	7.00	8.00	
" " " " " "	12.00	13.00	
Sherry	4.50		
Port	4.50		

World's Columbian Exposition

GUCKENHEIMER

Pure Rye Whiskey

Highest Score of Awards, with Medal and Diploma.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION! ABSOLUTELY PURE!

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MONTROSE RYE WHISKEY.



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OLD STYLE MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY

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A. A. Solomon,

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74 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

GENUINE XX BEADING OIL XX

Reduced To \$7.50 Per Gallon.

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—STEAM AND HAND—

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61, 63, 65 NORTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wine and Liquor Barrels and Tanks

A Specialty.

I am now prepared to make and furnish the largest, as well as the smallest article in my line of Cooperage. Estimates given with promptness. All work warranted to be finished in workmanlike manner and equal to any in the market.

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5 LEIDESDORFF STREET,
JAMES O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,
BASS' ALE AND GUINNESS' STOUT,
MOORE, HUNT & CO'S WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

BONESTELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN PAPER

A Specialty Made of
FOURDENIER TISSUE AND STRIPPED MANILA
For Wrapping Bottles.
401 and 403 SANSOME ST., S. F.

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Monte Cristo
CHAMPAGNE

EXTRA DRY

(REGISTERED)



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(Dagliani), Italia and San Francisco

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Hey, Grauerholz & Co.

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WINES & LIQUORS

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Davy Crockett Whisky.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT, THEN GO AHEAD.

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LOMA PRIETA LUMBER CO.

—SUCCESSORS TO—

WATSONVILLE M. & L. CO.

Have Constantly on Hand a Full Supply
of the Following Sizes of

GRAPE STAKES

2x2—4 feet Long, 2x2—5 Feet Long.

2x2—6 Feet Long.

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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NEW YORK

FERRO-QUINA TONIC BITTERS

A Wonderful Tonic and Strengthening

AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST

ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, MUSCULAR DEBILITY, NAUSEA, HEAD
ACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PHTHISIS, SCROFULA,
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, LASSITUDE
and other diseases caused by a disordered system.

Especially Recommended as a preventative against FEVERS
in tropical climates.

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1400 DUPONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOLE AGENT FOR U. S. AND CANADA.

Or any wholesale or commission house in this City



Angelica.....	4.50
Tokay.....	4.50
Muscadel.....	4.50
Madeira.....	4.50
Brandy Crown *.....	10.00
" " ".....	12.00
" " ".....	15.00
" " ".....	18.00

L. J. ROSE & CO., LTD, San Gabriel, Cal.

Port, 1873, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$15.00
" 1876, " " ".....	12.00
" 1882, " " ".....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
gherry, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Angelica, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
Angelica, 1886, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	\$7.50
Muscadel, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Tokay, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Madeira, 1882, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	9.00
" 1886, " " ".....	7.50
Brandy, 1881, " " ".....	15.00
" 1886, " " ".....	10.00
Zinfandel, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. ".....	5.00
Burger, 1890, 1 doz. qts. in case.....	4.00
" 2 " pts. ".....	5.00

All the foregoing vintages are true to name and age, as indicated on label. We guarantee the absolute purity of every bottle of wine and brandy put up by us.

"CRESTA BLANCA."

WETMORE-BOWEN COMPANY.

140 Montgomery street, San Francisco

WHITE WINES.

Sauterne Souvenir.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Haut Sauterne Souvenir.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau Yquem Souvenir.....	11.00	12.00

RED WINES.

Table d'hotel Souvenir.....	5.50	6.50
St. Julien Souvenir.....	7.00	8.00
Margaux Souvenir.....	8.00	9.00

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE

Zinfandel.....	4.00	5.00
Burgundy.....	6.00	7.00
Riesling.....	5.00	6.00

EL PINAL.

Port, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Port, " 1888.....	6.50
Port, " 1886.....	8.00
Old Tronseau Port.....	12.00
Sherry, Vintage 1890.....	5.50
Sherry, " 1888.....	6.50
Sherry, " 1886.....	8.00
Sherry, Amontillado Type.....	10.00
Muscadel.....	5.50
Angelica.....	5.50
Frontignan.....	9.00
Brandy, 1890.....	11.00
Brandy, 1888.....	13.50
Brandy, 1886.....	16.00
Brandy, 1876.....	20.00

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

NAGLEE BRANDY BOTTLED AT DISTILLERY

CASE GOODS.

White Label Q. C., not under 25 yrs.....	\$30.00
Blue Label, 15, not under 15 yrs.....	15.00
Red Label, O. N., not under 10 yrs.....	12.00

Trade discounts according to quantity.

BULK.

(In packages of 25 gallons each.)	
For ages 1872-1876.....	\$4.00
" 1877-1882.....	3.50
" 1883-1884.....	3.25

Bitters.

D. P. ROSSI,

N. E. Cor. Dupont and Green Sts., S. F.

FERRO QUINA BITTERS.

12 quarts to case.....	\$10.00
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WILLIAM WOLFF & CO.,

329 Market street, San Francisco.

AROMATIQUE.

Per case of 12 quarts.....	\$12.00
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Imported Wines.

ALEC B. WILBERFORCE,

123 California street, San Francisco.

RED WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Quarts. Pints.

Floirae.....	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
Chat. Lacroix.....	8.00	9.00
Paulliac, 1887.....	5.50	6.50
" 1881.....	9.00	10.00
St. Julien 1887.....	9.00	10.00
St. Estephe 1887.....	9.00	10.00
Chateau du Gallan, 1881.....	10.50	
" 1878.....	12.50	
" le Pain, 1878.....	11.50	12.50
Pontet Canet, 1887.....	13.50	14.50
Chat. Beycheville, 1887.....	16.00	
" 1881.....	17.00	
Chateau Langoa.....	18.00	
" 1873.....	21.00	22.00
" 1871.....	24.50	25.50
Chat Brown Catenac, 1887.....	23.00	24.00
" Leoville, 1887.....	24.50	25.50
" 1878.....	25.50	
" Larose, 1874.....	24.50	25.50
" Lafite, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
" Margaux, 1874.....	29.00	30.00
(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)		
Paulliac, 1889.....	9.00	10.00
St. Emilion Superieur.....	10.00	
Chat. Cheval Blanc, 1889.....	14.00	
Chateau Leoville, 1889.....	16.50	
Chateau Bataille, 1881.....	17.50	18.50
Chat. Kirwan, 1878.....	22.00	
Chat. Lapointe Pomerol, '78.....	22.00	
Chat. Pontet Canet, 1874.....	23.00	
" Beycheville, 1874.....	25.00	
Chat. Larose, 1870.....	24.00	

Chateau Talbot d'Aux, 1875 24.00 25.00

Chateau Leoville, 1875..... 25.50

Chat. Cos d'Estour, 1875, 28.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

St. Marc..... \$ 7.00 \$ 8.00

Pontet Canet..... 11.00 12.00

WHITE WINES.

(Barton & Guestier, Bordeaux.)

Sauternes 1878..... 9.25 10.25

Vin de Graves, 1878..... 10.50 11.50

Barsac, 1878..... 11.00 12.00

Haut Sauternes, 1877..... 17.50 18.50

Haut Sauternes, 1874..... 18.50 19.50

Chateau Yquem, 1884..... 30.50 31.50

Chateau Yquem, 1874..... 36.00

(H. Cuvelier & frere, Bordeaux.)

Chateau Giraud, 1884..... 28.00 29.00

" La Tour Blanche '84 28.00 29.00

(Du Vivier & Co., Bordeaux.)

Graves premieres..... \$9.00 \$10.00

CALIFORNIAN-RED WINES.

(A. Duval.)

Burgundy, 1889..... 5.00 6.00

Cabernet Sauvignon, 1890..... 5.00 6.00

CALIFORNIA-WHITE WINES.

(A. Duval.)

Riesling, 1889..... 4.50 5.50

Chablis, 1884..... 5.00 6.00

Sauterne, 1889..... 5.00 6.00

Crene de Sauterne, 1889, (private stock)..... 7.50 8.50

BURGUNDIES-RED WINES.

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune C D'Or.)

Macon, 1884..... 11.00 12.00

Pommard, 1884..... 15.50 16.50

Clos de Vougeot, 1887 (Monopole)..... 25.50 26.50

Chambertin 1884..... 26.00 27.00

(Bouchard pere & fils, Beaune, C D'Or)

Chablis, 1884..... 13.50 14.50

HOCKS.

(S. Friedlander, Mayence.)

Laubenheimer, 1889..... \$ 9.50 \$10.50

Liebenbraumlich, 1889, "Se- 14.50

lected Grapes"..... 17.00 18.00

Ranenthaler, 1884..... 21.00 22.00

Hochheimer Dom Dechauey, 1884..... 22.50 23.50

Liebenbraumlich, 1876, "Extra Quality"..... 30.00 31.00

Steinberger Cabinet, 1876..... 32.00 33.00

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Schloss Johannisberger, '68, \$45.00 \$46.00

SHERRIES.

(Sandeman, Buck & Co., Jerez.

Maltese Cross..... 18.00

Pemartiu Brut..... 20.00

" Umbrella..... 21.00

" Amontillado..... 23.00

(E. J. Howell, London.)

Solera Especial..... 13.50

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Ye Old Style, Puro Especial 15.50

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(H. Cuvelier & Frere.)

Five Champagne "Reserve" 1870..... 36.00

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Very Old Cognac, 1803..... 45.00

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Coates & Co's Original Plymouth (Unsweetened)..... 10.50

(Peter Dawson, Dufftown.)

Dawson's "Perfection"..... 12.50

" "Special"..... 14.50

" "Extra Special" 16.50

" "Perfection," 24

flasks..... 14.00

Dawson's "Perfection," 48

half-flasks..... 16.00

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Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality "Special"..... 35.50 36.50

Perrier-Jouet, Finest Extra Quality, "Brut"..... 34.00 36.00

Half Pints "Special," \$42.00 per case of 48 bottles.

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Barbera, in cases of 12 bottles..... 5.50

Barolo, " " "..... 7.00

Gattinara, " " "..... 6.50

Nebbiolo, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles..... 8.50

Brachetto, red, sparkling, in cases of 12 bottles..... 8.50

Gignolino, in cases of 12 bottles..... 6.50

Pints \$1 per case more.

C. & F. Giaeobini, Altomonte, Calabria.

(Faucy wines for altar and medical use.)

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Laeryma Christi, " 12 "..... 7.00

Tokay, " 12 "..... 7.00

Malvasia, " 12 "..... 7.00

Couot E. Di Miraflore.

Barolo, in cases of 12 bottles, 1887..... 7.50

CHIANTI WINE.-IN FLASKS.

J. L. Ruffino, Florence.

Per case of 2 dozen quarts..... 11.50

" 4 " pints..... 13.00

WHITE AND RED STILL.

Pasquale Scala, Naples.

Laeryma Christi, per case of 12 bottles..... 7.25

Moscato di Siracusa, per case of 12 bottles..... 7.00

Falerno, red, per case of 12 bottles..... 7.00

Capri, " 12 "..... 6.50

Pints, 75 cents per case more.

SPARKLING WINES.

Pasquale Scala, Naples.

Laeryma Christi, quarts..... 17.50



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BRUT (Gold Seal)

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The Perfection of a Dry Wine

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A Rich Wine

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DIRECT FROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

FAMOUS
PEERLESS WHISKIES.GUARANTEED
STRICTLY PURE.

These Whiskies have a reputation second to none on the Pacific Coast. They have been given years of trial by the best class of trade and consumers and are pronounced without a peer. When given a trial they speak for themselves. For sale in quantities to suit in Louisville or San Francisco by

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GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.,	-	-	-	-	Sherries	JOSE BOULE,	-	-	-	Tarragonas
SILVA & COSENS,	-	-	-	-	Ports	A. BRONDUM & SON,	-	-	-	Acquavit
BLANDY BROS. & CO.	-	-	-	-	Madeiras	ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.,	-	-	-	Brandies.
ACKERMAN-LAURANCE,	-	-	-	-	Sparkling Saumur	JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ltd.	-	-	-	Irish Whisky
WILHELM PANIZZA,	-	-	-	-	Rhine Wines	THE AROBEG DISTILLERY CO.,	-	-	-	Scotch Whisky
MARTINI & ROSSI,	-	-	-	-	Vermouth	CHAS. TANQUERY & CO.,	-	-	-	Old Tom Gin
I & V. FLORIO,	-	-	-	-	Marsalas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	-	Jamaica Rum
PETER F. HEERING,	-	-	-	-	Cherry Cordial	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	-	St. Croix Rums
REIN & CO.,	-	-	-	-	Malagas	MAGNUM BRAND,	-	-	-	Holland Gin

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IRISH WHISKY

In all lands it is recognized as being

WITHOUT AN EQUAL!

Sells in Dublin, at auction, for nearly double the price of any other Irish whisky

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OLD TOM and UNSWEETENED GIN

The highest type of English Gins. Fast becoming popular in the East.

WILL SELL THEMSELVES.

SCOTCH WHISKY

"GOLF CLUB" "PIBROCH"

These two Whiskies are the finest types of Scotch Whisky to be found anywhere. Won in their class in competition against the best known brands in the market.

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JAMAICA RUMS

An exceedingly fine, old London Dock Cased Rum.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST, TRY IT.

SOLE AGENTS

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00	" 100 pints.....	9.
00	" 100 splits.....	7.
00	ONE CASE.	
00	Case of 50 quarts.....	\$ 7.
00	" 100 pints.....	10.
00	" 100 splits.....	8.
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00	Case of 50 bottles, per case.....	\$11.
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